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I—Introduction

1 The registration of Births and Death is very defective in this country and the problem of improving it has been under active consideration of the Government of India for sometime past The Bhore Committee (1946) which made a comprehensive survey of the whole field of public health also devoted considerable attention to Vital Statistics and made a series of inter related recommendations on the improvement of registration of Births and Deaths The recommendations of the Bhore Committee were considered at a Conference of Health Ministers in 1948 who appointed an expert Committee of officials called the 'Vital Statistics Committee to further examine them in detail This Committee endorsed the recommendations of the Bhore Committee with certain modifications In May 1949 the Government of India decided that they should initiate steps forthwith for developing and improving the systematic collection of statistics bearing upon the size and growth of population and for this purpose they established a single organization at the Centre in the Ministry of Home Affairs under a Registrar General and *ex officio* Census Commissioner to deal with population statistics including vital statistics and census The Government of India also constituted an Advisory Committee to advise the Registrar General in technical and scientific matters

2 In pursuance of the above decision Shri M W M Yeatts who was then Census Commissioner was appointed as Registrar General and *ex officio* Census Commissioner He took ill soon after and was succeeded by Shri R A Gopalaswami in November, 1949 Shri Gopalaswami applied himself to the task of giving a practical shape to the recommendations of the Vital Statistics Committee and the Bhore Committee as soon as he was free from the urgent work connected with the organization of 1951 census He prepared an elaborate scheme which was considered and approved by the Population Advisory Committee in October 1951* The principal features of the scheme are as follows

(i) There should be a permanent organization in each State (or group of States) to deal with population statistics including vital statistics and census in the charge of a Superintendent of Census Operations and *ex officio* Director of Population Records The cost of the organization should be shared equally by the Centre and the States

(ii) The National Register of Citizens prepared from the enumeration slips at the time of the last census be regularly maintained along with the Register of Births and the Register of Deaths and these three Registers should constitute the principal Population Records

(iii) An Annual Review of Population Records be carried out in order to bring to light as large a proportion of omissions in registration as possible

(iv) The National Register of Citizens be revised simultaneously with the Electoral Rolls where house to house visits and enquiries are carried out for revising the latter

(v) An Annual Sample Census be held in conjunction with the Annual Revision of Population Records

(vi) An Annual Population Report be prepared for each State (or group of States)

(vii) Improvements be made in the system of area under [illegible] registration staff, forms compilation etc

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* The detailed schem of Shr Gopalaswam I as been publish d in a b ochu ent tled *S heme f r* M nistry f Hom Affa rs This is p ed publicat n ailable fr m the Manag of Publ cat ons C

3 Shri Gopalaswami recommended that before launching his scheme the essential parts consisting of (a) simultaneous revision of National Register of Citizens and Electoral Rolls and (b) Sample Census be given a trial in the States This recommendation was endorsed by the Population Advisory Committee and accepted by the Government of India Shri Gopalaswami thereupon addressed a letter in March 1952 to the State Governments (*vide* Appendix A) which together with its enclosures explains the genesis of the operations under report

4 The scheme was accepted by all the States of India except Mysore, Hyderabad Orissa West Bengal Bhopal and Delhi It was carried out in twenty States whose population in 1951 totalled to 2 783 lakhs or 78% of the population of India The enumeration took place in the States at various periods between September 1952 and January 1953 with the exception of Uttar Pradesh where it took place about a year later (*vide* Subsidiary Table 1) The portion of the scheme relating to simultaneous revision of National Register and Electoral Rolls could however be tried only in Madras Coorg Vindhya Pradesh Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat

5 Unfortunately the scheme was launched at a time when the Census Superintendents and their offices were deeply absorbed in the important work of tabulation of census data and drafting of the Census Reports The Census Superintendents were therefore unable to give the scheme due attention Several of them reverted to the State Government or were transferred to other work in the Government of India before the data of the sample census could be processed Only a few were able to send considered Reports on the operations under this scheme Shri Gopalaswami himself left the post of Registrar General in June 1953 before the State reports or data had all arrived in his office For some time the reports and the data remained unattended on account the pre occupation of the office of the Registrar General with important work connected with 51 census After examination it was found that the data could yield useful material if subsidiary table bearing on the fertility pattern were prepared These tables had not been originally planned but were indicated by a study of Shri S P Jain the Actuary of 1951 census contained in his paper entitled A study of the birth order statistics in India ' published in the Indian Journal of Medicines (April 1951) The data received from the States was therefore further processed in the head office and subsidiary tables prepared (*vide* Part III of this brochure) Originally each Census Superintendent was to publish a separate Report but in the changed circumstances it has been found expedient to publish after some editing the data and Reports of all the States in one Census of India brochure An exception has been made only in the case of Uttar Pradesh for which a separate Census of India brochure has been issued besides incorporating its data in this brochure In Uttar Pradesh the State Government placed its whole administrative machinery at the disposal of the Census Superintendent who revised the National Register of Citizens of *all* the rural areas and also carried out the prescribed sample census in the rural areas of *all* the 51 districts

II—Organization of the Operations

6 For the purpose of this scheme each State Government appointed the Census Superintendent as Officer on Special Duty and instructed the District Officers to give them full assistance The Census Superintendent appointed suitable rural staff (panchayat secretaries,patwaris shanbogs etc) and urban staff (usually employees of local bodies) as enumerators and supervisors for the operations and issued written instructions* to them Wherever possible a brief training was also given to this staff On the whole however the training and superior supervision was not of the same quality as given at the time of the 1951 census The higher district staff usually took no interest in the scheme and even the Census Superintendents and their offices were too busy in other work to devote sufficient attention to it

7 The sample census was confined to one per cent of the households in the *selected districts* The households were selected on a random basis from the National Register of Citizens which provided the frame for this sampling The enumerator had then to visit each selected household and to record for each birth within the last preceding year a *birth slip* and likewise for each death occurring within the last preceding year a *death slip* Besides he had to prepare a household schedule

*For sample instructions see Census of India Paper No 1 of 1955 relating to Uttar Pradesh

containing necessary details regarding each member of the selected household (*vide* Appendix B) Originally it was proposed to prepare a migration slip also but this was later dropped from the sample census The slips and schedules were collected at the office of the Census Superintendent and a number of tables prepared from it Eight of these tables are presented for each State in Part II of this brochure From this data twenty subsidiary tables also have been prepared and are presented in Part III

III—Simultaneous Revision of National Register of Citizens and Electoral Rolls

8 As already noted this part of Shri Gopalaswami s scheme could be tried only in Madras Coorg Vindhya Pradesh Madhya Bharat and Madhya Pradesh It is significant that Madras Coorg and Madhya Bharat States where the post of Census Superintendent and Election Commissioner was held by the same person have found the scheme of simultaneous revision so satisfactory that they have continued to repeat it in the subsequent years In Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh also the simultaneous revision was successful though it has not been followed up in subsequent years In other States it was not tried due to one reason or the other—largely the result of lack of co ordination between the Census Superintendent and the Chief Electoral Officers

9 The National Register of Citizens was prepared in all the States of India at the time of the 1951 census enumeration It is a copy of most of the items contained in the census slip of each individual and has been prepared household wise for each village in rural areas and for each ward in urban areas The Electoral Rolls were originally prepared in 1950 and have undergone several revisions after that time They consist of all the qualified adult voters who form about 50% of the total population and have been prepared by households for a group of villages in rural areas and for wards or other sub divisions in urban areas Although both the records were prepared usually by the same official—at least in the rural areas—there is considerable divergence among them as they were prepared under different authorities without any attempt at co ordination Even the house numbering in the two records is in many cases different This renders the task of comparison of the two records most formidable specially in urban areas

10 An important point of divergence in the two records is the age of individuals which determines the eligibility for inclusion in the electoral roll A comparison between the National Register of Citizens and the draft Electoral Rolls of a few tehsils was carried out in 1951 in Uttar Pradesh It was found that about 5—8 per cent voters had been left out in the Electoral Rolls although the same patwari had prepared both the records The patwaris explained that they had to *estimate* the ages in most cases and that one is apt to omit marginal cases if only a list of electors is made out Apart from this divergence in the two records there are differences in other items also On the whole the discrepancies are larger in the urban than the rural areas

11 It is conceded on all hands that there should be complete alignment between these two important records This can be achieved only if the National Register is revised annually and the Electoral Roll *extracted* out of it The Election Commission has expressed its willingness to co operate fully in any scheme intended to achieve this object

IV—Commentary on the Statistics

12 The Subsidiary Tables in Part III have been designed so as to present in a comparable form the essential data relating to all the States and to enable some conclusions to be formed for India as a whole In view of the different size of the sample in the various States it has not been considered proper to prepare consolidated tables for all the States Subsidiary Table 1 shows the coverage of the sample in the various States Tables 2—7 relate to the validity of the sample in comparison with the known data of 1951 census Table 8 relates to birth rates Tables 9—1[illegible] relate to fertility pattern and Tables 19—20 to death rates Comparable figures of U S A England and Wales and Japan have been given in as many fertility tables as possible A [illegible] of each table is being given below

Table 1—Coverage of Sample—

The sample census was carried out in 20 States In ten of the State the sample covered all the districts while in the remaining it covered about 1/5th of the districts the exceptions being Rajasthan where only one out of twenty five districts and PEPSU where only one out of eight districts was covered In Uttar Pradesh the scheme confined to the rural areas only but in all the other States it covered both the rural and urban areas The enumeration under the scheme took place at various periods between January 1952 and January 1953 with the exception of Uttar Pradesh where it took place in November 1953 for 17 districts and in April May 1954 for four hill districts In Madhya Bharat the sample census was taken twice, once in 1952 and again in 1953 after a year

The size of the sample in relation to the total population differs from State to State Taking the combined rural and urban population into consideration the sample exceeded or was nearly one per cent in Manipur Tripura, Kutch Madhya Bharat (1953) and Vindhya Pradesh only, it was under 0 20 per cent in Rajasthan Punjab and PEPSU, in the remaining States it was between 0 20 and 1 0 per cent The size of the rural sample is about the same as that noted for the general sample The urban sample is between 1 0 and 5 0 per cent in Assam, Manipur Tripura Kutch Madhya Bharat (1953) and Vindhya Pradesh it is under 0 20 per cent in Bombay Rajasthan and Punjab, and is between 0 20 and 1 0 per cent in the rest of the States

Table 2—Size of Household at the Sample Census and 1951 Census—

The size of the sample household is generally in agreement with the size of the 1951 household in all the States with the exception of Travancore Cochin and Tripura (urban) In [illegible]ly 3/4th of the States the percentage deviation is under 10

Table 3—Size of Household by Economic Groups at the Sample Census—

In the sample census the eight livelihood classes of 1951 census were simplified into three groups

A—Agricultural landholders and tenants (Livelihood Classes I II and IV)

B—Agricultural labourers (Livelihood Class III)

C—Non agricultural classes (Livelihood Classes V to VIII)

In a majority of the States the Economic Groups by size of household are in the following order -(i) Agricultural landholders and tenants (ii) Non agricultural classes (iii) Agricultural labourers In a few States (ii) and (iii) have changed places (Assam rural Tripura rural Coorg rural Himachal Pradesh total and rural and Uttar Pradesh rural, Vindhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat urban) The urban figures of Manipur have been vitiated apparently by the small number of slips

In a majority of the States the household of agricultural landholders and tenants and non agricultural classe is larger in urban than in rural areas while the size of the household of agricultural labourers shows contrary trends

No comparable data of 1951 census is available

Table 4—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Economic Groups at the Sample Census and Census 1951—

The economic classification of the sample census is based on the principal means of livelihood of the head of the household while that of 1951 census was based on the principal means of livelihood of each individual

The proportion of non agricultural population shows marked increase and that of agricultural population marked decrease as compared with 1951 in all the States except Assam Tripura Coorg Kutch and PEPSU in the case of rural areas and Bombay and Coorg in the case of total and urban areas and in Manipur in the urban area only How far this result is due to change in the system of classification and how far it represents a genuine *shift* from the agricultural to non agricultural occupations within the period of about 2 years from 1951 is difficult to say The figures of agricultural labourers are erratic

Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups in Sample Census and Census 1951—

In the case of lower age groups (0—14) and the higher age groups (55 and abo[illegible] tions between the figures of the individual age groups of the sample census and those quite large But for middle ages (15—54) which are the most important for our s[illegible] ations are in a large majority of cases of the order of 10 per cent and less

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according Status at the Sample Census and Census 1951—

For married females of the middle ages (15—44) who are the most important f[illegible] the deviation between the figures of the individual age groups of the sample census 1951 does not exceed 10 per cent in a majority of the States

Table 7—Sex Ratio at the Sample Census and 1951 Census—

The agreement between the sex ratio in the sample census and 1951 census [illegible] quite good In a large majority of the States the deviations does not exceed 5 per c[illegible]

Table 8—Birth Rates—

The number of unregistered births per 100 registered births was recorded in [illegible] the true birth rate by correcting the registered rate With the exception of M[illegible] Madhya Pradesh Punjab and Bilaspur where the existing registration is already [illegible] this method of computation does not yield any satisfactory results The fact is tha[illegible] registration figures of most States suffer also from serious errors in compil[illegible] therefore form the basis of any scientific estimation

The birth rates as calculated from the sample census are in a majority of the S[illegible] 30 and 40 but are in all cases (except that of Travancore Cochin and PEPSU) [illegible] estimated by the Actuary of 1951 census for the decade 1941—50 The trend of [illegible] rate may be real or the figures may have been affected by under enumeration of bir[illegible] culties of locating all births in an enquiry like this are real The figures of at le[illegible] which have returned a birth rate under 30 have been affected by this factor

Table 9—Average Maternal Age at the Various Birth Orders—

This table gives the average maternal age at the various birth orders

The average for all orders is between 27 and 28 in a large majority of the S[illegible] Tripura Madhya Bharat, PEPSU Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh have a somewha[illegible] while that of Uttar Pradesh (rural) and Kutch is somewhat higher The averag[illegible] in Japan and England is relatively higher and in U S A relatively lower than in I[illegible] land and Wales and now in Japan also births start at a later maternal age which ra[illegible] maternal age In U S A maternity starts almost as early as in India and the pro[illegible] in the higher maternal age groups is much smaller than in India

The average age for first order births varies in the States of India between 20 in most States it is between 21 and 22 The average for second order births vary and 27 1 but in most States it is between 23 and 25 (The figures for Bilaspur [illegible] second order births are apparently incorrect, the figures of Ajmer, Vindhya Prad[illegible] also appear to be too high) In England, Japan and U S A the average matern[illegible] the first and second orders is relatively higher This difference is observable fo[illegible] births also The average age for all higher order births is almost invariably highe[illegible] England In U S A however, maternity comes to an end at an earlier age than

No defined rural urban differentials are traceable

Table 10—Child Birth Indices—

The child birth indices for completed maternity of Manipur, Travancore-[illegible] Punjab Saurashtra Kutch Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh relate to less t[illegible]

and are therefore not dependable Uttar Pradesh Assam and Madras show an index between 6 and 7 Bihar has an index between 5 and 6 while Bombay and Madhya Pradesh have indices over 7 At the time of 1951 census a ten per cent sample in Madhya Pradesh and Travancore Cochin showed the index to be between 6 and 7 Tabulation for the 1941 census in Mysore State showed the child birth index for completed maternity to be 6 9 The Indian index may be placed between 6 and 7

The number of children per completed family exceeded 6 in mid Victorian United Kingdom when the crude birth rate was about 34 per mille The index has a steadily fallen since It was 4 0 for the first decade of this century and is now about 2 6 with the crude birth rate as 15 4 In U S A the comparative figure is 3 3 and in Japan 5 3

The figures for the average number of children born to mothers of all ages range between 3 0 in Manipur and Vindhya Pradesh to 4 0 in PEPSU The differences may be due largely to varying proportions of married women in different age groups

No marked rural urban differentials are noticeable

Table 11—Child Survival and Loss Indices—

For mothers of completed fertility the child loss varies in a majority of the States from about 20 per cent to about 33 per cent that is about 1/5th to 1/3rd of the children born pre decease their mothers The percentages of losses are high in Travancore Cochin (38 1) Madhya Pradesh (35 4) PEPSU (35 3) Punjab (33 3) Madhya Bharat (1953) (28 9) Kutch (28 0) and Uttar Pradesh rural (27 6) They are low in Assam (22 9) Bombay (22 1) Bihar (21 0) Saurashtra (20 0) Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh (16 7) * The figure of other States do not appear to be reliable These figures indicate a very high loss of human resources in this country

No defined rural urban differentials are discernible

Table 12—Percentage of Births in the Maternal Age Periods—

The proportion of births to married women of age under 15 in India is very mall though not negligible as in western countries

The proportion of births is almost equally balanced for the age groups 15—24 and 25—34 in all the large States of India except Assam where it is higher for the age group 15—24 In the small States of Manipur Tripura Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh the proportion of births in the age group 15—24 is much higher than that in the age group 25—34 while the reverse is true for Coorg Kutch and Ajmer In England and Japan the important maternal age group is 25—34 and in U S A the births are almost equally balanced between the age groups 15—24 and 25—34

The proportion of births in the higher maternal age groups is quite substantial in India while it is comparatively smaller in U S A England and Japan The wide use of contraceptives in the latter countries explains the difference

Unfortunately the tables give figures by decennial age groups A better study would have been possible if quinquennial age groups had been employed The Uttar Pradesh Report has employed quinquennial age groups †

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—

The proportion of first order births is the highest in all the States in the maternal age group 15—24 about 80 per cent of the first births occurring during this period In U S A England and Japan also the largest proportion of first births take place in the age group 15—24 but the percentage of the first births occurring during this period is much smaller than in India ‡

A similar trend is observable for second and higher order births In India the different order births occur earlier than in western countries The family in India grows *earlier and faster*

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* Th d ff nt l n d th tes l ul t d by th A tu y of 1951 do not correspond w th th figu es

† Vid Cen us of Ind a P p N l f 1955 p 29

‡ Th U P R po mploy ng quinquenn l g gr up how th t n U P tl nt buti ns of g gr ups 15—19 d 0—24 to first birth re lm qu l wh l n west rn ount es th l gest ntr but ons t first b ths m d by ge-gr up 0— 4

No defined rural urban differential is observable

Table 14—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders—

In a majority of the States of India between 40—50 per cent of the births are of the first and second order, in the remaining States they are between 30—40 per cent Bombay Saurashtra Kutch Madhya Bharat Punjab PEPSU and Coorg are in the latter category As against this the percentage of first and second birth is about 53 in Japan 59 in U S A and 70 in England Taking the total of the births of the first three orders the percentage works out to between 60—70 in half the States and 50—60 in the remaining half as against about 74 of Japan 76 of U S A and 85 of England Another distinctive aspect of the Indian pattern is that the proportions of the first three orders do not show much difference from each other But in U S A and England the proportion is very high for the first birth and then declines steeply for each subsequent birth In Japan and India the decline starts after the third birth and even then it is not as steep as in the countries mentioned above A considerable proportion of births in India are recorded under the 4th and higher orders

Shri R A Gopalaswami in his Report of the Census of India 1951 has evolved an interesting theory of Improvident Maternity (page 81 *et seq* and page 217) All births after the third will lead to an unwanted increase in the size of the family which for an undeveloped country like India amounts to improvidence The proportion of births of 4th and higher order is therefore the incidence of Improvident Maternity This incidence is 40—50 in half the States and 30—40 in the remaining half In the latter category are Bihar Assam Manipur Tripura Madras Coorg Vindhya Pradesh Rajasthan Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh As against this the incidence is only 26 1 per cent in Japan 23 5 per cent in U S A and 14 9 per cent in England

It is interesting to note that in almost all the States for which this data is available the incidence of Improvident Maternity is higher in the urban than in the rural areas a rather unexpected result

Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders by Maternal Age Periods—

This table reveals strikingly the family building habits of India on one side and of U S A England and Japan on the other—the result largely of family planning in the latter countries and its absence in India In India first and second births occupy a relatively unimportant place in the later age groups after 34 while they continue to be pronounced even in the later periods in U S A and England—in particular the last country In India births of higher order assume prominence with increase in maternal age

There is no marked rural urban differential

Table 16—Birth Rate Specific for Age of the Mother—

This table gives birth rates specific for age of mother in the various States *i e* births per 1 000 females in the same age group A majority of the States show a fertility for all ages as between 100—125 or 125 and over The figures of a few States showing a smaller fertility should be treated as undependable Among the States of high fertility of over 125 are Assam Manipur Travancore Cochin Madhya Pradesh Rajasthan and PEPSU Had it not been for a certain amount of under enumeration of births the figures of fertility of Indian States would have been still higher As against this the fertility of Japan is only about 76 of U S A 80 and of England only 50 India is thus a country of high fertility

Examining fertility by maternal age groups it will appear that it is the highe[illegible] age group 25—34 in nearly all the States It is the highest in this age group in Ja[illegible] also but in U S A it reaches the peak in the earlier age group The magnit[illegible] however much less than India in all age groups so far as U S A and England Japan is passing through a transition stage Its fertility in age group 15—24 is that of India but only slightly lower in the age groups 24—34 and 35—44 In the a[illegible] and 45 and over the fertility in India is very much higher than that of England appreciably higher than that of Japan also If quinquennial age gr[illegible] had[illegible]

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Examining fertility by maternal age groups it will appear that it is the highest in the decennial age group 25—34 in nearly all the States It is the highest in this age group in Japan and En[illegible]nd also but in U S A it reaches the peak in the earlier age group The magnitude of fer[illegible] however much less than India in all age groups so far as U S A and England are [illegible] Japan is passing through a transition stage Its fertility in age group 15—24 is mu[illegible] that of India but only slightly lower in the age groups 24—34 and 35—44 In the ag[illegible] and 45 and over the fertility in India is very much higher than that [illegible] appreciably higher than that of Japan also If quinquennial age [illegible]

and are therefore not dependable Uttar Pradesh Assam and Madras show an index between 6 and 7 Bihar has an index between 5 and 6 while Bombay and Madhya Pradesh have indices over 7 At the time of 1951 census a ten per cent sample in Madhya Pradesh and Travancore Cochin showed the index to be between 6 and 7 Tabulation for the 1941 census in Mysore State showed the child birth index for completed maternity to be 6 9 The Indian index may be placed between 6 and 7

The number of children per completed family exceeded 6 in mid Victorian United Kingdom when the crude birth rate was about 34 per mille The index has a steadily fallen since It was 4 0 for the first decade of this century and is now about 2 6 with the crude birth rate as 15 4 In U S A the comparative figure is 3 3 and in Japan 5 3

The figures for the average number of children born to mothers of all ages range between 3 0 in Manipur and Vindhya Pradesh to 4 0 in PEPSU The differences may be due largely to varying proportions of married women in different age groups

No marked rural urban differentials are noticeable

Table 11—Child Survival and Loss Indices—

For mothers of completed fertility the child loss varies in a majority of the States from about 20 per cent to about 33 per cent that is about 1/5th to 1/3rd of the children born pre decease their mothers The percentages of losses are high in Travancore Cochin (38 1) Madhya Pradesh (35 4) PEPSU (35 3) Punjab (33 3) Madhya Bharat (1953) (28 9) Kutch (28 0) and Uttar Pradesh rural (27 6) They are low in Assam (22 9) Bombay (22 1) Bihar (21 0) Saurashtra (20 0) Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh (16 7) * The figure of other States do not appear to be reliable These figures indicate a very high loss of human resources in this country

No defined rural urban differentials are discernible

Table 12—Percentage of Births in the Maternal Age Periods—

The proportion of births to married women of age under 15 in India is very small though not negligible as in western countries

The proportion of births is almost equally balanced for the age groups 15—24 and 25—34 in all the large States of India except Assam where it is higher for the age group 15—24 In the small States of Manipur Tripura Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh the proportion of births in the age group 15—24 is much higher than that in the age group 25—34 while the reverse is true[1] for Coorg Kutch and Ajmer In England and Japan the important maternal age group is 25—34 and in U S A the births are almost equally balanced between the age groups 15—24 and 25—34

The proportion of births in the higher maternal age groups is quite substantial in India while it is comparatively smaller in U S A England and Japan The wide use of contraceptives in the latter countries explains the difference

Unfortunately the tables give figures by decennial age groups A better study would have been possible if quinquennial age group had been employed The Uttar Pradesh Report has employed quinquennial age groups †

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—

The proportion of first order births is the highest in all the States in the maternal age group 15—24 about 80 per cent of the first births occurring during this period In U S A England and Japan also the largest proportion of first births take place in the age group 15—24 but the percentage of the first births occurring during this period is much smaller than in India ‡

A similar trend is observable for second and higher order births In India the different order births occur earlier than in western countries The family in India grows *earlier and faster*

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* Th differ nti ls ind th tes l ul ted by th A tu ry f 1951 n us do not c espond w th the e figu es
† Ind Census f Ind P pe N 1 f 1955 p 29
‡ Th U P R port mploy ng quinqu nn l ge-gr up how th t n U P th ontr butio of ag g o p 15—19 nd 20—24 to first births lmost qu l whil in weste n unt es th l gest ntr but ons t first b ths e m d by ag g oup 20—24

rates of Uttar Pradesh and England are about the same but that of U S A is higher In all the other age groups the Uttar Pradesh rates are very much higher than those of the other two countries

(ii) In U S A and England the fertility rate of married women falls very steeply after 24 in all the successive age groups upto 40—44 while in Uttar Pradesh the fall is much less steep upto age 39 and quite steep in the age group 40—44

(iii) Age pecific fertility calculated for all women is higher in Uttar Pradesh than in U S A or England in all the age groups But fertility of married women in the age period 15—19 is very much lower in Uttar Pradesh than in U S A and England and that in age period 20—24 is about the same as in England but lower than that of U S A The fertility in Uttar Pradesh calculated for all women is high in the age group 15—19 mainly due to the higher proportion of married women The high fertility of women of Uttar Pradesh in the succeeding age group 20—24 is the re ult of an increase in fertility as also an increase in the proportion of married women The fertility reaches the peak in the age group 25—29 though the proportion of married in this age group is less than in the previous age group The fall in subsequent age groups is due both to decline in proportion of married as well as decreasing fertility In U S A the decline in fertility rate after 24 and in England after 29 is due mainly to decline in fertility The higher fertility in Uttar Pradesh after age 24 is due entirely to higher fertility of married wom n for the proportion of married is actually lower in all these groups In U S A and England fertility of married women in age group 15—24 is the highest but the proportion of married is the lowest in this period In the later age periods proportion of married increases but fertility decreases Thus the low proportion of marriages during the fertile period and high proportion of marriages during the less fertile period keeps down the total number of births in these countries In Uttar Pradesh both fertility rate and married proportion are at their highest during the age period 20—34 In 15—19 however where the proportion of married is high the fertility is low

(iv) The reason for the low fertility of married women in Uttar Pradesh in the age groups 15—19 and 20—24 may be further examined In Uttar Pradesh 76 8 per cent of the women in age group 15—19 are married compared to 16 7 per cent in U S A and 4 4 per cent in England In age group 20—24 the corresponding figures are 96 0 65 6 and 48 1 per cent It is possible that in India owing to delayed *gauna* a number of marriages in the age group 15—19 are consummated in the next age group which ought to increase the fertility of that group This however does not fully explain the differential fertility of these age groups in Uttar Pradesh on the one hand and U S A and England on the other There must be biological reasons for the differentials

(v) In Uttar Pradesh fertility of married women above the age of 35 remains at a fairly high level but the proportion of married declines due to an increase in the proportion of widows Had it not been for the widows the fertility of these higher age groups would have been still higher In U S A and England inspite of the high married proportion in these ages births remain low on account of the low fertility

The above trends may be deemed to be true for most of the States of India

As for birth order data for married women it will be seen that the birth rate for the fi birth declines with age but in India the decline is not so steep as in U S A England or Jap For first births the fertility rates are much higher in U S A and England in all age groups as c pared with India and in particular in the age group 15—24 In other words a larger of women in these countries experience first order birth in the earlier as well as later ages pared with India For higher order births the Indian rates are well above those of I England The rate of U S A and England decline greatly for third and higher the Indian rates continue at a comparatively high level The fertility of Ir

gradually with advance in age while that of U S A and England shows an abrupt fall after age 29 owing to voluntary limitation of family

Table 19—Death Rates—

The number of unregistered deaths per 100 registered deaths was recorded in order to estimate the true death rate by correcting the registration rates This however does not work for reasons already stated under Table 8—Birth Rates

In a majority of the States the death rate as calculated for the sample census is between 10 and 20 This is much below the rate computed by the Actuary of 1951 census for the decade 1941—50 Presumably there has been an under enumeration of deaths in the sample census and it would be dangerous to draw any conclusions about the fall in death rate

Table 20—Death Rate Specific for Age and Sex at the Sample Census—

It will be seen that the proportion of deaths at younger ages is very high in India In 10 States the specific death rate for age under 1 is well over 60 in 12 States the death rate for the age group 1—4 is over 25 and in 12 States the rate for the age group 5—9 is over 6 The corresponding figures for U S A (1950) are 33 2 1 4 and 0 6 while those for England (1951) are 30 0 1 4 and 0 6 respectively About 50 per cent of the deaths in India occur among children under 10 years as against only 9 7 per cent in U S A and 5 3 per cent in England the proportion of such children to total population being 26 1 in India 19 6 in U S A and 15 7 in England The relatively higher proportion of young population in India and the much higher rates of deaths raise its crude death rate to a great extent

The age specific death rates for the succeeding age groups are also the highest in India In a majority of the States the rates are over 3 for ages 10—14 and 15—19 over 5 for ages 20—24 over 6 for ages 25—29 over 7 for ages 30—34 over 8 for ages 35—39 over 10 for age 40—44 over 13 for ages 45—49 over 15 for ages 50—54 over 20 for ages 55—59 over 40 for ages 60—64 over 45 for ages 65—69 and over 65 for ages 70—74 The corresponding rates for U S A are 0 6 1 1 1 5 1 6 2 0 2 8 4 4 6 8 10 4 15 6 23 2 33 1 and 51 0 and those for England are 0 5 0 8 1 1 1 3 1 6, 2 1 3 1 5 3 8 7 13 9 22 6 36 6 and 58 5

The mortality rates for females are generally higher than those for males in the reproductive ages (15—44) in almost all the States of India U S A and England on the other hand show reverse trends These countries have already conquered maternal mortality while India is still far from this goal

The rate for infant mortality (defined as number of deaths of under 1 year per 1 000 live births) is over 50 in a majority of the States There is a certain amount of under enumeration of infant deaths otherwise the rate would have been higher The infant mortality rate for the period 1941—50 as estimated by the Actuary of 1951 census was between 160—250 for males and 145—225 for females The figures of the sample census therefore indicate a fall in infant mortality rates The infant mortality rates for U S A and England are 29 2 and 29 8 only The Indian rates therefore still represent a terrible loss of human resources

There are no defined rural urban differentials

INTRODUCTORY NOTE TO TABLES

The Sample Census of Births and Deaths was conducted in all the States of India except West Bengal, Orissa, Hyderabad, Mysore, Bhopal and Delhi. The data collected is presented State-wise in a series of eight tables. The details of information contained in each table are given below.

Table I A—Area, Households, Population and Registered Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts—

This table has been prepared partly from the 1951 Census figures and partly from the data relating to Registration of Births and Deaths supplied by the Directors of Medical and Health Services of the various States.

2. The area figures given in col. (2) are same as those published in 1951 Census. These figures were supplied by the Surveyor General, India. In case of Uttar Pradesh the area figures are based on the district records.

3. The figures given in col. (3) relate to households and not houses and have been taken from the Census Table C-I Household (size and composition). A clear distinction was made at the 1951 Census between a house and a household. A house is any human dwelling having a separate main entrance while a household is any commensal unit living in a census house.

4. The figures relating to population given in cols. 4—7 are the 1951 Census figures.

Table I B—Registered Deaths in State by Age and Sex—

This Table shows the number of registered deaths by sex (cols. 2—4) in each age group (col. 1) with rural/urban break up in the prescribed period of one year as supplied by the Directors of Medical and Health Services of the various States.

Table II—Distribution of Population in State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951—

This table has been prepared from the Census figures. It exhibits the distribution of an approximately 10 per cent sample population by age, sex and civil condition. The sample was taken at the initial stage of sorting of the 1951 Census slips.

Table III—Economic Groups and Marital Status of Sample Household Population by Districts—

This and the subsequent tables relate to the present Sample Census. The table shows the number of sample households and the sample household population by Economic Groups in each district with separation for total, rural and urban areas (except U. P. where the figures are for rural areas only).

2. The three Economic Groups shown in this table are:—

(i) Agricultural land holders and tenants (Livelihood Classes I, II and IV of the 1951 Census).

(ii) Agricultural labourers (Livelihood Class III of the 1951 Census).

(iii) Non-agricultural Classes (Livelihood Classes V to VIII of the 1951 Census).

3. This table also gives marital status of the sample population.

4. The sample was extracted from the National Register of Citizens which was prepared at the 1951 Census for each village in rural areas and for each ward/mohalla in urban areas.

Table IV—Age, Sex and Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of the State—

This table exhibits the distribution of the sample household population by age, sex and marital status. Separate figures are given for rural and urban areas.

Table V—Number of Births in Sample Households by Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts—

This table shows the number of mothers and births during the prescribed period of one year in sample households by Economic Groups with rural/urban break up.

2. The births have been classified under three headings, viz., Registered, Unregistered and Not known.

3. Multiple births have been included in this table but not the still births.

Table VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample Households by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother—

This table presents fertility data of mothers in sample households. It shows the number of children born and surviving to mothers during the prescribed period of one year by order of births and age of mother for total, rural and urban areas separately.

2. Multiple births have been included in the table.

Table VII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households by Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts—

This table shows the number of deaths during the prescribed period of one year in the sample households by Economic Groups with male/female and rural/urban break up.

2. The deaths have also been classified under the different headings, viz., Registered, Unregistered and Not known.

Table VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of State by Sex and Age at Death—

This table exhibits the number of deaths that took place during the prescribed period of one year by age of the deceased at death with male/female and rural/urban break up.

ad Death Rates per mille by Districts (Rural), 1951

	Females	Registration p pulation	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
	6	7	8	9
149	**26 229 894**	**55 844 695**	**15 3**	**10 1**
289 300	332 38?	629 025	33 7	23 6
19? 174	212 723	404 897	20 8	15 1
151 4?3	109 9?2	264 792	11 3	6 5
364 583	384 775	767 904	23 4	14 0
107 737	82 669	197 243	11 3	8 1
1 035 3?1	1 036 639	2 067 372	15 3	10 5
1 011 173	1 018 6 4	2 11? 247	15 1	8 4
1 194 354	1 147 579	2 386 544	13 5	8 7
923 009	86? 95	1 8?1 092	9 8	8 4
667 594	607 14?	1 298 188	15 5	9 2
783 425	779 662	1 613 766	16 1	9 8
705 310	727 672	1 461 001	14 2	9 2
506 624	509 648	1 050 659	17 6	11 4
5?9 166	554 443	1 113 331	12 1	7 8
985 331	1 008 960	2 057 84	11 3	6 9
657 196	563 ?86	1 260 396	16 0	8 3
44? 286	412 062	885 401	14 3	7 0
849 473	832 650	1 20 193	11 8	6 6
0	286 127	6 4 057	15 8	10 8
3	480 051	1 034 618	13 7	10 3
564 602	541 649	1 126 571	8 6	8 0
684 714	591 496	1 29? 5 1	10 5	7 0
664 669	574 241	1 266 144	16 4	9 4
677 347	667 663	1 374 434	13 6	8 6
631 565	633 099	1 306 062	9 0	7 4
530 902	553 415	1 100 068	9 3	6 6
622 042	59 063	1 203 222	12 3	9 4
554 663	461 422	1 040 299	15 2	10 3
536 694	452 29?	1 005 733	19 8	14 9
397 420	350 115	760 519	11 5	5 9
231 011	198 278	431 772	14 6	9 9
00 834	168 148	373 135	17 3	8 4
376	451 705	987 005	13 0	8 9
	461 352	1 047 952	21 3	15 4
	820 218	1 843 252	19 5	13 4
	594 397	1 05 923	20 2	12 3
[illegible]	580 854	1 284 155	21 3	14 7
393 220	334 37	745 477	19 6	11 0
539 842	463 687	1 02 846	13 6	9 7
492 477	42? 139	944 304	17 9	10 2
527 387	458 619	1 015 304	12 8	7 3
600 563	505 245	1 125 274	20 9	14 6
679 106	585 489	1 98 428	18 1	10 7
469 504	384 474	859 944	15 9	11 1
472 032	397 562	886 804	21 2	14 1
519 855	43? 9?1	981 455	14 9	18 5
343 057	321 ?98	678 095	20 1	13 9
244 239	22? 558	481 513	18 6	11 9
303 245	287 486	610 562	22 9	16 7
379 299	352 146	745 942	9 6	5 5
454 354	448 680	926 970	12 9	8 6

NOTE Registration data (columns 7 8 & 9) relates to the year 1953

[illegible] & D[illegible]	Area (in sq. miles)	Population
UTTAR PRADESH	112,044	10 [illegible]15,912
Garhwal	[illegible]	1[illegible] 333
Tehri Garhwal	4	81 3[illegible]
Naini Tal	711	[illegible]
Almora	5 31	1[illegible] 183
Dehra Dun	1 144	[illegible],341
Gorakhpur	2 416	3 [illegible] 113
Deoria	2 072	3[illegible]0 3 5
Basti	[illegible]15	453 [illegible]
Gonda	[illegible] 3	3[illegible] [illegible]
Bahraich	6 1	[illegible]3 759
Banaras	1 9 7	[illegible]71 139
Jaunpur	1 546	[illegible]61 3[illegible]9
Ghazipur	1 [illegible]3	1[illegible] 397
Ballia	1 1	178 5[illegible]1
Azamgarh	0	330 [illegible]2
Kanpur	344	[illegible]40 9[illegible]
Fatehpur	1 6 9	168 9 8
Allahabad	1[illegible]6	3[illegible] 00[illegible]
Lucknow	9	1 7 [illegible]68
Unnao	1 748	203 557
Rae Bareli	187	[illegible]72 483
Sitapur	[illegible] 37	[illegible]50 0[illegible]1
Hardoi	1 678	66 030
Faizabad	1 00	258 63[illegible]
Sultanpur	1 458	2 4 80
Pratapgarh	1 721	[illegible]54 736
Bara Banki	10	218 643
Saharanpur	1 553	209 769
Bareilly	1 806	159 0[illegible]
Bijnor	1 337	90 933
Pilibhit	[illegible] 3	78 8[illegible]
Rampur	2 9 [illegible]	[illegible]
Kheri	1 5 7	33 496
Muzaffarnagar	2 19	43 954
Meerut	1 810	137 139
Bulandshahr	1 876	188 55[illegible]
Aligarh	1 416	180 481
Mathura	1 812	187 438
Agra	1 66[illegible]	235 511
Mainpuri	1 683	255 605
Etah	1 98	184 072
Budaun	2 281	165 773
Moradabad	1 745	187 4[illegible]3
Shahjahanpur	1 675	143 004
Etawah	1 652	91 236
Farrukhabad	3 860	128 205
Jhansi	1 722	148 188
Jalaun	2 699	174 781
Hamirpur	2 878	
Banda	4 350	
Mirzapur		

II—Distribution of Population in Uttar Pradesh State (Rural) by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

Age Group	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Ages	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Under 1 year	[illegible]					[illegible]
1—4	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
5—14	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
15—24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25—34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35—44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45—54	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
55—64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
65—74	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
75 & over	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Age not stated	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Ages	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

III—Economic Groups and Marital Status of

State & District	Number of Sample Households				POPU[LATION] All Persons	
	Total	Livelihood Classes I II & IV	Livelihood Class III	Livelihood Classes V—VIII	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UTTAR PRADESH	**101 446**	**68 000**	**11 029**	**22 417**	**250 040**	**262,147**
Garhwal	1 319	1 248	8	63	2 979	3 252
Tehri Garhwal	779	747	8	24	2 113	1 940
Naini Tal	474	375	26	73	1 001	1 165
Almora	1 563	1 428	41	94	3 729	4 041
Dehra Dun	280	161	40	79	812	665
Gorakhpur	3 783	2 695	591	497	10 140	9 773
Deoria	3 453	2 530	616	307	8 948	10 299
Basti	4 320	3 264	468	588	11 858	10 195
Gonda	3 495	2 580	388	527	8 826	8 667
Bahraich	2 625	2 081	246	298	6 087	6 139
Banaras	2 611	1 269	391	951	7 378	7 617
Jaunpur	2 537	1 603	458	476	7 240	6 860
Ghazipur	1 399	864	209	326	4 580	4 287
Ballia	1 700	898	315	487	4 790	5 522
Azamgarh	3 385	2 125	611	649	10 486	8 984
Kanpur	2 309	1 473	236	600	4 946	6 397
Fatehpur	1 681	996	168	517	3 931	4 279
Allahabad	3 268	1 958	501	809	8 726	7 212
Lucknow	1 210	880	71	259	2 855	2 931
Unnao	1 934	1 401	150	383	4 388	4 953
Rae Bareli	2 381	1 561	304	516	5 938	[illegible]
Sitapur	2 635	2 040	162	433	6 177	6 473
Hardoi	2 425	1 965	116	344	5 304	6 433
Faizabad	2 605	1 683	511	411	7 399	5 670
Sultanpur	2 523	1 629	429	465	6 762	5 153
Pratapgarh	2 147	1 361	323	463	6 207	4 419
Bara Banki	2 469	1 722	218	529	5 897	5 232
Saharanpur	2 042	792	321	9 9	4 267	5 062
Bareilly	1 641	1 249	61	331	3 523	4 084
Bijnor	1 568	786	174	608	3 334	4 062
Pilibhit	728	546	62	120	1 550	1 899
Rampur	784	721	17	46	1 741	1 878
Kheri	1 735	1 574	75	136	3 593	4 072
Muzaffarnagar	1 860	822	249	789	4 394	5 491
Meerut	3 039	1 348	222	1 469	7 360	9 127
Bulandshahr	2 361	1 60	167	834	5 897	7 029
Aligarh	2 761	1 178	204	879	5 164	6 346
Mathura	1 107	614	96	397	2 631	3 305
Agra	1 765	1 108	115	54	4 314	5 416
Mainpuri	1 766	1 205	123	438	3 968	4 956
Etah	1 802	1 277	140	385	4 254	5 101
Budaun	2 193	1 782	119	29	4 662	5 752
Moradabad	2 111	1 591	127	393	4 771	5 735
Shahjahanpur	1 778	1 475	87	216	3 337	4 556
Etawah	1 613	1 152	142	319	3 739	4 573
Farrukhabad	1 756	1 263	104	389	3 881	4 940
Jhansi	1 370	842	113	415	2 843	3 228
Jalaun	899	565	83	251	2 104	2 484
Hamirpur	1 161	701	146	314	2 651	2 496
Banda	1 359	822	201	336	3 217	3 347
Mirzapur	1 437	740	276	421	3 403	3 637

Sample Household Population by Districts (Rural), 1953

LATION

Classes

Males		Females		Livelihood Classes I II & IV		Livelihood Class III		Livelihood Classes V—VIII	
Married	Others	Married	Others	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
124,915	149 067	125 125	113 030	19 ,211	166 032	27 002	24 432	4,769	47 741
1 303	1 673	1 676	1 6 9	2 772	3 173	16	11	138	121
1 074	1 015	1 089	975	1 964	1 940	18	14	57	60
572	697	479	473	1 011	878	55	27	148	97
1 714	2 215	2 015	1 876	3 607	3 567	93	87	234	197
448	384	64	281	536	442	107	76	194	1 7
5 055	5 141	5 085	4 637	7 527	7 095	1 423	1 479	1 246	1 143
4 440	5 697	4 508	4 607	7 640	6 884	1 04	1 517	793	709
5 937	5 678	5 921	4 517	9 104	8 198	1 142	1 019	1 369	1 2 1
4 449	4 889	4 377	3 778	7 232	6 320	892	780	1 214	1 055
3 0 4	3 371	3 003	2 768	5 65	4 747	539	485	551	539
3 674	4 108	3 654	3 509	4 196	3 847	1 110	1 008	2 476	2 308
3 501	3 718	3 739	3 142	4 918	4 619	1 128	1 138	1 173	1 174
2 270	2 356	2 310	1 976	3 093	2 777	614	578	919	881
2 272	3 009	2 518	2 513	2 993	2 828	989	976	1 299	1 277
5 254	4 857	5 23	4 127	6 727	6 020	1 661	1 667	1 723	1 677
2 455	3 752	2 491	2 640	4 150	3 460	563	440	1 494	1 231
1 986	2 439	1 945	1 840	2 798	2 366	429	347	1 198	1 072
4 414	3 894	4 312	3 318	5 254	4 805	1 130	1 118	1 974	1 07
1 446	1 696	1 409	1 235	2 427	2 041	152	124	563	479
2 208	2 850	2 180	2 103	3 799	3 175	322	258	937	850
3 028	2 732	2 910	2 291	4 012	3 576	625	60	1 123	1 023
3 121	3 873	3 056	2 600	5 774	4 605	349	273	921	7 8
2 630	3 847	2 674	2 586	5 348	4 385	280	229	849	646
3 750	3 073	3 649	2 597	4 599	4 232	1 233	1 192	991	822
3 474	2 798	3 988	2 355	4 347	3 863	914	875	1 011	905
3 092	2 356	3 110	2 063	3 641	3 390	714	737	1 093	1 046
3 036	2 947	2 861	2 285	4 471	3 775	479	43	1 083	939
2 177	3 036	090	2 026	2 232	1 722	785	605	2 196	1 79
1 804	430	1 719	1 654	3 237	2 498	139	127	858	748
1 6 2	2 400	1 712	1 662	135	1 785	401	341	1 486	1,248
769	1 089	781	810	1 416	1 237	133	113	309	2 1
879	1 104	862	774	1 837	1 570	36	31	110	85
1 801	2 451	1 79	1 6 1	3 841	3 069	150	125	261	219
2 205	3 296	2 189	2 195	2 6 0	2 071	653	535	2 178	1 778
3 651	5 588	3 709	3 539	4 571	3 473	607	484	4 061	3,291
2 938	4 077	2 959	2 952	4 366	3 584	454	81	2 195	1 946
2 573	3 763	2 591	2 583	3 585	2 867	509	412	2 242	1 695
1 279	1 908	1 35	1 397	1 894	1 637	261	205	1 032	907
2 145	3 179	2 169	2 237	3 567	2 871	975	251	1 48	1 284
1 98	2 934	1 9 6	2 022	3 525	2 911	307	222	1 084	875
2 159	2 966	2 095	2 135	3 880	3 177	347	261	898	97
2 355	3 527	2 307	2 225	4 836	3 775	318	213	728	544
2 409	3 355	2 36	2 380	4 555	3 662	313	262	896	818
1 654	2 744	1 683	1 812	3 766	2 981	175	148	457	366
1 872	2 799	1 867	1 774	3 517	2 716	362	292	792	633
1 937	2,948	1 944	1 99	3 734	2 9 6	270	231	881	7 9
1 443	1 803	1 400	1 425	2 167	1 834	214	213	865	778
1 055	1 416	1 049	1 068	1 640	1 435	220	168	611	514
1,333	1 387	1 318	1 109	1 743	1 549	292	290	685	588
1 594	1 947	1 623	1 400	2 986	1 920	492	453	763	650
1 69	1 910	1 711	1 727	011	1 854	613	635	978	[illegible]

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Uttar Pradesh State (Rural), 1953

Age Group	POPULATION						
	Persons			M les		F males	
	T tal	Married	Oth rs	Married	Others	Marri-d	Othe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Ages	**299 993**	**141 679**	**158,314**	**70 551**	**91 721**	**71 1?3**	**66,593**
Under 1 year	8 653		8 653		4 831		3 822
1—4	28 616		28 616		14 955		13 661
5—9	39 465	1 43?	38 033	599	20 299	833	17 734
10—14	36 0 6	5 361	30 7?5	2 129	18 565	3 232	12 160
15—19	26 492	1 873	13 619	4 811	10 871	8 062	2 748
20—24	27 543	21 881	5 662	9 009	5 003	1? 872	659
25—29	24 5 2	21 180	3 40?	10 341	2 790	10 839	612
30—34	2 947	19 817	3 130	9 675	2 199	10 142	931
35—39	18 111	15 ?27	2 884	8 208	1 833	7 019	1 051
40—44	18 098	14 239	3 859	7 450	1 977	6 789	1 882
45—49	13 0?6	9 637	3 3 9	5 469	1 660	4 168	1 7 9
50—54	13 708	8 913	4 795	5 388	1 976	3 5?5	2 819
55—59	7 399	4 469	2 930	2 896	1 341	1 573	1 589
60—64	7 645	3 749	3 896	2 546	1 542	1 203	2 354
65—69	2 987	1 296	1 691	?36	661	360	1 030
70—74	2 5?7	913	1 614	644	592	269	1 0?2
75 & o er	1 873	58?	1 291	40?	553	180	738
Age n t tated	235	110	125	48	73	62	5?

NOTE Th d ta relates to 34 l ted districts of th St t The distr cts th t have b en excl ded are Go akhpur Deoria Basti B h aich Ban as Jau pur A mga h Fatehpu Ra Barel F ab d Sultanpur B B nk Shahjah np Etaw h Hamirp r Banda and M rzapur

V—Number of Births in Sample Households by

TOTAL

State & District	Number of Mothers				Persons			
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UTTAR PRADESH	**13 405**	**9 521**	**1 119**	**2 765**	**13 514**	**9 601**	**1 126**	**2 787**
Garhwal	161	149	2	10	161	149	2	10
Tehri Garhwal	102	99		3	105	102		3
Naini Tal	53	49	2	2	54	50	2	2
Almora	238	215	6	17	238	215	6	17
Dehra Dun	58	41	8	9	58	41	8	9
Gorakhpur	410	304	53	53	411	304	54	53
Deoria	383	305	52	26	387	306	52	29
Basti	484	403	48	33	494	413	48	33
Gonda	443	373	31	39	446	375	32	39
Bahraich	213	181	12	20	216	184	12	20
Banaras	344	197	47	100	347	200	47	100
Jaunpur	258	184	21	53	260	185	21	54
Ghazipur	231	157	28	46	232	158	28	46
Ballia	316	197	57	62	319	200	57	62
Azamgarh	451	300	76	75	454	302	76	76
Kanpur	281	184	16	81	282	184	17	81
Fatehpur	183	113	14	56	184	113	14	57
Allahabad	423	266	51	106	425	266	51	108
Lucknow	162	131	5	26	162	131	5	26
Unnao	239	193	11	35	240	194	11	35
Rae Bareli	217	158	21	38	220	160	21	39
Sitapur	360	99	16	45	364	303	16	45
Hardoi	424	349	21	54	424	349	21	54
Faizabad	302	10	55	37	303	211	55	37
Sultanpur	192	140	27	25	193	141	27	25
Pratapgarh	279	179	30	70	282	182	30	70
Bara Banki	189	146	16	27	194	150	17	27
Saharanpur	252	99	37	116	253	99	38	116
Bareilly	256	194	10	52	259	197	10	52
Bijnor	242	141	22	79	242	141	22	79
Pilibhit	109	88	7	14	110	89	7	14
Rampur	98	86	3	9	99	87	3	9
Kheri	183	171	4	8	185	173	4	8
Muzaffarnagar	295	130	33	132	296	130	33	133
Meerut	500	244	29	227	506	248	29	229
Bulandshahr	437	274	25	138	442	276	26	140
Aligarh	323	177	26	120	324	178	26	120
Mathura	240	140	21	79	241	140	21	80
Agra	418	280	17	121	420	81	17	122
Mainpuri	261	192	15	54	264	193	15	56
Etah	321	245	16	60	323	246	17	60
Budaun	344	292	11	41	351	298	11	42
Moradabad	402	313	13	76	404	315	13	76
Shahjahanpur	104	96		8	104	96		8
Etawah	194	150	14	30	195	151	14	30
Farrukhabad	321	232	27	62	324	235	27	62
Jhansi	159	108	9	42	161	110	9	42
Jalaun	177	172	7	48	179	122	7	50
Hamirpur	95	55	12	28	96	56	12	28
Banda	127	85	14	28	129	86	14	29
Mirzapur	151	85	21	45	152	86	21	45

Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts (Rural), 1953

NUMBER OF BIRTHS								WHETHER BIRTH WAS REGISTERED					
Males				Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Male	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
7,581	**5 450**	**604**	**1,527**	**5,933**	**4 151**	**522**	**1 260**	**5 070**	**3 846**	**2 020**	**1 712**	**491**	**375**
87	81	1	5	74	68	1	5	83	69	4	5		
59	57		2	46	45		1	44	35	12	11	3	
30	29		1	24	21	2	1	19	16	9	6	2	2
147	130	4	13	91	85	2	4	114	73	29	15	4	3
32	24	3	5	26	17	5	4	21	14	11	12		
224	178	23	23	187	126	31	30	171	134	42	42	11	11
239	191	29	19	148	115	23	10	195	117	37	26	7	5
291	247	25	19	203	166	23	14	229	156	37	38	25	9
249	216	16	17	197	159	16	22	174	130	68	60	7	7
125	109	7	9	91	75	5	11	53	48	67	39	5	4
193	120	18	55	154	80	29	45	131	97	46	45	16	12
145	106	10	29	115	79	11	'5	101	77	38	37	6	1
127	84	16	27	105	74	12	19	95	86	26	13	6	6
183	114	33	36	136	86	24	6	132	75	34	39	17	22
259	163	53	43	195	139	23	33	204	151	43	39	12	5
146	95	9	42	136	89	8	39	59	51	82	/9	5	6
94	59	5	30	90	54	9	27	74	68	19	21	1	1
248	151	27	70	177	115	'4	38	175	121	61	53	12	3
83	71	3	9	79	60	2	17	47	34	30	36	6	9
133	108	5	20	107	86	6	15	98	71	32	32	3	4
1 7	93	15	19	93	67	6	20	81	60	45	31	1	2
195	164	9	22	169	139	7	23	144	112	42	51	9	6
231	191	9	31	193	158	12	23	91	65	138	125	2	3
177	123	31	23	126	88	24	14	116	82	57	38	4	6
108	79	17	12	85	62	10	13	86	64	11	14	11	7
149	8	19	32	133	84	11	38	107	97	29	25	13	11
101	85	5	11	93	65	12	16	67	66	30	23	4	4
146	59	19	68	107	40	19	48	116	91	21	14	9	2
145	114	5	26	114	83	5	26	77	64	47	29	21	21
131	84	12	35	111	57	10	44	90	75	24	26	17	10
64	55	1	8	46	34	6	6	46	39	4	1	14	6
59	53	1	5	40	34	2	4	27	21	15	13	17	6
101	95	1	5	84	78	3	3	89	77	6	6	6	1
162	70	17	75	134	60	16	58	127	96	35	38		
296	141	17	138	210	107	12	91	222	144	45	49	29	17
236	147	14	75	206	129	12	65	185	140	41	46	10	20
183	110	10	63	141	68	16	57	99	72	69	50	15	19
124	74	7	43	117	66	14	37	73	61	45	45	6	11
217	146	8	63	203	135	9	59	90	88	115	98	12	17
149	105	11	33	115	88	4	23	77	67	59	40	13	8
185	140	12	33	138	106	5	27	78	54	85	66	22	18
208	173	8	27	143	125	3	15	145	105	23	15	40	23
232	185	9	38	172	130	4	38	131	106	76	54	25	12
61	54		7	43	42		1	40	28	6	5	15	10
121	95	9	17	74	56	5	13	88	58	31	14	2	2
185	134	17	34	139	101	10	28	87	56	89	71	9	12
91	61	5	25	70	49	4	17	58	47	31	21	2	2
90	57	5	28	89	65	2	22	56	59	31	29	3	1
50	27	7	16	46	29	5	12	41	38	9	6		2
74	49	5	20	55	37	9	9	57	40	8	9	9	6
89	56	12	21	63	30	9	24	60	51	26	12	3	

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample House

	PRESENT AGE								
	All ages			14 & less			15—24		
Order of Birth	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Orders	**13 405**	**46 000**	**35,393**				**4,803**	**8 871**	**7,339**
1st	2 914	2 914	2 808				2 354	2 354	2 260
2nd	2 482	4 964	4 239				1 381	2 762	2 305
3rd	2 459	7 377	5 993				687	2 061	1 586
4th	1 883	7 532	5 979				263	1 052	767
5th	1 474	7 370	5 681				80	400	267
6th	924	5 544	4 144				26	156	106
7th & above	1 269	10 299	6 549				12	89	48

holds of Uttar Pradesh State (Rural) by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1953

OF MOTHER											
25—34			35—44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
5,940	**22 662**	**17 269**	**2 250**	**12 119**	**9 072**	**343**	**2 102**	**1,521**	**69**	**243**	**192**
474	474	467	58	58	54	9	9	8	19	19	19
950	1 900	1 660	128	256	234	13	26	22	10	20	18
1 464	4 392	3 631	273	819	688	28	84	70	7	21	18
1 214	4 856	3 845	359	1 436	1 201	37	148	13	10	40	34
867	4 335	3 284	452	2 260	1 819	65	325	271	10	50	40
483	2 893	2 084	357	142	1 668	51	324	263	4	24	18
488	3 807	2 298	623	5 148	3 403	137	1 186	750	9	69	45

VII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households by Economic

TOTAL NUMBER

State & District	Persons				Males			
	Tot l	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UTTAR PRADESH	**8,514**	**5,922**	**872**	**1 720**	**4 265**	**2 997**	**434**	**834**
Garhwal	95	93		2	49	48		1
Tehri-Ga hwal	66	62	3	1	27	26	1	
Naini Tal	19	13	3	3	5	4	1	
Almo a	86	77	6	3	34	31	2	1
Dehra Dun	26	21	3	2	14	12	1	1
Gorakhpur	261	192	38	31	132	99	20	13
Deoria	223	167	45	11	119	87	27	5
Basti	292	238	25	29	149	120	13	16
Gonda	313	245	29	39	165	122	19	24
Bahraich	151	128	15	8	76	64	7	5
Banaras	192	102	18	72	106	55	9	42
Jaunpur	186	122	24	40	104	64	14	26
Ghaz pur	97	63	18	16	48	29	11	8
Ball a	179	112	31	36	88	48	17	23
Azamgarh	258	1 9	43	56	134	83	24	27
Kanpur	164	113	17	34	91	65	11	15
F t hpur	105	73	4	28	54	42		12
Allah bad	318	201	56	61	153	99	24	30
Lu know	104	72	7	25	53	39	6	8
Unnao	164	130	9	25	93	76	4	13
R e Bar li	124	91	19	14	70	52	11	7
S tapu	193	172	3	18	94	81	1	12
H d i	285	233	14	38	148	125	7	16
Fai bad	253	172	46	35	126	87	20	19
Sultanpur	139	97	25	17	68	49	13	6
Pratapgarh	185	138	24	23	92	72	10	10
Ba a Banki	170	129	7	34	86	71	2	13
Saharanpur	200	79	34	87	99	38	13	48
Bare lly	238	184	19	35	124	94	12	18
B jnor	13?	61	16	55	66	32	11	23
Pilibh t	66	56	2	8	29	25		4
Rampur	74	59	8	7	39	30	4	5
Kh i	162	146	7	9	82	73	4	5
Muzaffarnagar	184	93	23	68	88	52	8	28
Meerut	318	148	22	148	132	60	8	64
Bulandshahr	229	138	15	76	122	75	7	40
Al garh	193	99	21	73	86	45	9	32
M thura	109	51	9	49	50	24	5	21
Agra	240	148	22	70	117	75	11	31
Mainpur	161	109	18	34	82	55	12	15
Etah	245	174	20	51	126	91	9	26
Budaun	254	207	9	38	123	97	4	22
Moradabad	233	182	12	39	115	89	5	21
Shahjahanpur	95	83	3	9	50	45	1	4
Etawah	98	79	12	7	46	35	8	3
Farrukhabad	139	104	7	28	62	49	3	10
Jhansi	139	82	16	41	78	53	9	16
Jalaun	88	61	4	23	44	31	3	10
Hamirpur	75	50	10	15	39	27	4	8
Banda	81	54	7	20	34	23	1	10
Mirzapur	113	60	24	29	54	29	8	17

Groups and their Registration by Districts (Rural), 1953

OF DEATHS				WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
4,249	**2 925**	**438**	**886**	**3 008**	**2,805**	**1 094**	**1,259**	**163**	**185**
46	45		1	47	44	2	2		
39	36	2	1	21	33	5	6	1	
14	9		3	3	9	2	5		
52	46	4	2	27	40	7	12		
12	9	2	1	6	8	8	4		
129	93	18	18	114	97	16	25	2	7
104	80	18	6	90	83	26	16	3	5
143	118	1	13	121	98	25	36	3	9
148	123	10	15	128	10?	34	44	3	2
75	64	8	3	37	36	39	38		1
86	47	9	30	87	66	17	19	2	1
82	58	10	14	73	53	27	25	4	4
49	34	7	8	39	44	7	4	2	1
91	64	14	13	57	57	25	27	6	7
124	76	19	29	123	101	10	18	1	5
73	48	6	19	42	27	47	46	2	
51	31	4	16	37	38	17	13		
165	102	32	31	108	109	45	54		2
51	33	1	17	32	23	21	28		
71	54	5	12	68	46	23	22	2	3
54	39	8	7	45	38	25	15		1
99	91	2	6	66	68	28	28		3
137	108	7	22	72	48	73	87	3	2
127	85	26	16	85	76	31	46	10	5
71	48	12	11	61	61	7	8		2
93	66	14	13	67	72	19	18	6	3
84	58	5	21	64	63	20	20	2	1
101	41	21	39	85	81	12	19	2	1
114	90	7	17	68	65	36	35	20	14
66	29	5	32	49	43	14	17	3	6
37	31	2	4	21	30	1	4	7	3
35	29	4	2	15	15	22	18	2	2
80	73	3	4	77	70	3	9	2	1
96	41	15	40	68	65	20	0		1
186	88	14	84	91	130	33	37	8	19
107	63	8	36	99	64	19	38	4	5
107	54	12	41	52	50	26	43	8	14
59	27	4	28	33	31	13	23	4	5
123	73	11	39	56	58	5?	58	9	7
79	54	6	19	56	49	23	28	3	2
119	83	11	25	59	54	60	53	7	12
131	110	5	16	89	103	18	20	16	8
118	93	7	18	73	59	33	45	9	14
45	38	2	5	40	43	5	2	5	
5	44	4	4	36	40	10	12		
77	55	4	18	4	39	19	35	1	3
61	29	7	25	43	40	35	21		
44	30	1	13	31	29	13	14		1
36	23	6	7	34	25	5	11		
47	31	6	10	29	43	5	2		2
59	31	16	12	42	39	11	19	1	1

VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Uttar Pradesh State (Rural) by Sex and Age at Death, 1953

Age Group	NUMBER OF DEATHS		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All Ages	**8 514**	**4 265**	**4,249**
Under 1 year	793	428	365
1—4	1 791	861	930
5—9	664	341	323
10—14	366	167	199
15—19	369	141	228
20—24	330	129	[illegible]
25—29	341	140	201
30—34	340	150	190
35—39	323	165	158
40—44	372	199	173
45—49	353	219	134
50—54	505	289	216
55—59	351	213	138
60—64	563	295	68
65—69	264	142	122
70—74	341	159	182
75 & over	406	217	189
Age not stated	22	10	12

BIHAR

I-A—Area, Households, Population and Registered

State & District		Area (in square miles)	Number of households	POPU Persons
1		2	3	4
BIHAR	Total	70,330	NOT AVAILABLE	40,225,947
	Rural			37,521,216
	Urban			2,704,731
Patna	T	2 164		2 528 272
	R			2 070 478
	U			457 794
Gaya	T	4 766		3 070 499
	R			2 853 807
	U			216 692
Shahabad	T	4 406		2 688 440
	R			2 507 861
	U			180 579
Saran	T	2 669		3 155 144
	R			3 028 986
	U			126 158
Champa an	T	3 553		2 515 343
	R			2 410 483
	U			104 860
Muzaffarpur	T	3 018		3 520 739
	R			3 385 043
	U			135 696
Darbhanga	T	3 345		3 769 534
	R			3 609 443
	U			160 091
Monghyr	T	3 975		2 649 127
	R			2 58[illegible] 010
	U			267 117
Bhagalpur	T	2 184		1 429 069
	R			1 307 024
	U			122 045
Saharsa	T	2 092		1 308 198
	R			1 308 198
	U			
Purnea	T	4 998		2 525 231
	R			2 430 352
	U			94 879
Santal Parganas	T	5 452		2 322 092
	R			2 225 312
	U			96 780
Hazaribagh	T	7 016		1 937 210
	R			1 804 084
	U			133 126
Ranchi	T	7 159		1 861 207
	R			1 736 162
	U			125 045
Purulia	T	3 339		1 547 559
	R			1 463 216
	U			84 343
Dhanbad	T	790		731 700
	R			658 098
	U			73 602
Palamau	T	4 896		985 767
	R			948 760
	U			37 007
Singhbhum	T	4 508		1 480 816
	R			1 191 899
	U			288 917

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951

LATION

Males	Females	Registration population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
5	6	7	8	9
20 223 675	20 002 272	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
18,757 405	18,763 811			
1 466,270	1,238 461			
1 297 ?66	1 231 006			
1 050 414	1 020 064			
246 852	210 942			
1 535 362	1 535 137			
1 420 855	1 432 952			
114 507	102 185			
1 358 443	1 329 997			
1 62 944	1 244 917			
95 499	85 080			
1 501 253	1 653 891			
1 435 206	1 593 780			
66 047	60 111			
1 267 406	1 247 937			
1 210 108	1 200 375			
57 298	47 562			
1 730 750	1 789 ?89			
1 656 837	1 728 206			
73 913	61 783			
1 844 201	1 9 5 333			
1 759 534	1 849 909			
84 667	75 424			
1 434 824	1 414 303			
1 294 178	1 287 832			
140 646	126 471			
728 681	700 388			
662 165	644 859			
66 516	55 529			
672 677	635 521			
672 677	635 521			
1 319 262	1 205 969			
1 261 540	1 168 812			
57 722	37 157			
1 172 594	1 149 498			
1 119 688	1 105 624			
52 906	43 874			
981 264	955 946			
907 445	896 639			
73 819	59 307			
938 255	92 952			
870 453	865 709			
67 802	57 243			
780 309	767 250			
736 574	726 642			
43 735	40 608			
410 140	321 560			
365 030	293 068			
45 110	28 492			
498 564	487 203			
478 589	470 171			
19 975	17 032			
752 424	728 392			
593 168	59 731			
159 256	129 661			

I B—Registered Deaths in Bihar State by Age and Sex, 1952

Age Group	Registered Deaths Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
		TOTAL	
All Ag s	**400,214**	**214,239**	**18ɔ 975**
Under 1 year	52 231	28 592	23 639
1—4	64 075	34 002	30 073
5—9	22 238	12 285	9 953
10—14	14 006	8 006	6 000
15—19	15 042	8 007	7 035
20— 9	34 152	17 065	17 087
30—39	37 253	20 103	17 150
40-49	36 118	20 936	15 182
50—59	40 498	22 095	18 403
60 & ov	84 601	43 148	41 453
		RURAL	
All Ag s	**387,597**	**207 438**	**180 159**
Und r 1 year	50 365	27 561	22 804
1—4	62 133	3? 967	29 166
5—9	21 510	11 914	9 596
10—14	13 521	7 734	5 787
15—19	14 453	7 731	6 722
20—29	33 006	16 544	16 462
30—39	36 041	19 440	16 601
40—49	35 0?8	20 270	14 758
50—59	39 360	21 40?	17 958
60 & over	82 180	41 875	40 30
		URBAN	
All Ages	**12 617**	**6 801**	**5 813**
Under 1 y ar	1 866	1 031	835
1—4	1 942	1 035	907
5—9	7 8	371	357
10—14	485	272	213
15—19	589	276	313
0—?9	1 146	5?1	625
30—39	1 12	663	549
40—49	1 090	666	424
50—59	1 138	693	445
60 & o er	2 4?1	1 273	1 148

II—Distribution of Population in Bihar

Age Group	Persons Total	Persons Married	Persons Unmarried	Persons Widowed	Males Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
					TOTAL
All Ages	**3 972 621**	**2 126 719**	**1 551,307**	**294,595**	**2,007,335**
Under 1 year	191 115		191 115		96 469
1— 4	388 968		388 968		193 389
5—14	954 476	184 871	766 844	2 761	493 010
15—24	617 581	468 336	136 664	12 581	307 121
25—34	593 439	528 528	36 066	28 845	297 846
35—44	468 100	408 304	14 713	45 083	238 942
45—54	341 753	272 920	7 724	61 109	175 539
55—64	221 884	154 076	3 653	64 155	110 948
65—74	123 490	74 807	1 349	47 334	58 521
75 & over	64 216	31 969	783	31 464	31 533
Age not stated	7 599	2 908	3 428	1 263	3 957
					RURAL
All Ages	**3 707 352**	**1 984,485**	**1 444 392**	**278 475**	**1 861 850**
Under 1 year	178 757		178 757		89 639
1— 4	362 037		362 037		179 886
5—14	892 475	174 947	714 878	2 650	461 439
15—24	5 1 077	434 349	124 947	11 781	281 533
25—34	551 956	490 874	33 927	27 155	274 094
35—44	436 040	379 8 9	13 763	42 448	219 643
45—54	319 542	254 266	7 384	57 89?	161 825
55—64	209 856	145 594	3 384	60 878	104 410
65—74	117 337	71 348	1 280	44 709	55 6[illegible]6
75 & over	61 041	30 499	729	29 813	29 931
Age not stated	7 234	2 779	3 306	1 149	3 794
					URBAN
All Ages	**265,269**	**142,234**	**106 915**	**16 120**	**145,485**
Under 1 year	12 358		12 358		6 830
1— 4	26 931		26 931		13 503
5—14	62 001	9 974	51 966	111	31 571
15—24	46 504	33 987	11 717	800	25 588
25—34	41 483	37 654	2 139	1 690	23 752
35—44	32 060	28 47[illegible]	950	? 635	19 299
45—54	22 211	18 654	340	3 217	13 774
55—64	12 028	8 482	269	3 277	6 538
65—74	6 153	3 459	69	2 625	2 865
75 & over	3 175	1 470	54	1 651	1 602
Age not stated	363	129	122	114	163

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

			Females			
Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 060 818	**849,533**	**96,984**	**1,965,286**	**1 065 901**	**701 774**	**197 611**
	96 469		94 646		94 646	
	193 389		195 579		195 579	
77 109	414 903	998	461 466	107 762	351 941	1 763
207 377	95 060	4 684	310 460	260 959	41 604	7 897
261 03[illegible]	26 467	10 347	295 593	267 496	9 599	18 498
213 044	11 204	14 694	229 158	195 260	3 509	30 389
151 056	6 044	18 499	166 154	121 864	1 680	42 610
87 868	2 725	20 355	110 [illegible]36	66 208	928	43 800
42 388	961	15 172	64 969	3[illegible] 419	388	3[illegible] 162
19 438	622	11 473	32 683	12 531	161	19 991
1 506	1 689	762	3 642	1 402	1 739	501
980 273	**790 172**	**91 405**	**1 845 502**	**1 004,212**	**654 220**	**187 070**
	89 63[illegible]9		89 118		89 118	
	179 886		182 151		182 151	
72 663	387 595	981	431 036	102 084	327 283	1 669
190 673	86 647	4 213	289 544	243 676	38 300	7 568
239 661	24 656	9 777	277 862	251 213	9 271	17 378
195 558	10 385	13 700	216 397	184 271	3 378	28 748
138 756	5 746	17 323	157 717	115 510	1 638	40 569
82 535	2 477	19 398	105 446	63 059	907	41 480
40 306	907	14 443	61 681	31 042	373	30 266
18 502	576	10 853	31 110	11 997	153	18 960
1 419	1 658	717	3 440	1 360	1 648	432
0 545	**59,361**	**5 579**	**119 784**	**61 689**	**47 554**	**10,541**
	6 830		5 528		5 528	
	13 503		13 428		13 428	
4 246	27 308	17	30 430	5 678	24 658	94
16 704	8 413	471	20 916	17 83	3 304	329
21 371	1 811	570	17 731	16 283	3 8	1 120
17 486	819	994	12 761	10 989	131	1 641
12 300	298	1 176	8 437	6 354	42	2 041
5 333	248	957	5 490	3 149	21	2 320
2 082	54	729	3 288	1 377	15	1 896
936	46	620	1 573	534	8	1 031
87	31	45	202	42	91	63

III—Economic Groups and Marital Status of

State & District	Number of Sample Households: Total	Livelihood Classes I II & IV	Livelihood Class III	Livelihood Classes V—VIII	POPU All Persons: Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR—						
Total	**13 418**	**7 134**	**2 871**	**3 413**	**44,888**	**41 006**
Rural	**11 465**	**6 944**	**2 744**	**1 777**	**38 78**	**34,585**
Urban	**1 953**	**190**	**127**	**1 63ʳ**	**6 102**	**6 421**
Patna—						
T	2 84	1 152	602	630	9 233	7 983
R	2 210	1 148	580	482	8 830	7 592
U	174	4	22	148	403	391
Champaran—						
T	3 321	1 624	1 316	1 381	10 614	10 382
R	3 171	1 592	1 290	289	10 133	9 987
U	150	32	26	92	481	395
Bhagalpur—						
T	2 989	1 107	782	1 100	10 299	8 166
R	2 087	1 007	740	340	7 325	4 932
U	902	100	42	760	2 974	3 234
Ranchi—						
T	4 724	3 251	171	1 302	14 742	14 475
R	3 997	3 197	134	666	12 498	12 074
U	727	54	37	636	2 244	2 401

Sample Household Population by Districts, 1952

LATION

Classes									
Males		Females		Livelihood Classes I II & IV		Livelihood Class III		Livelihood Classes V—VIII	
Married	Others	Married	Others	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
22,406	21 858	22,482	19 148	25 011	23 746	8,210	7 850	11 043	10 034
19 298	18 463	19 488	16 117	24,276	23 047	7 848	7,512	5 642	5 046
3 108	3,390	2,994	3 031	735	699	362	338	5 401	4,988
4 740	4 209	4 493	3 774	4 885	4 497	2 022	1 946	2 042	1 824
4 530	3 965	4 300	3 627	4 874	4 489	1 980	1 914	1 641	1,5 4
210	244	193	147	11	8	42	32	401	500
5 236	5 567	5 378	4 815	5 925	5 656	3 659	3 493	1 219	1 04
4 999	5 351	5 134	4 636	5 794	5 528	3 599	3 436	957	80
237	216	244	179	131	128	60	57	262	23
5 179	4 360	5 120	3 806	3 789	3 468	2 105	1 988	3 645	3 47
3 657	722	3 668	2 210	3 388	3 093	1 956	1 839	1 035	94
1 522	1 638	1 452	1 596	401	375	149	149	2 610	2 52
7 251	7 722	7 491	6 753	10 412	10 125	424	423	4 137	3 69
6 112	6 430	6 386	5 644	10 220	9 937	313	323	2 009	1 77
1 139	1 292	1 105	1 109	192	188	111	100	2 128	1 92

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Bihar State, 1952

Age Group	POPULATION						
	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	M rried	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				TOTAL			
All Age	**85 894**	**44,888**	**41 006**	**22,406**	**21 858**	**22,482**	**19 148**
Und r 1 year	3 006		3 006		1 556		1 450
1—4	10 112		10 112		5 142		4 970
5—9	11 904	312	11 592	79	5 858	233	5 734
10—14	9 878	2 056	7 822	592	4 790	1 464	3 032
15—19	7 203	4 347	2 856	1 594	1 937	2 753	919
20—24	7 963	6 864	1 099	3 056	818	3 808	281
25—29	7 199	6 635	564	3 292	412	3 343	152
30—34	6 300	5 884	416	3 091	219	2 793	197
35—39	5 146	4 793	353	2 433	165	2 360	188
40—44	4 807	4 360	447	2 434	149	1 926	298
45—49	3 607	3 146	461	1 829	149	1 317	312
50—54	3 203	2 656	547	1 674	187	982	60
55— 9	1 854	1 392	462	828	130	564	332
60—64	1 869	1 274	595	796	147	478	448
65—69	791	539	252	321	67	218	185
70—74	626	376	250	236	79	140	171
75 & over	426	254	172	151	53	103	119
Age not stated							
				RURAL			
All Ages	**73,371**	**38 786**	**34,585**	**19,298**	**18 468**	**19 488**	**16 117**
Under 1 year	2 588		2 588		1 341		1 247
1—4	8 416		8 416		4 367		4 049
5—9	9 863	303	9 560	77	4 957	226	4 603
10—14	8 218	1 814	6 404	568	3 763	1 246	2 641
15—19	6 381	3 840	2 541	1 462	1 709	2 378	832
20—24	6 922	5 963	959	2 630	713	3 333	246
25—29	6 386	5 879	507	2 946	378	2 933	129
30—34	5 419	5 040	379	2 643	202	2 397	177
35—39	4 410	4 082	328	2 104	154	1 978	174
40—44	4 027	3 602	425	2 022	142	1 580	283
45—49	3 035	2 611	424	1 465	139	1 146	285
50—54	2 688	2 195	493	1 316	166	879	327
55—59	1 629	1 219	410	705	116	514	294
60—64	1 688	1 152	536	706	138	446	398
65—69	721	502	219	296	58	206	161
70—74	584	348	236	215	76	133	160
75 & over	396	236	160	143	49	93	111
Age not stated							
				URBAN			
All Ages	**12,523**	**6 102**	**6 421**	**3 108**	**3,390**	**2,994**	**3 031**
Under 1 year	418		418		215		203
1—4	1 696		1 696		775		921
5—9	2 041	9	2 032	2	901	7	1 131
10—14	1 660	242	1 418	24	1 027	218	391
15—19	822	507	315	132	228	375	87
20—24	1 041	901	140	426	105	475	35
25—29	813	756	57	346	34	410	23
30—34	881	844	37	448	17	396	20
35—39	736	711	25	329	11	382	14
40—44	780	758	22	412	7	346	15
45—49	572	535	37	364	10	171	27
50—54	515	461	54	358	21	103	33
55—59	225	173	52	123	14	50	38
60—64	181	122	59	90	9	32	50
65—69	70	37	33	25	9	12	24
70—74	42	28	14	21	3	7	11
75 & over	30	18	12	8	4	10	8
Age not stated							

V—Number of Births in Sample Households by

State & District	Number of Mothers				TOTAL Persons			
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR—								
Total	**2 915**	**1 625**	**529**	**761**	**2 915**	**1 625**	**529**	**761**
Rural	**2,538**	**1 594**	**511**	**433**	**2 538**	**1,594**	**511**	**433**
Urban	**377**	**31**	**18**	**328**	**377**	**31**	**18**	**328**
Patna—								
T	616	321	155	140	616	321	155	140
R	582	320	153	109	582	320	153	109
U	34	1	2	31	34	1	2	31
Champaran—								
T	850	488	262	100	850	488	262	100
R	821	482	258	81	821	482	258	81
U	29	6	4	19	29	6	4	19
Bhagalpur—								
T	540	181	97	262	540	181	97	262
R	357	166	88	103	357	166	88	103
U	183	15	9	159	183	15	9	159
Ranchi—								
T	909	635	15	259	909	635	15	259
R	778	626	12	140	778	626	12	140
U	131	9	3	119	131	9	3	119

Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

NUMBER OF BIRTHS								WHETHER BIRTH WAS REGISTERED					
Males				Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1 600	***879***	***281***	***440***	***1,315***	***746***	***248***	***321***	***230***	***208***	***1 218***	***1 008***	***152***	***99***
1,381	**858**	**271**	**252**	**1 157**	**736**	**240**	**181**	**211**	**193**	**1 104**	**901**	***66***	***63***
219	**21**	**10**	**188**	**158**	**10**	**8**	**140**	**19**	**15**	**114**	**107**	***86***	***36***
370	203	80	87	246	118	75	53	76	55	265	165	29	*26*
352	20	79	71	30	118	74	38	72	49	251	155	29	*26*
18	1	1	16	16		1	15	4	6	14	10		
449	248	143	58	401	240	119	42	67	55	382	346		
435	246	141	48	3 6	236	117	33	64	53	371	333		
14	2	2	10	15	4	2	9	3	2	11	13		
31	108	54	153	225	73	43	109	37	32	155	120	123	73
197	95	48	54	160	71	40	49	35	32	125	91	37	37
118	13	6	99	65	2	3	60	2		30	29	86	36
466	320	4	142	443	315	11	117	50	66	416	377		
397	315	3	79	381	311	9	61	40	59	357	322		
69	5	1	63	6	4	2	56	10	7	59	55		

V—Number [illegible] d Children Su

State & District	Total	Numb	
1	2		
BIHAR—			
Total			
Rural			
Ur	673	1 346	1
	512	1 [illegible]36	1 269
Patna—	373	1 492	1 231
	272	1 360	1 083
5th	189	1 134	861
[illegible]			
7th & abo e	210	1 702	1 137
[illegible]rders	2 538	8 127	6,372	3
[illegible]t	618	618	564	2
2nd	562	1 124	950	1
3rd	441	1 323	1 070	
4th	317	1 268	1 039	
5th	234	1 170	913	
6th	167	1 002	756	
7th & above	199	1 622	1 080	
All Orders	377	1 129	991	
1st	68	68	6	
2nd	111	222	20[illegible]	
3rd	71	213	19[illegible]	
4th	[illegible]6	224	192	
5th	38	190	170	
6th	22	132	10[illegible]	
7th & abov	11	80	57	

Households of Bihar State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1952

OF MOTHER

25—34			35—44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1,223	**4,310**	**3 434**	**452**	[illegible]	**1 752**	**57**	**329**	**260**	**11**	**60**	**57**
146	146	135	22	22	16		2	1	3	3	3
235	470	414	27	54	50	1		[illegible]			
284	852	708	64	192	161	8	24	21			
221	884	730	77	308	2[illegible]8	10	40	39	2	8	8
176	880	700	76	380	307	8	40	33			
96	576	430	70	420	323	10	60	46	1	6	5
67	50[illegible]	317	116	964	637	18	161	118	5	43	41
1 101	**3 835**	**3 019**	**412**	**2 136**	**1 589**	**51**	**29**	**230**	**11**	**60**	**57**
143	143	132	21	21	16	2	2	1	3	3	3
221	442	388	27	54	50	1	2	2			
249	747	607	59	177	148	8	24	21			
184	736	607	69	276	230	10	40	39	2	8	8
152	760	590	67	335	270	5	25	19	..		
90	540	399	59	354	274	7	42	30	1	6	5
62	467	296	110	919	601	18	161	118	5	43	41
124	**475**	**415**	**40**	**204**	**163**	**6**	**33**	**30**			
3	3	3	1	1							
14	28	26									
35	105	101	5	15	13						
37	148	123	8	32	28						
24	120	110	9	45	37	3	15	14			
6	36	31	11	66	49	3	18	16			
5	35	[illegible]1	6	45	36						

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

	PRESENT AGE								
	All ages			14 & less			15—24		
Order of Birth	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									TOTAL
All Orders	**2,915**	**9 256**	**7,363**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**1 167**	**2 213**	**1 856**
1st	686	686	626	2	2	2	511	511	469
2nd	673	1 346	1 156	1	2	2	409	818	688
3rd	512	1 536	1 269				156	468	379
4th	373	1 492	1 231				63	252	196
5th	272	1 360	1 083				12	60	43
6th	189	1 134	861				12	72	57
7th & above	210	1 702	1 137				4	32	24
									RURAL
All Orders	**2 538**	**8 127**	**6 372**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**960**	**1 796**	**1 473**
1st	618	618	564	2	2	2	447	447	410
2nd	562	1 124	950	1	2	2	312	624	508
3rd	441	1 323	1 070				125	375	294
4th	317	1 268	1 039				52	208	155
5th	234	1 170	913				10	50	34
6th	167	1 002	756				10	60	48
7th & above	199	1 622	1 080				4	32	24
									URBAN
All Orders	**377**	**1 129**	**991**				**207**	**417**	**383**
1st	68	68	62				64	64	59
2nd	111	222	206				97	194	180
3rd	71	213	199				31	93	85
4th	56	224	192				11	44	41
5th	38	190	170				2	10	9
6th	22	132	105				2	12	9
7th & above	11	80	57						

Households of Bihar State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1952

OF MOTHER

25—34			35—44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	2
1,225	**4,310**	**3 434**	**452**	[illegible]	**1 752**	**57**	**329**	**260**	**11**	**60**	**57**
146	146	135	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	2	2	1	3	3	3
235	470	414	27	54	50	1	2	2			
284	852	708	64	192	161	8	24	21			
221	884	730	77	308	[illegible]	10	40	39	2	8	8
176	880	700	76	380	307	8	40	33			
96	576	430	70	420	323	10	60	46	1	6	5
67	50	317	116	964	637	18	161	118	5	43	41
1,101	**3 835**	**3 019**	**412**	**2 136**	**1,589**	**51**	**29**	**230**	**11**	**60**	**57**
143	143	132	21	21	16	2	2	1	3	3	3
221	442	388	27	54	50	1	2	2			
249	747	607	59	177	148	8	24	21			
184	736	607	69	276	230	10	40	39	2	8	8
152	760	590	67	335	270	5	25	19	..	—	
90	540	399	59	354	274	7	42	30	1	6	5
62	467	296	110	919	601	18	161	118	5	43	41
124	**475**	**415**	**40**	**204**	**163**	**6**	**33**	**30**			
3	3	3	1	1							
14	28	26									
35	105	101	5	15	13						
37	148	123	8	32	28						
24	120	110	9	45	37	3	15	14			
6	6	31	11	66	49	3	18	16			
5	35	[illegible]	6	45	36						

VII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households by Economic

TOTAL NUMBER

State & District	Person				Males			
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR—								
Total	1,316	705	242	369 [illegible]	681	383	132	161
Rural	1 020	671	217	132	565	367	121	77
Urban	296	34	25	237	116	21	11	84
Patna—								
T	259	143	69	47	143	83	36	4
R	250	142	69	39	139	82	36	21
U	9	1		8	4	1		3
Champaran—								
T	305	171	104	30	175	93	60	22
R	291	167	101	23	165	90	8	17
U	14	4	3	7	10	3	2	5
Bhagalpur—								
T	349	8	56	208	148	48	31	69
R	127	64	39	24	75	37	23	15
U	222	21	17	184	73	11	8	54
Ranchi—								
T	403	306	13	84	215	164	5	46
R	352	298	8	46	186	158	4	24
U	51	8	5	38	29	6	1	22

Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

OF DEATHS				WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
635	317	110	208	97	86	576	548	8	1
455	304	96	55	92	76	465	378	8	1
180	13	14	153	5	10	111	170		
116	60	33	23	34	9	109	87		
111	60	33	18	33	25	106	86		
5			5	1	4	3	1		
130	8	44	8	27	20	148	110		
126	77	43	6	26	18	139	108		
4	1	1	2	1	2	9	2		
201	37	25	139	16	14	124	186	8	1
52	27	16	9	16	14	51	37	8	1
149	10	9	130			73	149		
188	142	8	38	20	23	195	165		
166	140	4	22	17	19	169	147		
22	2	4	16	3	4	26	18		

ASSAM, MANIPUR & TRIPURA

VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Bihar State by Sex and Age at Death

Age Group	NUMBER OF DEATHS								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	**1,316**	**681**	**635**	**1 020**	**565**	**455**	**296**	**116**	**180**
Under 1 year	302	159	143	247	133	114	55	26	29
1—4	289	145	144	190	102	88	99	43	56
5—9	102	51	51	70	35	35	32	16	16
10—14	50	25	25	41	22	19	9	3	6
15—19	18	9	9	17	8	9	1	1	
20—24	39	16	23	33	13	20	6	3	3
25—29	31	13	18	27	13	14	4		4
30—34	46	22	24	43	21	22	3	1	2
35—39	28	16	12	26	15	11	2	1	1
40—44	31	15	16	28	13	15	3	2	1
45—49	42	28	14	34	22	12	8	6	2
50—54	51	35	16	43	32	11	8	3	5
55—59	33	14	19	19	13	6	14	1	13
60—64	81	39	42	57	35	22	24	4	20
65—69	62	39	23	49	36	13	13	3	10
70—74	41	19	22	32	16	16	9	3	6
75 & over	65	36	29	61	36	25	4		4
Age not stated	5		5	3		3	2		2

ASSAM, MANIPUR & TRIPURA

Note on the Sample Census of Births and Deaths, 1952, Assam Manipur & Tripura

By

(SHRI S C SHARMA *Director of Statistics & ex officio Superintendent of Census Operations*)

With a view to securing the maximum benefit at minimum cost in connection with the Improvement of Population Data it was decided by the Government of India with the concurrence of the State Governments to revise the N R Cs of selected districts in the State and to make a sample verification in one out of every twenty households of the selected areas It was originally intended to conduct this operation along with the revision of Electoral Rolls but as the decision arrived at was not made in time it could not be so combined and had to be undertaken independently In order to avoid complication the element of migration was omitted from the verification slip but the State of Assam being on the border of a Foreign State two columns were added showing the particulars of inter state migrants

2 For reviewing the N R Cs *i e* to bring their entries up to date and for conducting the sample household verification the same areas as were covered for the purpose of electoral rolls revision (which formed approximately one fifth the district area in each district) were selected with a view to having both the operations combined in future years The State Government in pursuance of the proposal of the Registrar General India decided that in the experimental scheme of 1952 53 the operation should be carried out in three selected districts—Sibsagar Goalpara and United Khasi Jaintia Hills—the first representing the conditions in a Plain Rayatwari District the second a Plain Permanently Settled District and the third a typical Hill District

3 The following areas were selected for the revision of N R Cs and household verification in a sample of households numbering approximately one twentieth of the total number of households in the areas of the three districts covered for the review of N R Cs

District & Sub-division	No of Towns	No of Villages or Mauzas	No of household (1951 Census)	Population (1951 Census)	Experimental Census: No of household verified	Experimental Census: Population
United Khasi Jaintia Hills						
Jowai		15 villages	2 617	13 818	127	675
Sadar (Shillong Town)	1		10 735	58 51?	485	2 586
Total United K J Hills			**13 352**	**72 330**	**612**	**3 261**
Goalpara						
Goalpara	1	11 L	17 431	87 ?87	[illegible]00	4 254
Dhubri		South Salmara Dhubri Thanas & Forest Villages	40 916	55 339	1 6?6	11 047
Total Goalpara			**58 347**	**343 026**	**2 4 6**	**15,301**
Sibsagar						
Sibsagar	2	6 Mauza	18 052	107 95	933	5 611
Jorhat	1	5	6 000	103 72	997	5 0
Golaghat	1	4	11 6?	64 563	505	914
Total Sibsagar			**55 714**	**280 586**	**2 435**	**13 547**
ASSAM			**127 413**	**695 942**	**5 533**	**3 169**
Manipur State						
Imphal Sadar	1		25 497	131 470	1 221	6 4 4
Imphal East			7 90	35 409	353	1 030
Imphal West			9 571	46 007	42?	1 9 0
MANIPUR			**42 9 0**	**212 886**	**1 996**	**10 054**

4 In order to prepare an up to date N R C every name in the household was investigated to see whether it was a valid entry Any N R C compiled in course of the 1951 Census might fail in two ways

(i) It might contain surplus names *i e* names of persons who have died before the date of visit and subsequent to the date of enumeration of the 1951 Census and should not therefore be in the up to date N R C fictitious names multiple entries

(ii) It might fail to contain names which be on it *i e* new births

grants etc This investigation included personal visit to each sample household and extraction of information from the head of the household himself whenever possible otherwise from any other responsible member of the household

5 The sample household was taken primarily to investigate into the components bearing upon the size and growth—in particular the birth and death rates in the population and for measuring the extent of omission of the registration of vital occurrences Important characteristics of the population such as its distribution by age and by occupation were also sought to be collected in the Experimental Sample Census The questionnaire that was used for eliciting the information from the households consisted of three Forms Form I included spaces for sex age class of occupation aside from the space required for information concerning permanent inter state migration Form II was the Birth Slip and Form III the Death Slip

6 The period of enumeration covered the year ending 30th November 1952 with the instruction to complete enumeration within six weeks from 1st December 1952 The last contingent of field returns from Assam and Manipur were received in the Superintendent s office by the last week of April 1953

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DATES OF COMMENCING AND COMPLETING THE REVISION OF N R Cs DATES OF COMMENCING AND COMPLETING THE HOUSEHOLD VERIFICATION AND THE DATES OF RECEIVING RECORDS IN SUPERINTENDENT S OFFICE

State & District	Sub-division and Tahsil	Dates of commencing and completing the revision of N R C	Date of commencing and completing the household verification	Dates of receiving records in Superintendent s office	Remarks
1		3	4	5	6
ASSAM					
United Khas Jaintia Hills					
	Jowai	4 12 52 to 10 1 53		23 2 53	Col 4—Information not furnished by S D O Jowai
	Shillong	1? 12 52 to 15 12 52		23 2 53 8 5 53	Col 4 Information not furnished by D C United K J Hills
Goalpara	Goalpara	13 12 52 to 10 2 53	17 12 52 to 13 2 53	9-3 53 24 4 53	North Salmara Dudnai & Goalpara Thana
	Dhubri	20 11 5? to 15 1 5 * 28 11 52 to 25 1 53*	17 12 52 to 2 2 53 20 12 52 to 2 2 53	?4 3 53 7 3 53 ?8-3 53 ?4-4 53	*South Salmara Thana *Dhubri Thana & Forest villages
Sibsagar	Sibsagar	2 1 53 to 31 1 53	7 1 53 to 11 2 53	3-? 53 15-4 53	Sibsagar Amguri & N a Thanas
	Jorhat	18 12 5 to 28 1 53	1 53 to 2? 1 53	13 2 53 21 3 53 15 4 53	Jorhat & Titabor Thanas
	Golaghat	1 1 53 to 13-? 53	20 1 53 to 13 ? 53	/ 2 3 15 4- 3	Golaghat & Dergaon Thana
MANIPUR STATE	Imphal Town East West	18 1 53 to 31 3-53	18-1 53 to 9 4 53	21 4 53	
TRIPURA STATE	Agartala Kailashahar Sabroom	10 3 53 to 25 5 53	0 3 53 to 31 5 53	1? 8 53*	*Compiled tables

7 * * *

8 The enumerators selected were already trained for carrying out the 1951 Census and the people enumerated were more or less census minded owing to constant propaganda Hence the 195? Experimental Census and the Revision of N R Cs were completed more smoothly at a lesser cost and the results achieved are expected to be more accurate In recording births and deaths the enumerators were instructed to record events that took place during the preceding 12 months but some of them recorded earlier events also The inaccuracies noticed were not serious Hence these were left unadjusted so as to keep the recorded figures intact Other minor irregularities were negligible

9 The following statement shows the number of persons and survival rate arrived at for Assam and Manipur States The detailed calculations are shown in the annexed tables

	Persons	
	Assam	Manipur
(i) Number of persons in the sample households at the time of the census	32 169	10 054
(ii) Number of births occurring during the year	1 116	445
(iii) Number of deaths occurring during the year	455	205
(iv) Crude birth rate (per 1 000 population)	35	44
(v) Crude death rate (per 1 000 population)	14	0
(vi) Crude survival rate (birth rate minus death rate)	21	24

10 The total cost excluding printing on account of Census 1951 was Rs 4 54 000 which works out at Rs 44/5/ per 1 000 of population The total cost on account of Experimental Census of 1952 including the revision of N R Cs is Rs 42/ per 1 000 of population involved Substantial reduction in this latter cost could have been achieved if it were possible to synchronise the field work of the experimental census with the operation of the electoral rolls revision in the selected districts

MANIPUR

The work in connection with the Experimental ensus 1952 was undertaken on the 10th March 1953 nd completed on the 31st May 1953 The following reas were selected for this purpose

(1) Agartala Town and Charilam Tahashil in Sadar Division

(2) Kailashahar and Fatikrov Tahashil in Kaila shahar Division and

(3) Sonamura Division The revision of National Register of Citizens took place from 10th March to 25th May, 1953 and house hold verification from the 20th March to 31st May 1953 It covered 552 villages with a population of 163 665 The period of enumeration relates to the 12 preceding months ending the 28th February 1953

2 * * *

3 * * *

4 * * *

Note of a Discussion held under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary

Discussion on the Improvement of Population Data in a meeting held in the office of the Chief Secretary at 11 A M on 29th April 1953 Among those present were the Chief Secretary the Chief Electoral Officer Director of Public Health Director of Public Instruction and Director of Statistics & Ex officio Superintendent of Census Operations The Inspector General of Civil Hospitals who was also requested to attend the meeting uld not do so owing to other urgent work The agreed ision arrived at after considering the suggestions of the District Officers and a tentative scheme on the subject prepared by the Director of Statistics and Ex officio Superintendent of Census Operations is recorded below —

Necessity of Population Data—India as a Welfare State is wedded to the principle of securing justice social economic and political for each and every one of her citizens from the pre natal stage to the old age Changes in the economic and the social structure of a community affects its birth rate death rate and the current of migration and thus influence the growth structure and spatial distribution of the population Conversely changes in population size of family units structure and geographical distribution react upon such economic features as consumer s needs labour supply capital formation land utilization and the volume of production The disadvantages of growing number especially in an agricultural country like India are that the amount of land available per head of the population diminishes with the unchecked or unwanted growth of its numbers and that the growing numbers use up merely for bare existence all the capital resources which might otherwise be devoted for productive measures to raise the standard of living

The decennial census which provides no doubt a cross-section of the population size and composition at a given time and extremely useful bench mark statistics for projection purposes has but limited usefulness unless there is also periodic information for appraisal of the trend of population growth By its very nature the population problem of a country will always be changing with changes in family structure in outlook and in social and economic influences It will require a continuous study to find out demographic facts in relation to the current population trends to investigate causes of these trends and their probable consequences in order to consider what measures for population planning should be taken in the national interest to influence the future trend of population so as to balance the growth in population and production within the limit of the country s available resources In fact population statistics have their application in the apportionment of representatives in the Central and the State Legislatures in the distribution of revenue expenditure and direct taxes in the initiation of any scheme meant for the social and economic well being of the people and assessment of its results besides a host of other uses in running day to day affairs of a modern public administration

2 The basic materials for study are the census data and vital statistics The vital statistics not only fill up the gaps between two censuses but also throw a considerable light on the various factors (such as age sex community economic condition) which affect the birth and death rates Knowledge of correct mortality and morbidity statistics is an essential pre requisite for organising the health services Important gaps in vital statistical data have to be filled up and in respect of quality there are serious defects to be remedied The defects of the present system of registration are (i) incompletene s in the recording of events (ii) inaccuracy of the registered cause of death and (iii) faulty compilation

3 *Area of registration*—At present compulsory registration is in force in towns and tea gardens The experimental census of 1952 reveals that there was a large number of omissions even in some urban areas As the regi tration agency in towns tea gardens forest villages and railway areas is sufficiently literate for the purpose the existing arrangement need not be disturbed but supervision requires tightening up for qualitative and quantitative improvement of the data collected Voluntary registration system already in existence

in the entire rural areas of all the Plains districts should be revitalised with the village school teachers as registrars a population of about 1 500 or 4 villages being placed in charge of each There are 17 948 villages in the Plains and 7 379 in the Hills and the average population per village in the former is 416 against 157 in the Hills In the Hills the registration should be introduced gradually in the concentrated areas contiguity being the criterion for determining the size of each charge

4 *Population Records*—Every Registrar will maintain three registers namely National Register of Citizens Register of Births and Register of Deaths and also a Migration Register if considered necessary at least for border districts to note the territorial migration They will also act as the field agency for the annual sample census of households

5 *Duties of the Registrars*—The Registrars will enter the relevant particulars in the Registers of Births and Deaths These events in the particular households should be noted in the National Register of Citizens as well in which no other population changes need be recorded

In addition to the maintenance of these registers the Registrars of the areas selected for simultaneous rotational revision of National Registers of Citizens and Electoral Rolls once in five years will have to carry out the revision in their respective charges

6 *Number of Registrars—Plains*—If each Registrar is placed in charge of a household population of 1 500 the number required for the seven Plains districts comes to 4 284 or 4 300 In the Hills area a start will be made with 200 Registrars the ultimate aim being to cover the entire rural population of 1 155 868 in five years In Assam there are now 16 988 L P teachers against requirement of 4 500 Registrars

7 *Number of Registration Supervisors*—The Health Survey and Development Committee in 1946 recommended that the Registrar must be trained for his work and he should besides attending his office at stated hours inspect the area under his jurisdiction in order to ensure that un registered events if any are brought on record There is no need for a large scale provision for the supervision of these Registrars

The L P teacher being a non official has an established personal and unbiased relation with the villagers and can easily contact them through his pupils and during holidays Necessary training will be imparted to him by the Public Health Departmental agency

A small provision has been made for 300 Registration Supervisors for the Plains and 10 for the Hills to be drawn from the S Is and A S Is of Schools Rural Health Inspectors and Health Assistants and Officers of similar rank

8 *Chief Registration Officer*—The Sub divisional Medical Officer of Health or an Officer of similar rank of the Public Health Department

9 *Compilation*—Compilation will be made by the Chief Registration Officer for each Sub-division from the monthly returns received *direct* from the Registrars and the consolidation of figures for the districts and the State will be made in the office of the Director of Population Records This will reduce the stages of compilation and minimise consequent errors

10 *National Health Week*—A small sum has been provided for posters etc to be utilised as an additional item for Vital Statistics in the occasional celebration of Education Week Health Week etc Observance of a Health Week independently for this purpose will be too costly without corresponding benefit for want of good communication in rural areas

11 *Rural Panchayats*—The question of improving the population data through the Rural Panchayats was also considered They are still in their infancy and so few in number that they cannot be saddled with this responsibility until they grow into a full bodied working institution

12 *Registration of Pregnancy*—The system adopted in Uttar Pradesh through compulsory vaccination was also considered in this connection It does not appear to be practicable in Assam in the absence of any legal cover either for vaccination or for registration of pregnancy in the rural areas Nor are there sufficient number of vaccinators under the Government and the Local Boards so as to secure that every village can be visited by one vaccinator once every 6 months

It may however be worthwhile to try the plan in certain limited areas where provision for compulsory vaccination exists and where it is not likely to invite public criticism

13 *Cost*—A statement showing the probable cost is annexed The scheme has been worked out on the basis of ex officio arrangements except for a wholetime small office staff in the Office of the Director of Population Records The cost under Superintendence has been estimated on the basis of the present skeleton staff maintained for the Improvement of Population Data Also honoraria to Registrars at Rs 36/ per annum and to Registration Supervisors at Rs 50/ per annum have been provided as unanimously agreed to at the meeting

Statement of annual expenditure in connection with the Improvement of Population Data

A—SUPERINTENDENCE—

		Rs
Special Pay		
Special Pay attached to the post of Director of Statistics appointed as Ex-officio Director of Population Records @ Rs 200/		2 400/
Pay of Establishment		
Assistant to the Director of Population Records @ Rs 300/ (300 20-400) Two Inspectors Computors @ Rs 80/ each (80 6 220) One Lower Division Assistant and one Typist @ Rs 55/ each (55 3-80-5 130) One Peon @ Rs 30/ (30 1 35)		7 900/
Allowances & Honoraria		
Dearness & other Allowances	Rs 5 300/	
Travelling Allowance	Rs 3,000/	8 300/
Contingencies		1 200/
Total		19 100

-ENUMERATION—

Allowances & Honoraria	Rs
Allowances of 4 500 Registrars @ Rs 36/ (4 300 in the Plains and 200 in the Hills)	1 62 000/
Supervisors 315 (300 in Plains and 15 in Hills) @ Rs 50/	15 750/
Travelling Allowance of Field Staff	9 000/
For rotational revision of N R Cs and Sample Census of Household in urban and tea garden areas	7 000/
Total	1 93 750/

	Rs
Contingencies @ Rs 5/ for 4 500 Registrars	22 500/
Propaganda work	2 000/
Improvement of N R Cs	1 000/
Total	2 19 250/
C—ABSTRACTION & COMPILATION	5 000/
E—PRINTING OF FORMS ETC	6 500/
GRAND TOTAL	2 49 850/
Or	2 50 000/

TABLES

I A—Area, Households, Population and Registered

POPU

State & District		Area (in square miles)	Number of households	Persons
1		2	3	4
ASSAM	Total	85 012	1 729 780	9 04 707
	Rural		1 655 097	8,629 289
	Urban		74 683	414 418
C ch	T	692	? 1 309	1 115 865
	R		211 324	1 054 489
	U		9 985	61 3 6
Go lp	T	3 987	?0 436	1 108 124
	R		195 36	1 067 495
	U		7 074	40 6?9
Kamrup	T	3 849	276 464	1 4?0 39?
	R		64 674	1 416 512
	U		11 90	73 880
Darr ng	T	2 814	184 740	913 841
	R		180 683	891 390
	U		4 057	2? 451
N wgon	T	169	154 013	886 955
	R		146 334	843 4?0
	U		7 679	43 535
S bs g	T	3 454	228 283	1 212 2?4
	R		220 710	1 172 905
	U		7 573	39 319
Lakh mpu	T	4 068	219 637	1 0 8 157
	R		207 492	1 0 1 728
	U		12 145	56 429
Un ted Khas and J nt H ll	T	5 533	64 340	363 59?
	R		53 605	305 087
	U		10 735	58 51?
N a H ll	T	4 276	50 333	05 950
	R		49 ?62	01 825
	U		971	4 1?5
Lush Hill	T	8 149	32 837	196 202
	R		31 669	189 25?
	U		1 168	6 950
G ro Hills	T	3 160	53 958	242 075
	R		53 9 8	242 075
	U			
Un ted M k r No th Coch H lls	T	5 892	?7 954	165 440
	R		27 508	163 272
	U		446	2 168
M hm H lls	T	9 390	6 461	32 163
	R		5 401	27 119
	U		1 060	5 044
Abo H lls	T	8 544	2 2 0	10 761
	R		2 250	10 761
	U			
Tirap Fronti r Tra t	T	2 876	1 258	5 ?13
	R		1 258	5 213
	U			
B l para Frontier Tract	T	1? 104	2 037	9 721
	R		2 037	9 721
	U			
N g Tribal Ar	T	2 055	1 470	7 025
	R		1 4 0	7 025
	U			
MANIPUR	Total	8 6	116 034	577 635
	Rural		116 034	574 773
	Urban			2,862
TRIPURA	Total	4,032	122 684	639 029
	Rural		115 1 2	596,434
	Urban		7 552	42,595

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951

LATION

Males	Females	Registration population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
5	6	7	8	9
4 812 166	**4 231 541**	**7 920,599**	**14 9**	**7 2**
4 565 930	**4 063 359**	**7,593 862**	**14 8**	**7 2**
246 236	**168 182**	**326 737**	**16 7**	**6 7**
588 306	5?7 5 9	1 131 508	18 1	9 2
55? 784	501 705	1 064 507	18 3	9 3
35 5?2	25 8?4	67 001	15 6	6 6
583 999	51? 125	1 117 507	12 1	7 8
565 289	50? 206	1 075 445	11 9	7 9
23 710	16 919	42 062	17 1	5 3
799 391	691 001	1 513 010	7 0	3 4
754 391	662 121	1 437 277	6 4	3 0
45 000	28 880	75 733	18 7	10 2
491 618	42 223	931 545	18 3	8 2
477 284	414 106	908 247	18 4	8 2
14 334	8 117	23 298	16 0	7 6
476 578	410 377	904 569	15 4	6 6
451 365	392 055	874 784	14 9	6 5
?5 213	18 3 ?	29 785	31 2	8 9
647 932	564 29	1 2?5 972	20 0	9 7
6?4 321	548 584	1 185 535	20 3	9 9
23 611	15 709	40 437	12 2	2 9
586 306	491 851	1 096 488	15 9	6 4
550 779	470 949	1 048 067	16	6 5
35 5?7	20 90	48 421	9 8	3 8
186 652	1 6 947	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
153 862	151 225			
32 790	?5 722			
103 104	102 846			
100 73?	101 093			
2 372	1 753			
96 136	100 066			
9 369	96 883			
3 767	3 183			
124 054	118 021			
124 054	118 0?1			
86 430	79 010			
85 128	78 144			
1 302	866			
17 953	14 210			
14 865	12 254			
3 088	1 956			
6 348	4 413			
6 348	4 413			
3 050	2 163			
3 050	2 163			
5 862	3 859			
5 862	3 859			
3 447	3 578			
3 447	3 578			
283 685	**293 950**			
281 932	**292,841**			
1 753	**1 109**			
335,589	**303 440**			
312,385	**284,049**			
23,204	**19,391**			

I B—Registered Deaths in Assam State by Age and Sex, 1952

Age Group	Registered Deaths		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
TOTAL			
All Ages	**56 654**	**29 938**	**26 716**
Under 1 year	9 719	5 287	4 432
1—4	7 589	4 015	3 574
5—9	4 089	2 199	1 890
10—14	3 13[illegible]	1 696	1 436
15—19	3 379	1 585	1 794
20—29	5 705	2 487	3 218
30—39	5 560	2 839	2 721
40—49	5 016	2 80[illegible]	2 721
50—59	4 994	2 912	[illegible] 14
60 & over	7 471	4 116	3 355
RURAL			
All Ages	**54,455**	**28 659**	**25 796**
Under 1 year	9 395	5 100	4 295
1—4	7 349	3 887	3 462
5—9	3 969	2 142	1 827
10—14	3 043	1 640	1 403
15—19	3 267	1 540	1 727
20—29	5 405	2 325	3 080
30—39	5 307	2 682	2 625
40—49	4 783	2 652	2 131
50—59	4 804	2 787	2 017
60 & over	7 133	3 904	3 229
URBAN			
All Ages	**2 199**	**1,279**	**920**
Under 1 year	324	187	137
1—4	240	128	112
5—9	120	57	63
10—14	89	56	33
15—19	112	45	67
20—29	300	162	138
30—39	253	157	96
40—49	233	150	83
50—59	190	125	6[illegible]
60 & over	338	212	126

I-B—Registered Deaths in Manipur State by Age and Sex, 1952

Age Group	Registered Deaths		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
		TOTAL	
All Ages	**2 878**	**1 648**	**1 230**
Under 1 year	93	58	35
1—4	599	365	234
5—9	240	142	98
10—14	177	102	75
15—19	224	117	107
20—29	297	164	133
30—39	66	148	118
40—49	230	138	92
50—59	282	148	134
60 & over	470	266	204
		RURAL	
All Ages	**1 738**	**992**	**746**
Under 1 year	53	32	1
1—4	350	215	135
5—9	146	84	62
10—14	115	66	49
15—19	142	81	61
20—29	183	95	88
30—39	159	89	70
40—49	148	87	61
50—59	181	94	87
60 & over	261	149	112
		URBAN	
All Ages	**1 140**	**656**	**484**
Under 1 year	40	26	14
1—4	249	150	99
5—9	94	58	36
10—14	62	36	26
15—19	82	36	46
20—29	114	69	45
30—39	107	59	48
40—49	82	51	31
50—59	101	54	47
60 & over	209	117	92

I B—Registered Deaths in Tripura State by Age and Sex, 1952

Age Group	Registered Deaths Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
		TOTAL	
All Ages	974	536	438
Under 1 year	112	63	49
1—4	68	39	29
5—9	62	34	28
10—14	57	31	26
15—19	78	37	41
20—29	126	55	71
30—39	117	61	56
40—49	4	23	22
50—59	149	90	5
60 & over	167	103	64
		RURAL	
All Ages	602	344	258
Under 1 year	63	35	34
1—4	51	28	23
5—9	45	24	21
10—14	36	19	17
15—19	45	23	22
20—29	73	37	36
30—39	80	46	34
40—49	19	11	8
50—59	84	59	25
60 & over	100	62	38
		URBAN	
All Ages	372	192	180
Under 1 year	43	28	15
1—4	17	11	6
5—9	17	10	7
10—14	21	12	9
15—19	33	14	19
20—29	53	18	35
30—39	37	15	22
40—49	26	12	14
50—59	58	31	27
60 & over	67	41	6

II—Distribution of Population in Assam

Age Group	Persons Total	Persons Married	Persons Unmarried	Persons Widowed	Males Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
					TOTAL
All Ages	**875 750**	**348 661**	**464 871**	**62 218**	**467 086**
Under 1 year	30 127		30 127		15 813
1—4	114 904		114 904		57 792
5—14	231 432	6 254	225 024	154	121 867
15—24	150 059	74 567	72 392	3 100	73 591
25—34	139 027	114 548	15 923	8 556	74 366
35—44	96 703	80 085	3 292	13 326	57 210
45—54	61 791	44 918	1 544	15 379	37 110
55—64	31 446	18 694	56	12 190	17 863
65—74	12 858	6 545	206	6 107	7 318
75 & over	6 446	2 867	155	3 4 4	3 704
Age not stated	957	183	742	32	452
					RURAL
All Ages	**839 414**	**334 957**	**444 424**	**60 033**	**445 306**
Under 1 year	29 129		29 129		15 307
1—4	111 201		111 201		55 922
5—14	222 752	6 063	216 535	154	117 200
15—24	141 711	71 754	66 960	2 997	68 474
25—34	132 469	109 772	14 437	8 260	70 044
35—44	92 859	76 867	3 098	12 894	54 578
45—54	59 374	43 144	1 467	14 763	35 514
55—64	30 327	18 0 2	527	11 778	17 150
65—74	12 386	6 347	193	5 846	7 055
75 & over	6 264	2 805	148	3 311	3 615
Age not stated	942	183	729	30	447
					URBAN
All Ages	**36 336**	**13 704**	**20 447**	**2 185**	**21 780**
Under 1 year	998		998		506
1—4	3 703		3 703		1 870
5—14	8 680	191	8 489		4 667
15—24	8 348	2 813	5 432	103	5 117
25—34	6 558	4 776	1 486	296	4 322
35—44	3 844	3 218	194	432	2 632
45—54	2 417	1 774	77	566	1 596
55—64	1 119	672	35	412	713
65—74	472	198	13	261	263
75 & over	18	62	7	113	89
Age not stated	15		13	2	5

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

			Females			
Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
180 751	**266 463**	**19 872**	**408,664**	**167 910**	**198 408**	**42,346**
	15 813		14 314		14 314	
	57 792		57 112		57 112	
1 233	1?0 590	44	109 565	5 021	104 434	110
18 584	54 119	888	76 468	55 983	18 273	2 212
57 523	13 348	3 495	64 661	57 025	2 575	5 061
50 061	2 559	4 590	39 493	30 0?4	733	8 736
31 458	1 217	4 435	24 681	13 460	327	10 894
14 056	418	3 389	13 583	4 638	144	8 801
5 286	167	1 865	5 540	1 259	39	4 42
2 444	108	1 152	2 742	423	47	2 272
106	332	14	505	77	410	18
172,494	**253,551**	**19 261**	**394,108**	**162,463**	**190 873**	**40 772**
	15 307		13 822		13 8?2	
	55 922		55 279		55 279	
1 212	115 944	44	105 552	4 851	100 591	110
17 733	49 871	870	73 237	54 021	17 089	2 127
54 642	11 9 6	3 416	62 425	55 130	2 451	4 844
47 736	2 390	4 452	38 281	29 131	708	8 44
30 077	1 154	4 283	?3 860	13 067	313	10 480
13 482	393	3 275	13 177	4 540	134	8 503
5 117	154	1 784	5 331	1 230	39	4 06?
2 389	103	1 123	2 649	416	45	2 188
106	327	14	495	77	402	16
8 257	**12,912**	**611**	**14,556**	**5 447**	**7 535**	**1,574**
	506		492		49	
	1 870		1 833		1 833	
21	4 646		4 013	170	3 843	
851	4 248	18	3 231	1 96?	1 184	85
2 881	1 362	79	2 236	1 895	124	217
2 325	169	138	1 212	893	25	294
1 381	63	15?	821	393	14	414
574	25	114	406	98	10	298
169	13	81	209	29		180
55	5	29	93	7	2	84
	5		10		8	2

II—Distribution of Population in Manipur

Age Group	Persons				Males
	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
					TOTAL
All Ages	**57,575**	**22 344**	**30 182**	**5 049**	**28,382**
Under 1 year	1 581		1 581		844
1— 4	6 888		6 888		3 600
5—14	14 723	58	14 662	3	7 311
15—24	9 782	3 641	5 837	304	4 851
25—34	8 565	7 039	780	746	4 254
35—44	6 444	5 227	271	946	3 111
45—54	4 495	3 375	68	1 052	2 123
55—64	2 876	1 984	57	835	1 306
65—74	1 487	737	5	745	633
75 & over	687	267	3	117	311
Age not stated	47	16	30	1	38
					RURAL
All Ages	**57 575**	**22 344**	**30 182**	**5 049**	**28 382**
Under 1 year	1 581		1 581		844
1— 4	6 888		6 888		3 600
5—14	14 723	58	14 662	3	7 311
15—24	9 782	3 641	5 837	304	4 851
25—34	8 565	7 039	780	746	4 254
35—44	6 444	5 227	271	946	3 111
45—54	4 495	3 375	68	1 052	2 123
55—64	2 876	1 984	57	835	1 306
65—74	1 487	737	5	745	633
75 & over	687	267	3	417	311
Age not stated	47	16	30	1	38
					URBAN
All Ages					
Under 1 year					
1— 4					
5—14					
15—24					
25—34					
35—44					
45—54					
55—64					
65—74					
75 & over					
Age not stated					

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

			Females			
Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11,398	**15 968**	**1 016**	**29 193**	**10,946**	**14,214**	**4,033**
	844		737		737	
	3 600		3 288		3 288	
10	7 301		7 412	48	7 361	3
1 323	3 479	49	4 931	2 318	2 358	255
3 556	564	134	4 311	3 483	216	612
2 854	77	180	3 333	2 373	194	766
1 865	39	219	2 372	1 510	29	833
1 127	38	141	1 570	857	19	694
443	1	189	854	294	4	556
207		104	376	60	3	313
13	25		9	3	5	1
11,398	**15 968**	**1 016**	**29 193**	**10 946**	**14 214**	**4 033**
	844		737		737	
	3 600		3 288		3 288	
10	7 301		7 412	48	7 361	3
1 323	3 479	49	4 931	2 318	2 358	255
3 556	564	134	4 311	3 483	216	612
2 854	77	180	3 333	2 373	194	766
1 865	39	219	2 372	1 510	29	833
1 127	38	141	1 570	857	19	694
443	1	189	854	294	4	556
207		104	376	60	3	313
13	25		9	3	5	1

II—Distribution of Population in Tripura

		Persons			Males
		Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total
		3	4	5	6
TOTAL					
[illegible]	53,636	22 478	27 177	3 981	28 24
[illegible]	1 640		1 640		962
[illegible]	ƒ 727		6 727		3 445
[illegible]	14 019	781	13 193	45	7 354
[illegible]	9 167	5 279	3 581	307	4 245
[illegible]	8 589	7 299	685	60	4 470
[illegible]	6 412	4 676	959	777	3 869
[illegible]	3 798	2 688	209	901	2 202
[illegible]	1 893	1 093	49	752	1 005
[illegible]	5	396	8	571	4 3
[illegible]	479	168	39	22	231
[illegible] ted	181	93	87	1	36
RURAL					
	51,310	21 594	25 915	3 801	26 985
Under	1 532		1 532		908
1—4	6 479		6 479		3 315
5—14	13 4 6	767	12 615	44	7 048
5—24	8 693	5 080	3 310	303	3 986
5—34	8 250	0.1	643	586	4 2R0
5—44	6 137	4 456	947	734	/01
5—54	3 630	? 566	206	858	2 094
55—64	1 622	1 0	49	714	977
65—74	753	389	8	356	414
7 & o e	40	163	39	0	26
Age n t stated	181	93	87	1	36
URBAN					
All Ages	2 326	884	1 262	180	1 257
Und r 1 year	108		108		54
1—4	248		248		130
5—14	593	14	78	1	306
15—24	474	199	271	4	259
25—34	339	278	42	19	190
35—44	275	220	12	43	168
45—54	168	1 2	3	43	108
55—64	77	39		30	28
65—74	2	7		15	9
75 & over	22	5		17	5
Age not stated					

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

				Females			
	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	10 839	**16,390**	**1 013**	**25,394**	**11 639**	**10 787**	**2,968**
		962		678		678	
		3 445		3 282		3 282	
	36	7 318		6 665	745	5 875	45
	1 334	2 815	96	4 922	3 945	766	211
	3 657	636	177	4 119	3 642	49	428
	2 737	933	199	2 543	1 939	26	578
	1 790	201	211	1 596	898	8	690
	811	24	170	894	287	25	582
	338	8	77	352	58		294
	135	13	83	198	33	26	139
	1	35		145	92	52	1
	10,364	**15 638**	**983**	**24 325**	**11 230**	**10 277**	**2 818**
		908		624		624	
		3 315		3 164		3 164	
	34	7 014		6 378	733	5 601	44
	1 287	2 604	95	4 707	3 793	706	208
	3 511	595	174	3 970	3 510	48	412
	2 586	922	193	2 436	1 870	25	541
	1 695	200	199	1 536	871	6	659
	786	24	167	845	273	25	547
	331	8	75	339	58		281
	133	13	80	181	30	26	125
	1	35		145	92	52	1
	475	**752**	**30**	**1 069**	**409**	**510**	**150**
		54		54		54	
		130		118		118	
	2	304		287	12	274	1
	47	211	1	215	152	60	3
	146	41	3	149	132	1	16
	151	11	6	107	69	1	37
	95	1	12	60	27	2	31
	25		3	49	14		35
	7		2	13			13
	2		3	17	3		14

III—Economic Groups and Marital Status of

State & District	Number of Sample Households: Total	Number of Sample Households: Livelihood Classes I II & IV	Number of Sample Households: Livelihood Class III	Number of Sample Households: Livelihood Classes V—VIII	POPU All Persons: Married	POPU All Persons: Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ASSAM—						
Total	**5 586**	**3 084**	**395**	**2 107**	**12 797**	**19,312**
Rural	**4 421**	**3 039**	**381**	**1 001**	**10 253**	**15,330**
U ban	**1 165**	**45**	**14**	**1 106**	**2,544**	**3 982**
United K & J H ll –						
T	615	74	35	₀06	1 202	2 059
R	129	65	30	34	228	447
U	486	9	5	472	974	1 612
Goalpar —						
T	2 517	1 679	211	627	6 536	8 765
R	2 160	1 673	209	278	5 627	7 515
U	357	6	2	349	909	1 250
S bsag r—						
T	2 454	1 331	149	974	5 059	8 488
R	2 132	1 301	142	689	4 398	7 368
U	322	30	7	285	661	1 120
MANIPUR—						
T	2 285	1 352	195	738	4,109	5 945
R	2,266	1 336	195	735	4,070	5 889
U	19	16		3	39	56
TRIPURA—						
T	1,382	670	167	545	3 145	4,347
R	1 053	661	152	240	2 413	3 045
U	329	9	15	305	732	1,302

Sample Household Population by Districts, 1952

LATION									
Classes									
Males		Females		Livelihood Classes I II & IV		Livelihood Class III		Livelihood Classes V—VIII	
Married	Others	Married	Others	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
6 609	10 603	6 188	8 709	10 460	9,323	1 026	870	5 726	4,704
5 129	8 450	5 124	6 880	10 284	9 183	986	849	2 309	1 972
1 480	2 153	1 064	1 829	176	140	40	21	3 417	2 732
660	1 032	542	1 027	222	207	74	75	1 396	1 287
114	212	114	235	185	184	52	62	89	103
546	820	428	792	37	23	22	13	1 307	1 184
3 363	4 845	3 173	3 920	5 758	5 187	544	481	1 906	1 425
2 802	4 151	2 825	3 364	5 707	5 153	540	478	706	558
561	694	348	556	51	34	4	3	1 200	867
2 586	4 726	2 473	3 762	4 480	3 929	408	314	2 424	1 992
2 213	4 087	2 185	3 281	4 392	3 846	394	309	1 514	1 311
373	639	288	481	88	83	14	5	910	681
1 985	2 845	2 124	3 100	3 078	3 075	259	357	1 493	1 792
1 964	2 817	2 106	3 072	3 071	3 069	259	357	1 451	1 752
21	28	18	28	7	6			42	40
1 570	2 362	1 575	1 985	1 980	1 818	380	371	1,572	1,371
1 198	1 655	1 215	1 390	1 941	1 773	350	350	562	482
372	707	360	595	39	45	30	21	1 010	889

IV—Age, Sex & Marıtal Status of the Sample Household Population of Assam State, 1952

Age Group	POPULATION						
	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Marned	Others	Marned	Others	Marned	Othe s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				TOTAL			
All Ages	**32 109**	**12 797**	**19,312**	**6 609**	**10 603**	**6 188**	**8,709**
Und r l y ar	1 201		1 201		610		591
1—4	4 2J5		4 295		2 199		2 096
5—9	4 942	34	4 908	7	2 566	27	2 342
10—14	3 6?6	187	3 439	?3	1 932	164	1 507
15—19	2 810	883	1 957	99	1 297	784	660
20—24	3 0?3	1 912	1 111	578	888	1 334	2?3
25—29	2 8 l	2 266	555	1 109	437	1 157	118
30—34	2 357	2 076	281	1 173	167	903	114
35—39	1 771	1 565	206	970	99	595	107
40—44	1 551	1 300	251	793	98	507	153
45—49	1 107	884	223	614	75	270	148
50—54	1 015	751	264	526	75	225	189
55—59	482	324	158	253	47	71	111
60—64	528	302	226	230	64	72	162
65—69	2 9	144	85	109	18	35	67
70—74	169	80	89	58	16	22	73
75 & o er	148	89	59	67	15	22	44
Age not tated	4		4				4
				RURAL			
All Ag	**25,583**	**10 253**	**15,330**	**5 129**	**8 450**	**5 124**	**6,880**
Und r l ye	1 080		1 080		549		531
1—4	3 612		3 612		1 857		1 755
5—9	4 122	31	4 091	5	16b	26	1 925
10—14	2 880	178	2 702	23	1 553	155	1 149
15—19	2 107	744	1 363	87	9 6	657	437
20—24	2 303	1 573	730	451	614	1 12?	116
25—29	2 131	1 785	346	848	275	937	71
30—34	1 799	1 617	182	888	103	729	79
35—39	1 398	1 244	154	757	77	487	77
40—44	1 213	1 015	198	60?	78	413	120
45—49	895	713	182	48?	60	231	12
50—54	789	59?	197	419	58	173	139
55—59	379	257	122	195	36	6	86
60—64	436	249	187	185	55	64	132
65—69	181	110	71	81	17	29	54
70—74	138	72	6b	51	14	21	5?
75 & over	116	73	43	55	12	18	31
Age not st ted	4		4				4
				URBAN			
All Ages	**6 526**	**2,544**	**3 982**	**1 480**	**2,153**	**1 064**	**1 829**
Und r l yea	121		121		61		60
1—4	683		683		34		311
5—9	8?0	3	817	2	400	1	417
10—14	746	9	737		379	9	358
15—19	733	139	594	12	371	127	223
20—24	720	339	381	127	274	212	107
25—29	€90	481	209	261	102	?20	47
30—34	558	459	99	285	64	174	35
35—39	ꞁ73	321	52	213	22	108	30
40—44	338	285	53	191	20	91	33
45—49	212	171	41	132	15	39	[illegible]
50—54	226	159	67	107	17	52	[illegible]
55—59	103	67	36	58	11	J	[illegible]
60—64	9	53	39	45	9	8	[illegible]
65—69	48	34	14	28	1	6	[illegible]
70—74	31	8	23	7	2	1	[illegible]
75 & over	32	16	1c	1?	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Age not stated							

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Manipur State, 1952

Age Group	POPULATION						
	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL							
All Ag s	**10 054**	**4 109**	**5 915**	**1 98ɔ**	**2 845**	**2 124**	**3 100**
Under 1 year	462		462		243		219
1—4	1 205		1 205		60		600
5—9	1 227	5	1 222	2	62	3	597
10—14	1 047	16	1 031	6	492	10	539
15—19	887	221	6ϵ6	23	380	198	286
20—24	990	631	359	195	244	436	115
25— 29	850	677	173	329	90	348	83
30—34	658	69	89	283	24	280	65
35—39	587	490	97	243	?4	47	73
40—44	583	465	118	250	28	21ɹ	90
45—49	423	32	91	185	12	147	79
50—54	391	?78	113	177	21	101	92
55—59	261	162	99	103	11	59	88
60—64	188	119	69	86	18	33	51
65—69	108	61	47	5	9	16	38
70—74	115	54	61	36	13	18	48
75 & over	72	?9	43	22	ϵ	7	37
Age not stated							
RURAL							
All Ag	**9 959**	**4 070**	**5 889**	**1 964**	**2 817**	**2 106**	**3 072**
Und r 1 year	461		461		243		218
1—4	1 181		1 181		595		586
5—9	1 217	5	1 212		617	3	595
10—14	1 043	16	1 027	6	491	10	536
15—19	878	219	659	23	375	196	?84
20—?4	978	623	355	194	241	429	114
25— 9	840	669	171	?4	89	345	82
30—34	651	56	89	278	?4	284	65
35—39	5 2	485	97	239	24	246	73
40—44	578	460	118	248	28	212	90
4 —49	423	332	91	185	12	147	79
50—54	386	276	110	175	21	101	89
55—59	260	161	99	102	11	59	88
60—64	187	118	69	85	18	33	51
65—69	108	61	47	45	9	16	38
70—74	115	54	61	36	13	18	48
75 & ove	71	29	42	22	6	7	36
Age not stated							
URBAN							
All Ages	**95**	**39**	**56**	**21**	**28**	**18**	**28**
Und r 1 y ar	1		1				1
1—4	24		24		10		14
5—9	10		10		8		2
10—14	4		4		1		3
15—19	9	2	7		5	2	2
20—24	12	8	4	1	3	7	1
25—29	10	8	2	5	1	3	1
30—34	7	7		5		2	
35—39	5	5		4		1	
40—44	5	5		2		3	
45—49							
50—54	5	2	3	2			3
55—59	1	1		1			
60—64	1	1		1			
65—69							
0—74							
75 & over	1		1				1
Age not stated							

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Tripura State, 1952

Age Group	POPULATION						
	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				TOTAL			
All Ages	**7 492**	**3 145**	**4 347**	**1 570**	**2 362**	**1 575**	**1,985**
Under 1 year	202		202		101		101
1—4	900		900		466		434
5—9	1 053	22	1 031	6	549	16	482
10—14	910	97	843	14	473	83	370
15—19	713	279	434	42	307	237	127
20—24	714	458	256	110	214	348	42
25—29	691	564	127	284	97	280	30
30—34	537	473	64	252	39	221	25
35—39	416	353	63	215	22	138	41
40—44	351	268	83	178	19	90	64
45—49	264	205	59	151	10	54	49
50—54	274	182	92	132	16	50	76
55—59	118	77	41	55	9	22	32
60—64	165	99	66	74	12	25	54
65—69	54	25	29	21	6	4	23
70—74	53	22	31	19	10	3	21
75 & over	47	21	26	17	12	4	14
Age not stated							
				RURAL			
All Ages	**5 458**	**2 413**	**3 045**	**1 198**	**1 655**	**1,215**	**1,390**
Under 1 year	152		152		75		77
1—4	696		696		364		332
5—9	786	21	765	5	414	16	351
10—14	648	84	564	14	325	70	239
15—19	472	223	249	38	187	185	62
20—24	502	358	144	89	117	69	27
25—29	531	447	84	2 2	61	225	23
30—34	391	350	41	187	24	163	17
35—39	314	266	48	161	21	105	27
40—44	261	198	63	130	15	68	48
45—49	185	148	37	117	7	31	30
50—54	192	1 9	63	93	10	36	53
55—59	90	58	32	43	8	15	24
60—64	126	78	48	56	9	22	39
65—69	41	20	21	16	3	4	18
70—74	34	16	18	14	5	2	13
75 & over	37	17	0	13	10	4	10
Age not stated							
				URBAN			
All Ages	**2 034**	**732**	**1,302**	**372**	**707**	**360**	**595**
Under 1 year	50		50		26		24
1—4	04		204		102		102
5—9	267	1	266	1	135		131
10—14	292	13	279		148	13	131
15—19	241	56	185	4	120	52	65
20—24	212	100	112	21	97	79	15
25—29	160	117	43	62	36	55	7
30—34	146	123	23	65	15	58	8
35—39	102	87	15	54	1	33	14
40—44	90	70	20	48	4	22	16
45—49	79	57	22	34	3	23	19
50—54	82	53	29	39	6	14	3
55—59	28	19	9	12	1	7	8
60—64	39	21	18	18	3	3	15
65—69	13	5	8	5	3		5
70—74	19	6	13	5	5	1	8
75 & over	10	4	6	4	2		4
Age not stated							

IV—Age, Sex & Marıtal Status of the Sample Household Populatıon of Manıpur State, 1952

Ag Group	POPULATION						
	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				TOTAL			
All Ages	**10 054**	**4 109**	**ぃ945**	**1 98ぃ**	**2 845**	**2 124**	**3 100**
Under 1 year	462		462		243		219
1—4	1 205		1 205		605		600
5—9	1 227	5	1 22?	2	62ぃ	3	597
10—14	1 047	16	1 031	6	492	10	539
15—19	887	221	666	23	380	198	286
20—24	990	631	359	195	244	4?6	115
25—29	850	677	173	329	90	348	83
30—34	658	569	89	283	24	286	65
35—39	5ぃ7	490	97	243	24	247	73
40—44	583	465	118	250	28	?15	90
45—49	423	332	91	185	12	147	79
50—54	391	278	113	177	?1	101	9
55—59	261	162	99	103	11	59	88
60—64	188	119	69	86	18	33	51
65—69	108	61	47	45	9	16	38
70—74	115	54	61	6	13	18	48
75 & over	72	29	43	22	6	7	37
Age not stated							
				RURAL			
All Ages	**9 959**	**4 070**	**5 889**	**1 964**	**2 817**	**2 106**	**3 072**
Under 1 ye r	461		461		243		218
1—4	1 181		1 181		595		586
5—9	1 217	5	1 212	2	617	3	595
10—14	1 043	16	1 027	6	491	10	53
15—19	878	219	659	23	375	196	
0 – 1	978	623	355	191	?11	429	
?5 –?9	840	669	171	324	89	345	
30—34	651	562	89	278	?4	284	
35—39	58?	485	97	239	24	246	
40—44	578	460	118	248	28	212	
45—49	423	332	91	185	12	147	
50—54	386	276	110	175	21	10	
55—59	260	161	99	102	11		
60—64	187	118	69	85	18		
65—69	108	61	47	45	9		
70—74	115	54	61	36	13		
75 & ove	71	29	42	22	6		
Ag not stated							
				URBAN			
All Ages	**95**	**39**	**56**	**21**			
Under 1 y ar	1		1				
1—4	24		24				
ぃ—9	10		10				
10—14	4		4				
15—19	9	2	7				
20—24	12	8	4				
25—29	10	8	2				
30—34	7	7					
35—39	5	5					
40—44	5	5					
45—49							
50—54	5	2					
5ぃ—59	1	1					
60—64	1	1					
6ぃ—69							
70—74							
75 & over	1						
Ag not tated							

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Tripura State, 1952

	POPULATION						
		Persons		Males		Famales	
Age Group	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
1		3	4	5	6	7	8
				TOTAL			
All Ages	**7 492**	**3 145**	**4 347**	**1,570**	**2,362**	**1,575**	**1,935**
Under 1 year	202		20		101		101
1—4	900		900		466		434
5—9	1 053	22	1 031	6	549	16	482
10—14	940	97	843	14	473	83	370
15—19	713	279	434	42	307	237	127
20—24	714	458	256	110	214	348	42
25—29	691	564	127	284	97	280	30
30—34	537	473	64	252	39	221	25
35—39	416	353	63	215	22	138	41
40—44	351	268	83	178	19	90	64
45—49	264	205	59	151	10	54	49
50—54	274	182	92	132	16	50	76
55—59	118	77	41	55	9	22	32
60—64	165	99	66	74	12	25	54
65—69	54	25	29	21	6	4	23
70—74	53	22	31	19	10	3	21
75 & over	47	21	26	17	12	4	14
Age not stated							
				RURAL			
All Ages	**5 458**	**2 413**	**3 045**	**1 198**	**1 635**	**1,215**	**1,390**
Under 1 year	152		152		75		77
1—4	696		696		364		332
5—9	786	21	765	5	414	16	351
10—14	648	84	564	14	3[illegible]5	70	233
15—19	472	223	249	38	187	185	6
20—24	502	358	144	89	117	269	27
25—29	531	447	84	2 2	61	225	23
30—34	391	350	41	187	4	163	17
35—39	314	266	48	161	21	105	27
40—44	261	198	63	130	15	68	48
45—49	185	148	37	117	7	31	30
50—54	192	129	63	93	10	36	53
55—59	90	58	32	43	8	15	24
60—64	126	78	48	56	9	22	39
65—69	41	20	1	16	3	4	18
70—74	34	16	18	14	5	2	13
75 & over	37	17	20	13	10	4	10
Age not stated							
				URBAN			
All Ages	**2 034**	**732**	**1 302**	**372**	**707**	**360**	**593**
Under 1 year	50		50		26		24
1—4	204		204		102		102
5—9	267	1	266	1	135		131
10—14	292	13	279		148	13	131
15—19	241	56	185	4	120	52	65
20—24	12	100	112	21	97	79	15
25—29	160	117	43	62	36	55	7
30—34	146	123	23	65	15	58	8
35—39	102	87	15	54	1	33	14
40—44	90	70	20	48	4	22	16
45—49	79	57	22	34	3	23	19
50—54	8	53	29	39	6	14	[illegible]
55—59	28	19	9	12	1	7	[illegible]
60—64	39	21	18	18	3	3	[illegible]
65—69	13	5	8	5	3		[illegible]
70—74	19	6	13	5	5	1	[illegible]
75 & over	10	4	6	4	2		[illegible]
Age not stated							

Households of Assam State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1952

OF MOTHER

25—34			35—44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
431	**1 777**	**1 591**	**92**	**485**	**442**	**16**	**105**	**81**			
31	31	31	4	4	4						
51	102	99	3	6	6	1	2	2			
85	255	233	9	27	26	2	6	6			
97	388	343	13	52	46	2	8	6			
77	385	348	22	110	104	2	10	4			
50	300	271	21	126	113	2	12	9			
40	316	266	20	160	143	7	67	54			
386	**1 580**	**1 409**	**83**	**431**	**388**	**14**	**94**	**70**			
26	26	26	3	3	3						
48	96	93	3	6	6	1	2	2			
77	231	211	9	27	26	1	3	3			
90	360	316	13	52	46	2	8	6			
69	345	310	19	95	89	2	10	4			
41	246	224	19	114	101	2	12	9			
35	276	229	17	134	117	6	59	46			
45	**197**	**182**	**9**	**54**	**54**	**2**	**11**	**11**			
5	5	5	1	1	1						
3	6	6									
8	24	22				1	3	3			
7	28	27									
8	40	38	3	15	15						
9	54	47	2	12	12						
5	40	37	3	26	26	1	8	8			

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

	PRESENT AGE								
	All ages			14 & less			15—24		
Order of Birth	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									TOTAL
All Orders	**446**	**1,342**	**1,313**				**203**	**450**	**444**
1st	96	96	96				74	74	74
2nd	101	202	199				63	126	124
3rd	104	312	306				41	123	123
4th	57	228	223				10	40	40
5th	47	235	231				9	45	44
6th	23	138	133				1	6	4
7th & above	18	131	125				5	6	35
									RURAL
All Orders	**446**	**1 342**	**1 313**				**203**	**450**	**444**
	96	96	96				74	74	74
	101	202	199				63	126	124
	104	312	306				41	123	123
4th	57	228	223				10	40	40
5th	47	235	231				9	45	44
6th	23	138	133				1	6	4
7th & above	18	131	125				5	36	35
									URBAN
All Orders									
1st									
2nd									
3rd									
4th									
5th									
6th									
7th & above									

Households of Manipur State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1952

OF MOTHER

25—34			35—44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surv
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
173	584	570	63	275	268	7	33	31			
16	16	16	6	6	6						
33	66	65	4	8	8	1	2	2			
52	156	151	9	27	26	2	6	6			
30	120	118	17	68	65						
29	145	144	8	40	38	1	5	5			
10	60	60	11	66	65	1	6	4			
3	21	16	8	60	60	2	14	14			
173	584	570	63	275	268	7	33	31			
16	16	16	6	6	6						
33	66	65	4	8	8	1	2	2			
52	156	151	9	27	26	2	6	6			
30	120	118	17	68	65						
29	145	144	8	40	38	1	5	5			
10	60	60	11	66	65	1	6	4			
	21	16	8	60	60	2	14	14			

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

	PRESENT AGE								
	All ages			14 & less			15—24		
Order of Birth	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									TOTAL
All Orders	**182**	**594**	**532**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**107**	**211**	**284**
1st	41	41	41	1	1	1	36	36	36
2nd	43	86	81				35	70	66
3rd	32	96	83				20	60	57
4th	25	100	97				10	40	40
5th	9	45	44				1	5	5
6th	14	84	73						
7th & above	18	142	118						
									RURAL
All Orders	**133**	**396**	**375**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**80**	**166**	**164**
1st	31	31	31	1	1	1	27	27	27
2nd	36	72	70				30	60	58
3rd	[illegible]	69	63				14	42	42
4th	20	80	75				8	32	32
5th	7	35	35				1	5	5
6th	7	42	41						
7th & above	9	67	60						
									URBAN
All Orders	**49**	**198**	**157**				**22**	**45**	**40**
1st	10	10	10				9	9	9
2nd	7	14	11				5	10	8
3rd	9	27	20				6	18	15
4th	5	20	17				2	8	8
5th		10	9						
6th	7	42	32						
7th & above	9	75	58						

Households of Tripura State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1952

OF MOTHER											
25—34			35—44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
62	286	241	15	91	81				2	5	[illegible]
3	3	3							1	1	1
7	14	13	1	2	2						
11	33	23	1	3	3						
12	48	41	2	8	7				1	4	4
6	30	29	2	10	10						
12	72	61	2	1	12						
11	86	71	7	56	47						
38	154	143	12	70	62				2	5	5
2	2	2							1	1	1
6	12	12									
8	24	18	1		3						
9	36	32		8	7				1	4	4
4	20	20	2	10	10						
5	30	29	2	12	12						
4	30	30	5	37	30						
24	132	98	3	21	19						
1	1	1									
1	2	1	1		2						
3	9	5									
3	12	9									
2	10	9									
7	42	32									
7	56	41		19	17						

VII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households by Economic

TOTAL NUMBER

State & District	Persons				Males			
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ASSAM—								
Total	570	430	53	87	297	227	30	40
Rural	551	427	53	71	288	226	30	32
Urban	19	3		16	9	1		8
United K & J Hills—								
T	29	16	3	10	14	10		4
R	25	16	3	6	13	10		3
U	4			4	1			1
Goalpara—								
T	298	242	31	25	155	126	19	10
R	292	241	31	20	151	125	19	7
U	6	1		5	4	1		3
Sibsagar—								
T	243	172	19	52	128	91	11	26
R	234	170	19	45	124	91	11	22
U	9	2		7	4			4
MANIPUR—								
T	205	136	16	53	100	59	13	28
R	205	136	16	53	100	59	13	28
U								
TRIPURA—								
T	161	105	14	42	87	60	5	22
R	139	104	14	21	76	59	5	12
U	22	1		21	11	1		10

Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

OF DEATHS				WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	I C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
273	203	23	47	189	174	105	87	3	12
263	201	23	39	181	169	104	83	3	11
10	2		8	8	5	1	4		1
15	6	3	6	3		11	13		2
12	6	3	3	2		11	10		2
3			3	1					
143	116	12	15	90	93	63	47	2	3
141	116	12	13	87	92	62	46	2	3
2			2	3	1	1	1		
115	81	8	26	96	81	31	27	1	7
110	79	8	23	9	77	31	27	1	6
5			3	4	4				1
105	77	3	25						
105	77	3	25						
74	45	9	20						
63	45	9	9						
11			11						

VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Assam State by Sex and Age at Death, 1952

	Number of Deaths								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
Age Group	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	**570**	**297**	**273**	**551**	**288**	**263**	**19**	**9**	**10**
Under 1 year	13	6	7	13	6	7			
1—4	107	56	51	106	56	50	1		1
5—9	51	33	18	50	[illegible]	18	1	1	
10—14	26	15	11	26	15	11			
15—19	25	7	18	25	7	18			
20—24	34	9	25	31	8	23	3	1	[illegible]
25—29	29	16	13	[illegible]	16	13			
30—34	8	16	12	27	16	11	1		1
35—39	0	12	18	9	12	17	1		1
40—44	17	8	9	16	8	8	1		1
45—49	29	17	12	28	16	12	1	1	
50—54	39	19	20	39	19	20			
55—59	3	14	9	[illegible]	14	8	1		1
60—64	41	24	17	39	22	17	2	2	
65—69	22	12	10	0	11	9	2	1	1
70—74	23	12	11	21	11	10	2	1	1
75 & over	33	21	12	30	19	11	3	2	1
Age not stated									

VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Manipur State by Sex and Age at Death, 1952

	NUMBER OF DEATHS								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
Age Group	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	205	100	105	205	100	105			
Under 1 year	9	3	6	9	3	6			
1—4	44	19	25	44	19	25			
5—9	17	10	7	17	10	7			
10—14	14	4	10	14	4	10			
15—19	6	4		6	4	2			
20—24	10	5	5	10	5	5			
25—29	7	3	4	7	3	4			
30—34	12	6	6	1	6	6			
35—39	7	5	2	7	5	2			
40—44	7	3	4	7	3	4			
45—49	11	5	6	11	5	6			
50—54	9	4	5	9	4	5			
55—59	6	4	2	6	4	2			
60—64	14	8	6	14	8	6			
65—69	6	4	2	6	4	2			
70—74	9	6	3	9	6	3			
75 & over	17	7	10	17	7	10			
Age not stated								--	

MADRAS & COORG

VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Tripura State by Sex and Age at Death, 1952

Age Group	NUMBER OF DEATHS								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Pers ns	Males	F male	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ag s	**161**	**87**	**74**	**139**	**76**	**63**	**22**	**11**	**11**
Under 1 year									
1—4	31	19	12	27	16	11	4	3	1
5—9	16	7	9	15	7	8	1		1
10—14	7	6	1	5	4	1	2	2	
15—19	7	3	4	7	3	4			
20—24	5	3	2	5	3	2			
25—29	14	5	9	10	4	6	4	1	3
30—34	11	4	7	10	3	7	1	1	
35—39	8	3	5	8	3	5			
40—44	12	4	8	9	3	6	3	1	2
45—49	7	2	5	6	2	4	1		1
50—54	6	5	1	5	4	1	1	1	
55—59	6	2	4	4	1	3	2	1	1
60—64	10	7	3	10	7	3			
65—69	3	3		3	3				
70—74	8	7	1	8	7	1			
75 & over	10	7	3	7	6	1	3	1	2
Age not stated									

Report on the Improvement of Registration of Vital Statistics in Madras State

By

(Shri J I Arputhanathan *Superintendent of Census Operations*)

Introduction For the purpose of developing and improving the systematic collection of statistics bearing upon the size and growth of population the Government of India created the post of Registrar General and ex officio Census Commissioner to deal with population statistics and census Early in 1952 the Registrar General in consultation with the Population Advisory Committee set up by the Government of India set out a permanent scheme for the improvement of population data and requested the State Government to consider it and take such steps in accordance therewith as they considered appropriate for the improvement of population data relating to the State Without prejudice to the nature of the permanent arrangements to be made for handling the work relating to improvement of pupulation data from 1953 54 onwards the Registrar General formulated an experimental scheme for the combined review of the National Registers of Citizens and the electoral rolls and the conduct of sample census of births and deaths in selected areas in one fifth area of the State during the financial year 1952 53 The proposals of the Registrar General were accepted by the Government of Madras in G O Ms No 1964 Public (Elections) dated the 2nd August 1952 Sri S Venkateswaran I C S Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras Public Department Chief Electoral Officer and Superintendent of Census Operations for Madras and Coorg, was in charge of the combined review till the 22nd August 1952 Subsequently a separate post of Chief Electoral Officer for Madras State was created and the officer was placed in charge of the combined review I succeeded Sri Venkateswaran as Superintendent of Census Operations for Madras and Coorg One of the operative proposals suggested by the Registrar General was that the Superintendent of Census Operations should be appointed as an Officer on special duty during the year 1952 53 He should complete the work relating to the 1951 Census and in addition he should review the existing organisation and methods of registration of births and deaths as well as the submission of returns and compilation of statistics based thereon As proposed by the Registrar General I was appointed as the Officer on special duty for the improvement of population data with effect from the 1st October 1952 till the 31st March 1953 in G O Ms No 2579 Public (Elections) dated the 31st October 1952 The sanction was extended later on for another month till the 30th April 1953 The duties that I should perform were also defined in that G O which reads as follows

> The Officer on special duty will review the existing organisation and methods of registration of births and deaths as well as the submission of returns and compilation of statistics based thereon He should consult the Heads of Districts and the Director of Public Health formulate specific proposals for improving the registration of births and deaths and submit them together with the comments of the Registrar General for the orders of the State Government

PART I

Registration of Vital Statistics

History of Registration of Vital Statistics in Madras State

The registration of vital statistics in Madras State dates back to the year 1855 when the first attempt was made in Madras Presidency for the registration of deaths in the town of Madras only In 1853 Mr E F Elliot Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police while submitting a code for regulating the police courts in the Presidency town of Madras suggested the introduction of a clause into the code authorising the police to make monthly returns of all deaths in the Presidency town Subsequently in 1854 he reported that it was not necessary to introduce a clause in the police code for instituting the mortuary registration and that the returns could be compiled by the Medical Board as was then being done at Bombay He also suggested that an attempt might be made at the same time to procure information relating to births although such information might be defective owing to the great difficulty in collecting it from the Muhammadans who are so jealous respecting all domestic concerns His proposals were referred to the Medical Board The Board agreed to collect the information and submitted forms of reports and registers of births and deaths for the Presidency town of Madras These registers were approved by the Government in their E M C No 677 Judicial dated the 21st September 1854 Though it was contemplated that both births and deaths should be registered the first report submitted by the Medical Board in 1856 showed that only deaths were registered from 1855 The Medical Board distributed printed forms of report for deaths to every medical man at the Presidency town for the purpose of being filled up on casualties occurring in their practice The forms were also distributed by the police authorities to those in charge of native burying and burning grounds

In order to improve the sanitary conditions in and around the military cantonments the British Parliament nominated a Royal Commission in the year 1859 The Royal Commission concluded its enquiry and submitted its report in 1863 In its report the Commission drew pointed attention to the absence of all information in regard to the vital statistics of the general population and urged the introduction of a scheme for the registration of life and death statistics The question of registration of deaths in agricultural districts was taken up for consideration by the Board of Revenue in 1865 The Sanitary Commission Madras also addressed a letter to the Board of Revenue stating that the question of instituting a Public Health Service for Madras Presidency was under consideration and suggested for the consideration of the Board whether it might not prove advantageous that public health officers should be the persons through whom the returns for registration of deaths should be transmitted The Commission also suggested that the registration of births should also be attempted along with that of deaths In their Order No

19 Public dated the 4th August 1865 the Government ordered the registration of deaths only and communicated copies to all Collectors to the Inspectors General of Police and Prisons etc The Government stated that the question of registration of births had been under their consideration but that anticipating difficulties in the way of introducing a complete system of registering births they had deemed it advisable to defer making any attempt to introduce it until it shall be seen how the system of registration of deaths was found to answer Three years after on the recommendation of the Board of Revenue the Government changed their attitude and ordered the registration of births also in the whole State The Government sanctioned a permanent establishment of two clerks each for the then nineteen districts for the work of tabulating the returns at a total cost of Rs 10 260/ per annum (G O Nos 115 116 Public dated the 28th January 1868) In 1869 the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India forwarded to the Government of Madras Fort St George for consideration a detailed scheme for the collection of vital statistics of general population and for showing the monthly and annual returns The scheme was examined by the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras in consultation with the Board of Revenue and accepted with slight modifications In regard to the agency for registering and compiling returns the following procedure was adopted

Village authorities charged with the duty of registration were furnished with registers with instructions to forward copies monthly to the Revenue Inspector Registration circles were formed It was considered that the returns should be prepared separately for towns having upwards of 5 000 inhabitants and for municipal towns The jurisdiction of a Revenue Inspector was constituted into a revenue circle Thus the returns from revenue circles municipal towns and two or more towns in each taluk having upwards of 5 000 inhabitants were aggregated into the taluk return The returns from all taluks were aggregated into the district return The returns from the taluks were collected by the Deputy Collector and forwarded to the Civil Surgeon for tabulation of the district returns and transmission to the Sanitary Commissioner Zamindary tract were excluded as there was no agency available by which the scheme could be worked in those tracts The above returns were to be submitted every month The Sanitary Commissioner prepared both the monthly and annual returns The above proposals were approved by the Government in their Order No 1094 Public dated the 5th August 1869

The first attempt to impose a statutory obligation on the citizens to report births and deaths was made in the town of Madras by the enactment of the Madras Municipality Act 1867 (Act IX of 1867) This Act was from time to time amended and reissued in 1878 1904 and 1919 The registration of vital statistics was made compulsory in municipalities by legislation by the enactment of the Madras District Municipalities Act 1884 This Act was reissued as the Madras District Municipalities Act 1920 (Act V of 1920) The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899 (Act III of 1899) extended compulsory registration to rural tracts also Section 2 of the Act empowers the State Government to extend the Act or any portion thereof by notification, to any local area beyond the limits of the City of Madras and all the municipalities constituted under the Madras District Municipalities Act 1884 and also to exclude, by notification any such local area from the operation of the Act or any portion thereof Till 1940 the Act was in force throughout the districts of Anantapur Chingleput and practically throughout the districts of Coimbatore Madurai and North Arcot Only about 40 per cent of the total number of villages in the State was covered by compulsory registration till 1940 The Act has since been extended to cover the entire State except the areas specified in Annexure I to the Report The population in these excepted areas is less than 5 per cent of the total population of the State In rural areas where Act III of 1899 is not applicable the executive instructions contained in the Board s Standing Order No 101 are applicable In the Agency areas in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts where Act III of 1899 is not in force births and deaths are not registered as there is no proper agency for registering the vital events The figures of births and deaths for these areas are not included in the consolidated statements prepared by the Director of Public Health

In the Cantonment areas the registration of births and deaths is carried on under the provisions of the Cantonment s Act (Central Act II of 1924) 1924 by the Executive Officer

Agency for Registration of Vital Statistics

(a) *Rural Areas in which Act III of* 1899 *is not applicable*

(i) *Agency Areas* The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899 is *not in force* in the Agency areas of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts except in twenty villages in Araku valley In these backward areas there are no village *officers* who are literate So the registration of births and *deaths is* not being carried on in these areas In the East Godavari and West Godavari Agencies *Act III of 1899* is not in force except in certain *specified villages* Even though the Act is not in force *there* are literate village officers in these Agencies and the registration of births and deaths is being *carried* on and monthly returns are being submitted to the *Director* of Public Health through the Tahsildars concerned

(ii) *West Coast Islands* Registration of Vital *Statistics in* the Laccadive and Amindivi islands including Minicoy is being carried on under the Board s Standing Order *No 101* and the registers prescribed therein are being maintained

Amindivi Islands In these islands the Karanis employed in each island attend to the *registration* of vital statistics and record them in the prescribed registers All the Karanis are literates As the official language of the islands is Malayalam *no difficulty* is felt in registering cases of births or deaths *The* islands are very small and compact and cases of births or deaths are not likely to go unnoticed The Deputy Tahsildar Monegar who is the administrative *head* of the islands and whose headquarters are in *the island* of Ameni checks the registers periodically during his tours of the islands

Laccadive Islands In the Laccadive and Minicoy islands the Amins attend to the work of registration of births and deaths

(iii) *Other Rural Areas* In the other areas also where *registration* of births and deaths is not compulsory,

village officers are appointed as births and deaths registrars and they attend to the registration of births and deaths In the private estates in Wynaad taluk in Malabar district honorary births and deaths registrars are appointed and they register the births and deaths occurring in their respective estates

(b) In Areas where Act III of 1899 *is applicable*

(i) In Panchayat Areas where Act III of 1899 *is applicable* In all Panchayats where the Madras District Municipalities Act 1920 has not been specially extended but where Act III of 1899 is in force village headmen carry on the work of registration of births and deaths If the panchayat comprises more than one village then the headman of each village maintains a register relating to his village in the panchayat Where a panchayat appoints special registrars of births and deaths and applies to the Government for the extension of the provisions of the Madras District Municipalities Act 1920 within the panchayat limits the Government withdraw the provisions of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899 in th se panchayats and extend in their place the provisions of the Madras District Municipalities Act 1920 Some District Health Officers have brought to notice that in some panchayats where the District Municipalities Act 1920 is in force the registration work is being performed by the panchayat board clerks who are not executive officers

(ii) In Cantonment Areas Registration of vital statistics within the Cantonment area is carried on by the Executive Officer under the by laws framed by the Cantonm nt Board under the provisions of the Cantonment s Act 1924

(iii) In Municipal Areas Under Section 286 of the Madras District Municipalities Act 1920 the Municipal Council shall register all births and deaths occurring in the muncipality and for this purpose the council may divide the municipality into districts of registration and shall appoint a person to be the registrar of births and deaths for the whole municipality or in the case of a division of the municipality into districts for every such district In the municipalities persons who po sess the qualifications of Sanitary Inspector are appointed as registrars of births and deaths Vaccinators are also appointed as births and deaths registrars

(iv) In Madras City Under the rules framed under the Madras City Municipal Act 1919 the Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras shall divide the city into such and so many districts of registration as he shall think fit and shall appoint a person to be the registrar of births and deaths within each such district In Madras City ten Medical officers have been appointed as births and d aths registrars and they are assisted by 28 clerks in the scriptory work relating to the registration of births and deaths

Obligations imposed on Registrars or private persons for bringing on record v al events

(a) In Rural Areas Where Act III of 1899 *is not Applicable*

( ) Agency Areas In the Agency areas in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts the village officers are not literate and so registration of births and deaths is not b ing carried out No returns are b ing received or compiled for these areas by the Director of Public Health

(ii) West Coast Islands—Amindivi Islands The registration of vital statistics is being done by the Karanis They maintain the registers prescribed in the Board s Standing Order No 101 and record all cases of births and deaths after due enquiry

Laccadive Islands The Amins perform the functions of the Registrar and record all cases of births and deaths in the registers prescribed in the Board s Standing Order No 101

(iii) Other Rural Areas In these areas the village headman registers cases of births and deaths after due enquiry in accordance with the instructions in the Board s Standing Order No 101

(b) In Rural Areas Where Act III of 1899 *is applicable*

Under Section 8 of Act III of 1899 the father of every child or the midwife assisting at the birth or other adult male member of the family resident in the house in which the child was born or any person having charge of the child or in the absence of the above the mother shall within two weeks after the day of such birth give or cause to be given either orally or in writing to the registrar the several particulars required to be entered in the birth register

In the case of deaths the nearest adult male relative present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of any person dying in a village or plantation or every adult male person present at the death or the occupier of the house or every adult male person living in the house in which the death has happened or the person undertaking the disposal of the corpse shall within four days from the date of death give or cause to be given either orally or in writing information to the registrar

For failure to give information a person shall on conviction before a magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs 10/

In Section 28 of Chapter V of the Village Officers and Ryots Manual it is stated that the Vetti and Talayari of the village who should be aware of all occurrings in the village must find out all births and deaths which have occurred and report them at once to the headman who is the registrar for the time being to enable him to make the necessary daily entries This will not however relieve the headman from the duty of making enquiries himself The enquiries should be made as soon as possible after the occurrence of birth or death as the case may be The registrar should not be satisfied by waiting till the birth or death is reported to him but should make frequent enquiries so as to make the entries in the registers complete and correct

(c) In Areas Where the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1920 *is applicable*

The father or mother of a child born in the municipality or the registered medical practitioner vaidyan hakim midwife nurse or dhai who assisted at the birth or the occupier of the building in which the child was born shall within one week after the day of such birth give or cause to be given information of the birth to the registrar of the municipality or district

In the case of deaths the nearest adult relative present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of any person dying in the municipality or every other adult person present at the death or the occupier of the

building in which the death occurs or every adult person living in the building in which the death occurs shall within thirty six hours after the death give information to the registrar of the municipality or district

In addition any registered medical practitioner, vaidyan or hakim in attendance during the last illness of any person dying in the municipality shall, within three days of his becoming aware of the death of the person send a notice to the executive authority in the prescribed form

Any person who performs the funeral ceremonies of a person dying within the Municipality shall whenever required furnish the registrar such information as he possesses of the particulars required for registration

Any person who commits a breach of any of the rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs 20/ and in the case of a continuing breach with fine which may extend to Rs 5/ for every day the breach continues after conviction for the first breach or after receipt of notice from the executive authority to discontinue such breach subject to a maximum of one hundred rupees

(d) *In Madras City* The father or mother of every child born in the city, or the midwife assisting at the birth or every adult male member of the family resident in the house in which the child was born shall within one week after the day of such birth give or cause to be given either orally or in writing information of the birth to the Registrar of the district If any child is born in any hospital the medical officer in charge shall forthwith send to the Registrar a notice in writing of the occurrence

As regards death the nearest adult male relative present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of any person dying in the city of Madras or every adult male person present at the death or the occupier of the house if such occupier is an adult male person, or every adult male person living in the house in which such death has happened shall within thirty six hours after the death give or cause to be given either orally or in writing information to the Registrar of the district Every medical attendant who attended on any person during his or her last illness shall if such person has died in the city within three days of his becoming aware of such death give information to the Municipal Health Officer and to the registrar of births and deaths in the district

Every person who performs or has performed the funeral ceremonies of a person who died in the city shall whenever required furnish to the Registrar information as he possesses of the particulars required for registration

Under rule 1(6) of the rules framed under the Madras City Municipality Act 1919 it is also the duty of the registrar to inform himself carefully of every birth and death which occurs in the district for which he is appointed and shall register with as little delay as possible the particulars required to be registered touching every birth and death which has not been registered

Whoever commits a breach of the above rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs 100/

Provision for Checks and Registration of omitted cases

Rural In the agency areas in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts a registration of births and deaths is not attended to, there is no checking agency

The executive officers of the Revenue and Public Health Departments check up the registers of births and deaths and detect omitted cases in the course of their tours in other areas where compulsory registration is not in force

In the Amindivi Islands the Deputy Tahsildar Monegar checks up the registration of births and deaths in the course of his periodical tours of the islands

In the Laccadive Islands the check up of the registration of births and deaths is done by the Inspecting Officer when he visits the islands during his periodical inspections

Other Rural Areas According to paragraph 4 of the Board s Standing Order No 101 it is the duty of the Tahsildar Deputy Tahsildar and Revenue Inspectors to scrutinise the registers during their tours and to verify a certain number of entries by local enquiry and to punish or bring to notice any instances of neglect on the part of the village officers They should initial and date the entries in the registers which they verified Collectors and Divisional officers have to see that the registers are carefully examined during their tours and at the time of the jamabandi the accuracy of the entries have to be checked by questioning the assembled ryots Another excellent check prescribed by the Board is that a trustworthy official should be deputed to take a census of all children in a village under one year of age and to compare the results with the register of births

Under Section 15 of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899 it shall be the duty of every registrar to inform himself carefully of every birth and of every death which takes place in his village plantation or ward and he shall ascertain and register as soon as conveniently may be after the event the particulars required for such registration The Registrar should not be satisfied by waiting till the birth or death is reported to him but should make frequent enquiries so as to make the entries complete and correct

Under the Public Health Code (Volume I) it is the duty of the Health Inspector to inspect the birth and death registers of the villages he visits and check their completeness and accuracy by house to house enquiry (paragraph 21 (d) Section III of Chapter III) Where there are Assistant District Health Officers it is their duty to check vital statistics and vaccination in rural areas The District Health Officer has also to examine and verify the village vital statistics by a scrutiny of the registers and by house to house enquiry as far as possible

Urban In Cantonment areas the out door staff of the Cantonment exercise checks over the births and deaths within the Cantonment area

In Municipalities and Panchayats where sanitary inspectors are employed they should help in the work of registration of births and deaths by enquiry during their inspections and bring to account cases of any reported births and deaths not yet registered

One of the duties of the Municipal Health Officer is to institute necessary measures to ensure accurate registration of births and deaths In municipalities

which do not employ separate Health Officers the District Health Officer shall scrutinise the returns of vaccination and vital statistics and take such action as he considers necessary, for remedying any defects

During the hot season of every year vaccination is suspended During the cessation period vaccinators are asked to check the birth and death registers and submit off season returns

City of Madras The outdoor staff of the Health Department when they come across any cases of omission to register births or deaths report the events to the registrar of the district concerned

Method of correcting clerical errors and registering omitted cases

Rural Areas where Act III of 1899 is not applicable

If the Registrar detects any clerical error in the registers of births and deaths within a year after the entry was made he should correct the error in the register concerned immediately A similar procedure should be followed by the checking officers if they detect errors within a year after the entry was made If the error is detected more than one year after the entry was made the sanction of the Collector should be obtained If any error other than those mentioned above is detected the orders of a magistrate not below the rank of a magistrate of the second class should be obtained for correcting the error If the registrar detects any case of omission to register a birth or death or if any omission is brought to his notice within a year after the birth or death took place he should register the birth or death in the register A similar procedure should be followed by the checking officers If any case of omission to register is detected after the lapse of one year after the event the orders of a magistrate not below the rank of a magistrate of the second class should be obtained

Rural Areas where Act III of 1899 is applicable

Rules 10 and 11 of the rules framed under Section 20 of Act III of 1899 lay down the procedure for correcting errors or any omission of any particular in any entry relating to a birth or death already registered or for registering any cases of omission to register a birth or death by a registrar himself or by a checking officer

Under these rules a checking officer means—

(1) any officer of the Public Health Department not below the rank of a vaccinator in cases where a correction is to be made before the expiry of one year after the original entry has been made and in the case of omissions before the expiry of one year from the birth or death

(2) the Taluk Tahsildar Deputy Tahsildar in independent charge of a taluk or the Sub Magistrate in cases where a correction has to be made more than a year after the original entry with the *previous sanction* of the Collector of the district and

(3) a Revenue Inspector of the Firka in which the village concerned is situated in the case of other errors in the registers and in the case of births and deaths not registered within one year after their occurrence under the orders of a magistrate not below the rank of a magistrate of the second class having jurisdiction over the local area

Cantonments Any clerical error which may be discovered in any register of births or deaths may be corrected by the Executive Officer Any error of fact or substance in any register of births or deaths may be corrected by the Executive Officer, by an entry in the margin without any alteration in the original entry upon the production by the person requiring such correction of a declaration on oath or solemn affirmation setting forth the nature of the error and the true facts of the case made before a magistrate of the first class

In Rural Areas where the District Municipalities Act is in force Clerical error or omission of any particular in any entry relating to a birth or death already registered shall be corrected or rectified by the checking officer if the error or omission is discovered by the registrar provided that no such error or omission shall be corrected or rectified more than a year after the original entries were made except with the previous sanction of the Collector of the district Any other error in the said registers shall be corrected under the orders of a magistrate not below the rank of a magistrate of the second class having jurisdiction over the municipal area If any case of birth or death is discovered or brought to the notice of the registrar or the checking officer he shall after enquiry register the same or cause the same to be registered provided that no registration shall be made after the expiry of one year from the birth or death A birth or death not registered within one year after its occurrence shall be registered only under the orders of a magistrate not below the rank of a magistrate of the second class having jurisdiction over the municipal area

City of Madras Clerical error found in the register of births or in the register of deaths shall be corrected by the registrar if the error is discovered by him and by both the registrar and the checking officer (Commissioner or the Health Officer of the Corporation) if the error be discovered by the checking officer provided that no entry shall be corrected under this rule more than a year after it is made except with the previous sanction of the Commissioner

Where any case of omission to register a birth or death is discovered by or brought to the notice of the Registrar or the Health Officer or any other officer authorised by the Health Officer he shall after ascertaining on such enquiry as he may deem fit register the same or cause the same to be registered provided that no registration shall be made after the expiry of one year from the birth or death A birth or death not registered within one year after its occurrence shall be registered only under the orders of a magistrate not below the rank of a magistrate of the first class

How the Scheme for Registration is actually worked

The scheme for the registration of vital statistics including the provisions for checks has been carefully planned so far as this State is concerned but in actual practice it is found that the scheme is not properly worked out on account of the ignorance of the public of their obligations to register vital events and the apathy of the registrars and the checking officers Except in urban areas (Cantonments municipalities and the City of Madras), the duty of recording vital events is entrusted to village officers under the general supervision of Tahsildars or Deputy Tahsildars Revenue Divisional Officers and Collectors who are responsible in this matter to the Board of Revenue The Public Health Department which is greatly interested in the working of the scheme

contributes only checking officers and has no control over the registrars

People in the rural parts are still ignorant that there is a statutory obligation on their part to report births and deaths In large villages comprising several ham lets there is only one registrar of births and deaths People living in a remote part of the village do not feel inclined to go a long distance to report cases of births and deaths This is more so in cases where there is only one registrar for a group of villages People living in remote villages omit to report cases of births and deaths to the registrars as this involves their going long distances In a few cases the registrar resides outside his jurisdiction and the people do not find it convenient to go to his *residence and report the vital events*

The village registrars have not put up sign boards in front of their offices or their houses as required under Section 6 of Act III of 1899

Usually the registrars in rural parts are the village headmen They are already saddled with a lot of revenue and magisterial work Registration of vital statistics has been added to their work As their work in this direction is only checked by officers of the Public Health Department who have no administrative control over them at long intervals they evince no interest in it

Under rule 7(3) of the rules framed under Act III r '899 the village headmen shall register births and ths as information reaches them irrespective of the r or day (whether Sundays or other authorised holidays) illage officer is not a whole time Government servant frequently absents himself from the village or attends is own personal work When he is absent from the age he never makes arrangements for carrying on the ies of the registrar When he is engaged on his own personal work *e g* supervising the agricultural operations he is disinclined to record the particulars relating to a birth or death when an informant comes to him at that time He asks him to go to him some time later or tells him that the information will be recorded by him later in the register Thus he fails to record the information in the register immediately and also fails to obtain the sig nature of the informant in the relevant column in the re gister Some district Health Officers have reported that the signatures or thumb impressions of the infor mants in this column are usually the signatures or thumb impressions of the village menials and not of the real informants Under Section 15 of Act III of 1899 it shall be the duty of the village registrar to inform himself carefully of every birth and every death which takes place in his village plantation or ward and he shall ascertain and register as soon as conveniently may be after the event the particulars required to be registered The village registrar s ldom makes enquiries into cases of births and deaths not reported to him Under rule 14 of the rul s made under Act III of 1899 all village officers and village servants working in any village or ward shall ass st the registrar in obtaining information with a view to the registration thereof under Section 15 of all births and deaths which have not been already registered When the talayari or vetti brings information relating to cases of births or deaths not reported to the registrar when *he is otherwise engaged he is g nerally disinclined* to enquire into such cases and register them prom tly Under rule 3 of the rules made under Act III of 1899, the registrar has to submit to the Tahsildar on or before the third day of each month an abstract in form No 3 of the entries in the registers of births and deaths relating to the month immediately preceding In the course of my tours I asked the Tahsildars when the village regis trars submitted their returns They stated that these returns were generally received only after reminders had been issued from the Taluk offices and generally along with the pay bill of the village establishment which is due in the Taluk office on or before the 15th of the month Some *Tahsildars* also informed me that the village regis trars write up the entries in the birth and death registers only at the time of submitting these returns to the Taluk office As a result of this belated registration of the events several cases of births and deaths go unrecorded, *the dates of the occurrences are incorrectly noted* and there are also other inaccuracies in the particulars re corded The signatures of the informants are not ob tained in the registers but only the signatures or thumb impressions of the village menials

Sections 8 and 10 of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act (Act III of 1899) impose the obligation of informing the event of a birth or death on the relatives or other adult persons residing in the house or any medical attendant who attended on the case to the registrar As a result of this the village registrars are under the mistaken impression that their responsibility regarding the collection of information of births and deaths has ceased

Several District Health Officers have brought to notice that the village registrars are not supplied with printed forms and registers for registering births and deaths as contemplated in Section 7(1) of the Act They are noting down the occurrences in notebooks of their own In Jalarpet Panchayat I myself noticed that the registrars noted these entries in notebooks of their own I reported the case to the Government and orders were issued in G O No P 3448 Health dated the 3rd Novem ber 1952

Some of the village registrars are ignorant of the provisions of the Act and they are unable to record cor rectly the causes of death One District Health Officer has brought to notice that midwives (untrained) who attend on confinement cases fail to inform the registrar about the events and also midwives attached to hospi tals *fail to inform the registrars about cases of confine* ment attended by them outside the hospital The same Health Officer has reported that certain medical offi cers have failed to furnish information about labour cases conducted in hospitals

The provisos to Sections 8 and 10 of Act III of 1899 state that a person not required to give information in the first instance but only in default of some other person shall not be bound to give information under this Act if he had reasonable cause to suppose that the informa tion had been or would be duly given by such other person On account of this lenient provision in the Act persons whose duty it is to report the event fail to do so

Check in Areas where Act III of 1899 *is not applicable*

The check made by the superior officers of the Revenue Department viz the Revenue Inspec tor Deputy Tahsildar Tahsildar or Revenue Divisional

Officer is superficial or nil One of the Tahsildars in whose area the provisions of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899 are not in force reported in reply to a circular letter from me that the registration of vital statistics is not being carried on in the villages in his taluk and that the monthly returns are not being sent regularly to the Director of Public Health Madras On the other hand I have verified from the office of the Director of Public Health that though the provisions of the Act are not applicable within the taluk referred to registration of births and deaths is being carried on in the villages under Board s Standing Order No 101 and that the monthly returns from the village officers are being received in his office Evidently the Tahsildar is not familiar with this branch of his work and does not even know that registration of births and deaths is carried on by the village officers in his area

Check in Areas where Act III of 1899 is applic ble

In areas where the Act has been extended the Revenue Inspectors and other superior officers of the Revenue D partment rarely make house to house enquiries for the purpose of detecting omitted cases They do not attach any importance to this part of their work The Health Inspectors of the Public Health Department have to examine and verify village vital statistics not merely by examining the registers but also by intensive investigation and if necessary by house to house enquiry in the village and by checking the information thus collected with the events reported in the register But the jurisdiction of the Health Inspector is very wide At times it comprises about 250 villages and it is sometimes co extensive with the taluk A Health Inspector therefore can visit a village only about once a year and the check that he can exercise over the recording of vital events in a village once a year cannot be effective Vaccinators have also been appointed by District Boards in rural areas Their jurisdictions al o are very wide A vaccinator s primary duty is to vaccinate every month such minimum of cases as the District Health Officer may prescribe During the hot season vaccination work is suspended During that period the vaccinators are required to check cases of omission to register births and deaths and submit reports The work of detection is carried on only in the off season and not during the whole year

In the urban areas (Cantonments municipalities and city of Madras) no statutory obligation is imposed on the outdoor staff of the Health Department to detect cases of omission to register But under the instructions of the Health Officers they g nerally make enquiries regarding cases of births and deaths They make enquiries of the untrained dhais and trained midwives who attend on labour cases outside the hospital and also medical practitioners in regard to cases of births and deaths attended on by them

Extent of omissions to reg ster cases of birth s and d aths

The touring officers of the Revenue Department and Public Health Department check the birth and death registers in the course of their tours and bring on record unregistered births and deaths The number of omissions detected by the checking officers of the Public Health Department during the years 1941 to 1952 is shown below

Year	Number of cases detected	
	Births	Deaths
1941	56 583	22 03
1942	46 296	17 975
1943	34 512	14 515
1944	25 742	15 315
1945	25 054	17 634
1946	22 6 9	7 103
1947	42 895	10 859
1948	39 000	13 878
1949	47 660	15 990
1950	35 726	12 905
1951	32 761	13 685
1952	41 049	7 360

In Part I of the Census Report 1951 the Superintendent of Census Operations for Madras and Coorg has calculated the extent of registration error during the decade 1921 to 1930 and the two decades 1931 to 1950 The latter period could not be split up into two decades for want of relevant data relating to the 1941 Census During the decade 1921 to 1930 the registration error was calculated as +1 3 per cent The corresponding figure for the period 1931 to 1950 was +4 8 per cent The registration error was calculated as follows

The decennial rate of natural increase in the State was calculated i e the difference between the mean decennial birth rate and the mean decennial death rate The difference between these rates and the mean decennial growth rate represents the allowance to be made for migration and registration errors The migration error was calculated separately and the resulting difference represented the registration error The percentage of migration error arrived at was based upon the estimated figures of emigration to the various foreign countries during the two decades 1931 to 1950 On account of the Second World War authentic figures of emigration were not available As a result of this the percentage of registration error calculated is only an estimate and shows that registration error increased during the period 1931 to 1950 as compared with the decade 1921 to 1930

An attempt was made by Sri S P Jain Census Actuary Government of India to assess the omissions in birth and death registration in Madras State The non availability of correct migration data prevented an accurate assessment of the birth and death rates He has however calculated by making certain assumptions the percentages of omission in birth and death registration which are as follows

Percentage omissions in 1941—50 { Deaths 9 6% ; Births 13 7% }

The percentage of omission in births agrees fairly well with Kingsley Davis s estimate for the period 1926 to 1930 which is 16 1 An experimental census of births

and deaths which had occurred during the period 1st September 1951 to 31st August 1952 in selected sample households in about one fifth area in each district in Madras State was conducted during September and October 1952 The work was entrusted to officers of the grade of Revenue Inspector and above who were designated as Supervisors One in one hundred households was selected for the purpose of sampling The sample households were selected from the National Registers of Citizens treating the entire supervisor s area as a unit Supervisors were asked to note cases of births and deaths in the selected sample hou eholds during the specified period on separate birth slips and death slips They were also asked to note whether those cases of births and deaths noted by them were already registered or not registered or registration about which they had no information The birth and death slips were sorted for each district and the results tabulated The birth rate according to the Census of sample households was 18 6 and the death rate was 11 6 for the State as a whole The Director of Public Health was requested to supply figures of recorded births and deaths district wise for the period 1st September 1951 to 31st August 1952 The rates worked out for the State as a whole from the figures so furnished allowing a margin for returns not received by the Director of Public Health are as follows

Birth rate	30 3 ‰
Death rate	15 8 ‰

It will be seen that the rates arrived at a a result of the census of sample households are very much lower than the rates arrived at from the recorded births and deaths It is an admitted fact that the recorded births and deaths repres nt under registration When such is the case the census of sample households should have shown a higher rate than the recorded rate Households were selected on the method of random sampling Very clear instructions with illustrations were given for selecting sample households and the work was entrusted to the Revenue Divisional Officers In the course of my tours I checked at all places I camped whether the sample households were selected in accordance with the instructions and I was satisfied that in all those places the samples were correctly selected The reason for this disappointing result revealed by the census of sample households may be attributed to the fact that the supervisors who were entrusted with the work of taking the sample census had not either covered the entire area or had made only superficial enquiries at each of the sample household Even this unsatisfactory census of sample households conducted in 1952 shows that there is under registration The percentage of registered unregistered and unknown deaths in this State according to the sample census is 75 7 11 9 and 12 4 respectively The p rcentage of registered unregistered and unknown births in this State according to the sample census is 75 0 8 3 and 16 7 respectively

Remedies su gested by District Health Officers for rectifying defects in the working of the system

The public are not aware that a statutory obligation has been imposed on th m to register vital statistics It has b en suggested that the public should be educated about their duties in this regard by propaganda In rural areas it has been suggested that the fact that parents should register births and deaths should be periodically made known to the public by beat of tom tom in the villages At present no sign boards have been put up in front of the offices of the Registrars Under Section 6 of Act III of 1899 a sign board should be put up The sign boards will serve to remind the public that they should report vital events to the Registrars Government have requested the Board of Revenue in Memorandum No 15044 E1/53 2 Health dated the 24th April 1953 to issue instructions to all Collectors to give effect to the above suggestions

It will take a long time to implement the orders of the Government in respect of putting up of boards (presumably wooden) in front of the offices of all Registrars in the State The Collectors will have to collect information regarding the number of sign boards to be put up and the cost involved in putting up such boards I would therefore suggest that Collectors may be advised to issue instructions to Tahsildars to see that sign boards made of card boards are put up in front of the offices of the Registrars These card boards will be less costly and can be easily obtained by Tahsildars and distributed to the registrars The Tahsildars may be authorised to incur the expenditure immediately and then to report to the Collector as regards the actual cost incurred by them The designation of the registrar may be written in ink in the regional language in bold letters The Collectors may be asked to submit quarterly reports to the Board of Revenue as to the number of registrars who had been provided with sign boards and the number of registrars who have yet to be provided with sign boards with reasons for not supplying them These quarterly reports may be discontinued when all the registrars have been provided with sign boards I would also suggest that the educational authorities may be requested to include in the prescribed text books a lesson on the importance of the system of registration of vital statistics which may be taught to the pupils in the elementary schools and the lower classes in the secondary schools just as there are lessons to explain the importance of hygiene sanitation etc The Health Inspectors Assistant Directors of Public Health Health Officers in municipalities and District Health Officers in the districts should be directed to do systematic propaganda work within their respective jurisdict ns and to get prominent non-officials to talk on the subject of vital statistics at public meetings organised under the auspices of th Health Department They should treat this as part of their normal duties and shown in their diaries the extent of the propaganda activity carried on by them This should be reviewed by the Director of Public Health once a quarter Health Week celebrations are organised by the Public Health Department in every district and in that connection considerable propaganda is done The importance of the registration of vital statistics also may be stressed at the time of thes celebrations It may be brought home to the public the value of registering immediately the vital events which have occurred in their respective households Extracts from birth registers will be accepted as valid evidence for proving the age of a person by a Court of law or at the time of appointment or by an insurance company or for proving whether a person is a major or a minor etc If people omit to register the birth and then in later years they wish to admit their children in schools they have to mention their age and also the dates of birth If they have not registered the births immediately they are apt to forget the dates of birth and the age of the

children and they are likely to mention some age or dates of birth relying on their memory which may not be correct This is likely to have unfavourable repercussions, when the children want to apply for professional courses of study later on The date of birth once entered in the school records or in a public record cannot be altered except after an enquiry by a magistrate Therefore the people should be advised in their own interest to register births immediately after the occurrence and obtain extracts from the birth registers free of cost Similarly they should be advised to register immediately deaths in their respective households and obtain extracts free of cost These extracts will be accepted as valid evidence for proving the death of a person at the time of succession to property claims for insurance etc Apart from the benefits accruing to the public it is of national importance to register vital events immediately The rate of growth of population in the State is determined by taking into account the number of births and the number of deaths in a year and during the decade and statistics are compiled on the above basis All progressive administrative measures of the Government are based upon those statistics and hence the importance of making those statistics accurate by the prompt registration of vital statistics cannot be too much stressed

In Part III of this report I am suggesting to the Government to issue an order that in all educational institutions except primary and elementary schools the authorities of the institutions should insist on the students producing certified extracts from the birth registers in evidence of their age at the time of admission If the suggestion is approved by the Government and they prescribe a fee for obtaining these extracts from the birth registers it will have additional propaganda value in inducing the public to register births immediately after the occurrence

In some places there is only one registrar for a large village comprising several hamlets or for a group of villages In some places the registrar does not reside in the village but elsewhere outside it It is not fair to expect the people in such cases to go long distances for the purpose of registering vital events In all the places where the provisions of Act III of 1899 are applicable or in places where only the provisions of the Board s Standing Order No 101 are applicable the Collectors must take steps to appoint additional registering officers for each hamlet or for each village included in a vattam (provided responsible literate persons are available in the locality) for the purpose of registering vital statistics within that area The village headmen should be appointed registrars and the other registering officers The village headmen should be held responsible for the registration of vital events within their respective vattams The following classes of persons may be selected as registering officers (a) the monegar or assistant karnam or failing them (b) school teachers or failing them (c) responsible non-officials who are literate and who command some respect in the village or hamlet It should be made clear that these registering officers are not registrars that they only assist the registrars in registering the vital events within their respective units They should also have sign boards put up in front of their offices or residences The Tahsildar Wynaad has reported that although the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899 is not in force in his taluk the registration of vital statistics is being carried on in all the villages There are 26 village officers who attend to this work Apart from the village officers 35 honorary birth and death registrars have been appointed in private estates and they do the work in their respective estates In remote and inaccessible areas where village officers are not available private persons may be appointed Registrars provided they undertake to submit the monthly returns to the Tahsildar regularly Generally private persons should be appointed only as registering officers to assist the village headmen (registrars) in registering vital events within their respective units In all cases where the registrars reside outside their jurisdictions they should be compelled to reside within their jurisdictions If this is not feasible the Collector should nominate a registering officer for registration of births and deaths in the locality concerned presumably the monegar or assistant karnam But the village officer should be made responsible and he should continue to be designated as the registrar If this suggestion is accepted registration of vital statistics is likely to improve quantitatively The general public will not be put to the difficulty of traversing long distances for the purpose of reporting vital events

In Memorandum No 15044-E1/53 2 Health dated the 24th April 1953 the Board of Revenue has been requested to issue instructions to Collectors to give effect to the suggestion of the Director of Public Health that sign board showing the offices of the Registrars of births and deaths and *indicating the hours when the offices will be kept open* should be put up conspicuously as required by the provisions of Act III of 1899 Under rule 7(3) of the rules village headmen appointed as registrars are expected to register births and deaths as information reaches them irrespective of the hour or day It would seem correct if the Board is informed that the instructions as regards indicating on sign boards the hours when the offices will be kept open are applicable only to registrars who are not village headmen

Under Sections 8 and 10 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899 information regarding the birth of a child or the death of a person should be given to the registrar within two weeks after the day of the birth or within four days from the day of death as the case may be Some District Health Officers have recommended that the two weeks period allowed for giving information of the birth of a child should be reduced to one week as this will enable the villagers to appreciate their responsibilities in this matter better Under rule 5(1) of the rules framed under the Madras District Municipalities Act 1920 and under rule 2 of the rules framed under the Madras City Municipal Act 1919 the period allowed for reporting births is only one week after the birth of the child In Cantonments the period allowed is only 48 hours after the birth of the child But in rural parts the villagers have not yet realised their statutory obligation to register births as soon as possible after the event They have to be educated slowly in regard to this duty It is not desirable now to amend the rules so as to reduce the period of two weeks to one week for reporting cases of birth After some improvement is shown in the percentage of registration of births in rural parts which will indicate that the people are beginning to realise their obligation to register the vital events the suggestion made by the District Health Officers may be considered

Several District Health Officers have brought to notice that village registrars are not supplied with printed forms and registers for registering births and deaths Under Section 7(1) of the Madra Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899 the District Collector shall cause to be printed and supplied a sufficient number of register books for making entries of births and deaths according to such forms and instructions as may from time to time be prescribed by the Provincial Government When the village registrars represent to the Tahsildars that their forms are exhausted they get a reply that there is no stock of the forms in the taluk office The Tahsildar does not take steps to bring to the notice of the Collector of the lack of forms A circular may be issued to the Collectors asking them to ascertain whether adequate number of register books is available in the taluk offices in stock for distribution to registrars and if not to take steps to print and supply adequate number of copies

The first proviso to Section 8 of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899 and the proviso to Section 10 of the same Act afford loop holes to persons required under the provisions of the main section to escape responsibility for failure to intimate a birth or death The proviso reads as follows Provided that a person not required to give information in the first instance but only in default of some other person shall not be bound to give information under this Act if he had reasonable cause to suppose that the information had been or would be duly given by such other person Provisos (a) and (c) to rule 5(1) of the rules framed under the Madras District Municipalities Act 1920 read as follows (a) if any one of the aforesaid persons gives the required information no other person shall be bound to give it

(c) a person not required to give informaiton in the first instance but only in default or in the absence of some other person shall not be bound to give such information if he or she had reasonable cause to suppose that it had been or would be duly given by any other person Similar provisions exist in the rules framed under the Madras City Municipal Act 1919—vide provisos (a) and (b) to rule 2 of the rules I suggest that a provision similar to proviso (a) under rule 5(1) of the rules framed under the Madras District Municipalities Act 1920 and proviso (a) to rule 2 of the rules made under the Madras City Municipal Act 1919 should be made in the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899 Secondly I consider that the other proviso affording loop hole to the persons who are bound to give information to escape responsibility should be recast as follows

> Provided that a person not required to give information in the first instance but only in default of some other person shall not be proceeded against if he can show cause that the person required to give information in the first instance had given or should have given such information

District Health Officers have brought to notice that some of the village registrars are ignorant of the provisions of the Act and they are unable to record correctly the causes of death Village headmen are literates and they have to pass a special test the syllabus of which includes a knowledge of the signs and symptoms of the more important diseases like cholera plague small pox hook worm, etc The District Health Officers have made various suggestions in this regard (e g) (1) the registration work should be entrusted only to persons who have studied upto S S L C So long as the registration work is entrusted to village officer the suggestion made by the District Health Officer is impracticable (2) All village munsifs should be trained in the registration of births and deaths The period of training has not been specified by the District Health Officer who made the suggestion (3) A refresher course should be held once in five years in the taluk headquarters under the aegis of the Health Department Another District Health Officer has suggested that the District Health Officers should hold one class for the birth and death registrars every month at the taluk or range headquarters so that the whole district may have a sort of refresher course once a year The suggestion last given by the District Health Officer is commended for adoption The Director of Public Health may examine the suggestion in consultation with the Board of Revenue and secure the approval of the Government for the holding of this referesher course The holding of these refresher courses is likely to improve slightly the quality of registration of deaths and also impress on the registrars the importance of the registration of vital statistics

Almost all District Health Officers have complained bitterly that no action is taken by the Tahsildars on the reports submitted by the Health Inspectors in Form HI 34 or that the Tahsildars view lightly those cases Out of hundreds of cases reported the Tahsildars sanction prosecution only in a few cases and even in those cases the magistrates let off the defaulters with a warning or a petty fine which has no deterrent effect Therefore they have vehemently urged that the power of prosecution should be transferred to them District Health Officers are no doubt chagrined that the Tahsildars view these reports received from the Health Inspectors lightly If however the power to sanction prosecution is transferred to them they have not the proper agency to institute proceedings against the defaulters in the courts Their suggestions were considered by the Director of Public Health on more than one occasion and not accepted as they were impracticable

PART II

Compilation

Forms Prescribed for Registration of Births and Deaths

The Government have allotted permanent location code numbers to denote each district and in each district to denote each taluk and in each taluk to denote each unit viz the village panchayat cantonment municipality or city Both in connection with the elections and census these location code numbers have been widely used It is important that the village officers the higher revenue officers officers of the Public Health Department and the office of the Director of Public Health get accustomed to the use of these location code numbers It is therefore necessary that in all forms and in the registers of births and deaths prescribed under the rules for the registration of vital statistics, the number and name of the village the number and name of the taluk and the number and name of the district should be entered The Government in the Public (Elections)

Department may make arrangements to print and communicate the location code statement for each district for information of and adoption by all the officers concerned

Form of Register of Births

The forms of the register of births prescribed for the rural areas towns and municipalities and the city of Madras under the rules framed under the respective Acts are different The arrangements of the headings and the columns are also different The recording of additional information provided in the forms relating to towns and municipalities and the city of Madras has been dispensed with in the form relating to rural area

Non municipal Areas where Act III of 1899 is in force

I think that Form No I prescribed in the rules for the registration of vital statistics in local areas is capable of being improved I suggest that columns (5) to (8) relating to particulars of the child may be amplified as follows

Particulars of the child					
Born alive		Born dead		Nationality and caste	Name if any
Male	Female	Male	Female		
(5)(a)	(5)(b)	(6)(a)	(6)(b)	(7)	(8)

Note (1) under the existing form states that if a child is born dead the entries should be made in red ink without being given any serial numbers and such cases should be excluded from the totals in the compilation of the returns The village headmen are rarely supplied with red ink It is better that we have two separate columns for children born alive and for children born dead If my suggestion is approved Note (1) may be amended by deleting the words in red ink

Column (11) of the form relates to the residence of the parents to whom the child is born This column may be amplified to show (a) Door number (b) Block number or Street number and name and (c) Ward number or locality number and name

A new column (12) may be inserted under the same heading after column (11) for noting the occupation of the father or other person on whom the child is dependent If we have particulars about the father or other person on whom the child is dependent this will give information about the livelihood under which this child can be classified if such information is required later on

The existing columns (12) to (14) may be renumbered as columns (13) to (15) Column (15) relating to description of the informant may be omitted

A new heading may be inserted after column (18) as follows Paticulars of the informant or the name of the child This heading may have the following sub-columns (a) Name (b) Address (door number block number or street number and name ward number or locality number and name) (c) Date of information (d) Mark or signature As the name of the child is invariably registered long after the birth is registered it is necessary to know particulars about the informant who gives the name of the child

Existing columns (18) and (19) may be renumbered as (19) and (20)

A copy of the existing form No I and a copy of the proposed revised form are in Annexure No II

Municipal Areas

The corresponding form prescribed in the rules framed under the Madras District Municipalities Act 1920 is Form A Columns (10) and (11) of the form relating to address may be amended as follows

Column (10) Number and name of block/street

Column (11) Number and name of ward/locality

Column (16) relating to occupation of father or mother may be changed to occupation of father or other person on whom the child s dependent

Columns (19) to (22) relating to particulars about informant may be revised as follows

(19) *Informant of Birth*

(a) Name (b) Mark or signature

(20) Address (Door number Number and name of block/street and number and name of ward/locality)

Informant of name of the child

(21) (a) Name (b) Mark or signature

(22) (a) Date of information (b) Address (Door number number and name of block/street and number and name of ward/locality)

Existing form and the proposed revised form are in Annexure No III

Madras City

The corresponding form for the city of Madras prescribed under the rules for registration of births is Form A The headings of this form have been differently arranged but compared with Form A prescribed for municipalities the following are the differences Additional particulars have to be recorded in the form prescribed for the city of Madras *viz* (a) Age and address of the father (b) Occupation of the mother and (c) Number of children born alive and living and dead at the time of registration and number of childern still born to the mother But particulars about the informant of the name of the child required in Form A prescribed for municipalities are not found in Form A prescribed for the city I think that the forms prescribed for the municipalities and the city of Madras should be uniform If additional information required about the occupation of the mother and also the number of children born alive and living or dead at the time of registration in the case of city is considered necessary it may be retained but there is no reason why the headings of the form prescribed for the city should be differently arranged from the headings of the form prescribed for the municipalities I may also observe that Notes 1 and 2 in Form A prescribed for municipalities are not found in Form A relating to the city These should be included in the form

Several District Health Officers have brought to notice that village registrars are not supplied with printed forms and registers for registering births and deaths Under Section 7(1) of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899 the District Collector shall c to be printed and supplied a sufficient m ter books for making entries of b ing to such forms and to time be presc When the

... in fo ... No info ... con a n cond t on ... woman ... deceased ... band should ... column ns may be ... nan e of the ... add onal ... follow ... Whether single/married or/ ...

(12) C ... widowed ... married woman or a widow

(13) In the case of a married woman or a widow the name of the husband

(14) Occupation

All the other columns may be renumbered

Column (6) and column (36) as renumbered relating to residence may be amplified so as to give the door number number and name of the block/street and number and name of the ward/locality

Municipal Areas

In Form No B prescribed for the municipalities a column may be inserted after column (4) for noting the civil condition —whether single married or widowed

Another column may be inserted before column (13) relating to residence at the time of death for noting the place of death In municipalities and cities a person may die in a hospital or elsewhere and not necessarily at his usual place of residence The heading of the column Residence at the time of death may be changed to Usual residence

Existing columns (14) and (15) relating to street and ward or division may be revised as follows (16) Number and name of the block/street and (17) Number and name of the ward/locality

Existing column (19) relating to informant may be amplified to note also the name of the informant

Existing column (20) relating to residence of the informant may be revised as Address (door number number and name of the block/street and number and name of the ward/locality)

Columns (13) to (24) should be renumbered as columns (15) to (26)

Madras City

Form B prescribed for the city of Madras may be revised so as to be in line with Form B relating to municipalities and towns

The existing forms and the proposed revised forms are in Annexures Nos V to VII

Non municipal Areas where Act III of 1899 is not in force

In areas where the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899 is not now in force the executive instructions in Board s Standing Order No 101 are applicable The registers of births and deaths prescribed for those places are much simpler It may be left to the Board of Revenue to consider whether any further information as in the case of the revised registers for rural areas should be noted in those special areas also

Monthly Returns

Non municipal Areas Under rule 3 of the rules framed under the Madras Registration of Births pox bool worm etc The Di made various sugge registration

... registrar shall submit to ... before the third day of each month ... 3 of the entries in the registers ... in Form N ... relating to the month immediately ... deaths The monthly abstract is prepared according to the dates of registration of the events The Tahsildar collects all the birth and death returns relating to the villages in his jurisdiction and forwards them direct to the Director of Public Health by the 8th of the succeeding month The monthly returns consist of two parts—one giving particulars relating to births and the other particulars relating to deaths The particulars given in respect of deaths are sex community age groups into which deaths are classified and groups of causes of deaths at all ages

Municipal Areas

Under rule 12 of the rules framed under the Madras District Municipalities Act 1920 the executive authority of every municipality shall forward a statement in Form D of the births and deaths registered during each week ending Saturday and during each calendar month to the Director of Public Health

Madras City

Under the rules framed under the Madras City Municipal Act 1919 the Health Officer shall forward statements in Form E of the births and deaths registered during each week ending Saturday and in Forms F G I and J all the births and deaths registered during each calendar month to the Director of Public Health Here also the monthly returns consist of two parts—one giving particulars relating to births and the other to deaths on the same pattern as in the case of non municipal areas

The monthly return prescribed in the case of non municipal areas is simple and contains less information The monthly return prescribed for municipalities is more elaborate and furnishes more information The monthly return prescribed for the city of Madras is still more elaborate and contains several returns in respect of deaths due to various caus s

While on the subject of the submission of the returns I feel it necessary to say a word about the extraordinary delay that occurs in the transmission of the returns to the Director of Public Health from the rural areas In connection with the Sample Census undertaken in this State in 1952 I wanted the number of births and deaths for the period 1 9 1951 to 31 8 1952 The Statistician Office of the Director of Public Health brought to my notice that the returns for the period were heavily in arrears and were therefore incomplete The returns were not received by him in spite of several reminders and requests made in D O letters to the Tahsildars and Collectors concerned Only in three districts viz Malabar South Kanara and Madras City were the returns for the period (1 9 1951 to 31 8 1952) completely received in March 1953 I furnish in Annexure No VIII a list showing the percentage of birth and death returns received by the Director of Public Health of the total returns due for the period 1 9 1951 to 31 8-1952 The position was particularly bad in the districts of Srikakulam Nellore Bellary South Arcot Ramanathapuram and the Nilgiris even after six months where the number of returns of births and deaths received by the Director of Public Health for the period 1 9 1951 to 31 8 1952 was less than 90% of the total returns due The percentages of returns received from the urban areas of East Godavari (Plains)

Cuddapah Anantapur North Arcot Salem South Arcot and Tiruchirapalli are much lower than the percentages of returns received from the corresponding rural areas The delay in the transmission of returns in urban areas reflects discredit on the officers concerned I understand from the Statistician that returns from some villages are not at all received In the circumstances it can be imagined how difficult it is to arrive at correct birth and death rates The following statement shows the extent of arrears in regard to submission of these returns to the Director of Public Health during the period 1941 to 1952

Year	Number of monthly village birth and death returns in arrears	Percentage of arrears to the total number of returns due for the year
1	2	3
1941	1 283	0 3
1942	11 474	2 7
1943	20 050	4 8
1944	19 321	4 6
1945	18 800	4 5
1946	29 405	7 0
1947	16 051	3 8
1948	13 469	3 2
1949	8 030	1 9
1950	6 061	1 4
1951	18 736	4 4
1952	14 740	3 5

Age Groups into which Deaths are classified The age group adopted for death returns prescribed for municipalities and non municipal areas are under one year one year and under five years five years and under ten years ten years and under fifteen years fifteen years and under twenty years twenty years and under thirty years thirty years and under forty years forty years and under fifty years fifty years and under sixty years sixty years and upwards The age groups adopted in the Census Tables are 0 1 to 4 5 to 9 10 to 14 15 to 24 25 to 34 35 to 44 45 to 54 55 to 64 65 to 74 and 75 and over The decennial groups adopted in the Census Tables were those recommended by the United Nations Population Commission These decennial groups include all the digits with the most favoured digit 0 at the centre This group is calculated to avoid preferences for particular digits The Population Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri R A Gopalaswami I C S considered these groups as specially suitable for correlation of age data with literacy and fertility data These groups have the additional advantage of international comparability

The decennial grouping in the Census Table starts from 15 whereas in the death returns it starts from the age of 20 with the result that though both follow decennial groups the two sets are materially different This handicaps the studying of particulars collected at the Census and data obtained by the registration of deaths It would be advantageous if the age groups in the death returns can be altered to correspond with the age groups adopted at the Census

The Registrar General India has suggested a scheme for trial in rural areas where a statutory obligation has not been cast on the householders to register births and an accessible registrar does not exist and seems unlikely to come into existence in a short time He has stated that this scheme is not intended for adoption in municipal towns or in any other village or town where a statutory obligation on householders to report births already exists and a registrar who is readily accessible to such householders is functioning satisfactorily The only areas in this State where the scheme can be made applicable are the agency areas in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts where no statutory obligation has been laid on the householders to register births There are also no registrars in these areas In the Agency areas in East and West Godavari districts and in the hilly and remote and inaccessible areas in other districts where Act III is not in force the executive orders in Board s Standing Order No 101 are applicable and there are literate village officers who are functioning as registrars The Registrar General requires that two conditions should be fulfilled if his proposal is to work in any rural area viz (1) the State Government should arrange that a sufficient number of vaccinators should be arranged in the rural tract concerned so as to secure that every village can be visited by one vaccinator once every six months without fail and (2) Legal provision should exist whereby upon due notice of the ensuing visit of the vaccinator the head (or other responsible member) of every household will be obliged to report Current pregnancies as well as births in the household

The Registrar General also suggests that a panchayat or an *ad hoc* Committee of villagers should be constituted for each village which should be notified in advance of the date when the vaccinator would arrive They would give adequate publicity and inform everybody to get ready and be available in the village when the vaccinator arrives

The scheme of the Registrar General is explained below

The vaccinator should maintain a register of pregnancies births and vaccinations A separate register should be allotted to each village It should have columns divided into three parts of which the first will contain a column which can be filled up either when pregnancy is reported or when the birth is reported The second will contain a column which can be filled up only when birth is reported and the third will contain a column for recording the completion of vaccination At every visit the vaccinator should record full particulars of all the children brought to him if they are born to mothers whose pregnancy was reported and registered already The relevant entry should be made in continuation Otherwise a new entry should be made At the same time current pregnancies which are reported should also be registered Further entries will be made against such current pregnancies either at the next visit or the one after

Where a child is not produced against an already current pregnancy the vaccinator should make it a point to ascertain the reason and record it in the remarks column (as mis carried pregnancy still born infant mortality maternal mortality or migration as the case may be) As soon as the half yearly visit to a village is over a half yearly return should be drawn up for the village which should furnish separate statistics for new pregnancies live births still births mis carried pregnancies and infant mortality These periodical returns should be posted in the office of the D

Health Officer and used for controlling the work of the vaccinator and making sure that he is doing his rounds of the villages in accordance with the roster prescribed for him The office of the District Health Officer should also compile periodical statistical returns and submit them to the Director of Public Health for compilation and publication as vital statistics There is nothing new in this proposal to report births or to get children vaccinated The only novelty is the getting information about current pregnancies at the same time keeping a tab on the subsequent visits and compiling statistical returns about them

I consider that the above scheme which can according to the Registrar General be applicable only to the agency areas in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts cannot be introduced in those areas as there are no means of communication in those areas the people are mostly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are very backwards and illiterate and no committee of villagers can be constituted there which will assist the vaccinator when he visits those remote areas We do not know the customs and habits of these people and whether they will take kindly to such personal enquiries relating to pregnancies concerning their womenfolk The scheme need not be introduced in this State

PART III

New Proposals for Improvement

In the preceding parts I have *reviewed the statutory* enactments and the executive instructions in force in the several areas in Madras State the agencies charged with the duty of registration of vital statistics the agencies selected for checking and how the system has been working in the State its defects and the suggestions made by certain District Health Officers for improving the registration of vital statistics The fact that strikes one in reviewing the system in force in this State is that apart from the municipalities and the city of Madras *the duty* of registration of vital statistics has been entrusted to officers of the Revenue Department and *the measure staff* of the Health Department merely exercise supervision in regard to the detection of unregistered cases In other words the working of the scheme in the rural parts has been entrusted to the Revenue Department which has no interest in the matter and which regards this duty as an additional burden imposed upon it The Health Department which is vitally interested in the successful working of the scheme has no control over the officers of the Revenue Department The inherent defect in the scheme is that its working has been entrusted to a dual agency instead of making one department viz the Public Health Department solely responsible both for registration and checking But unfortunately the Health Department has not got a large staff in the districts and the registration of vital statistics in each village cannot therefore be entrusted to them There are village officers in every village or at least in every group of villages and from the point of view of economical arrangement the registration of vital statistics should continue to be entrusted to the village headmen in the rural parts in this State

The Bhore Committee and the Vital Statistics Committee recommended that a village registrar should be appointed on a scale of Rs 40 1 50 2 60 per mensem and put in charge of about 90 villages containing an average population of about 50 000 The defect in this proposal is that the citizens will have to report to a distant office which is common to 90 villages The official will have no roots in the villages and will carry little real weight with the villagers generally The improvement which he can bring about cannot be considerable and the quantitative and qualitative defects are likely to continue It was considered that a village officer s charge should not be larger than a village or a very few contiguous villages with a total population of about 2 000 The Registrar General considered that the proposals of the Bhore Committee and the Vital Statistics Committee were uneconomical and suggested that the Village Officer must be appointed on an ex officio basis He considered that registration of births and deaths could not be organised otherwise than as a minor addition to the duties of a post maintained permanently for other purposes The Madras State is perhaps the most advanced in India from the point of view of having a very satisfactory village administrative set up The Government of Madras in the Health Department have expressed the view that village officer in this State should continue to be the recorders of the statistics as this arrangement has worked successfully here

What is needed is to devise some system which will establish a liaison between the Health and the Revenue Departments in the matter of registration of vital statistics

The village headmen were entrusted with the work of registration of vital statistics right from the beginning, when the system of registration was first started in 1868 They know that it is part of their work but after registration of vital statistics was made statutorily compulsory and the obligation to report cases of births and deaths was thrown on the parents or relatives or other adult persons in a house where the event occurred the village headmen are under the impression that it is no *longer their duty* to make enquiries and record vital events within their jurisdiction They neglect this duty Village headmen have multifarious duties On account of *their unattractive pay and their discontented lot* it will not work if any punitive measures are taken against them for failure to register vital events For improving registration quantitatively I have already suggested in the previous parts that the Government should arrange to conduct propaganda to educate the public in regard to their duties to register vital events to introduce in text books lessons stressing the importance of vital statistics to put up sign boards in front of the offices of the registrars to make the registrars undergo refresher courses annually which will make them realize the importance of registration of vital statistics and to appoint additional registering officers But if in spite of all these measures the registration agency (the category of village headmen) proves indifferent as mentioned above it is necessary that arrangements for a more efficient checking agency should be made The checking officers of the Revenue Department viz the Revenue Inspectors the Deputy Tahsildars and the Tahsildars are also indifferent to this branch of their work They consider that this part of their work falls within the proper sphere of the Health Department Apart from the officers of the Revenue Department who constitute the checking agency the District Health Officers the Assistant District Health Officers the Health Inspectors and the vaccinators of the Health Department constitute the remaining checking agency It is not possible for

the District Health Officer or the Assistant District Health Officer to visit each and every village within his respective jurisdiction The Health Inspectors also have been assigned large numbers of villages Their jurisdiction is sometimes so extensive with the jurisdiction of the Tahsildar The Health Inspector is able to visit a village about once a year So the checks carried out by these officers cannot be effective The vaccinators appointed in the rural parts have their own vaccination work to attend to Only during the hot season when the vaccination work is suspended they are asked to detect omitted cases of births and deaths in certain villages allotted to them The checks carried out by these vaccinators in the off season are only in respect of the villages covered by them and not in the remaining areas

I understand that the Director of Public Health urged the need for appointment of more vaccinators in the rural parts to improve quantitatively the registration of vital statistics but his proposals were turned down due apparently to considerations of cost I have already pointed out that the registration agency in Madras is indifferent and that it will not be possible to improve that agency by the adoption of punitive measures The proposal to replace the existing registration agency by a separate agency of registrars of births and deaths made by the Bhore Committee and the Vital Statistics Committee has been characterised as uneconomical The Government of Madras have expressed the view that the village officers should continue to be the recorders of vital statistics The only alternative for Government for improving the registration of vital statistics is therefore to have a more efficient checking agency Officers of the Revenue Department who constitute the checking agency have multifarious duties and they cannot be relied upon to attend to this work efficiently or conscientiously The work of checking involves enquiries from house to house in each village or panchayat and not merely making superficial enquiries of one or two important or influential persons in a village The superior officers of the Revenue Department can at best make enquiries only at a few houses In other words they can carry out only a percentage test check at random They cannot be expected to visit all the houses in a village and make enquiries in regard to cases of omissions to register I think Government must face this fact squarely and consider the appointment of an independent checking agency which can be expected to go round to all the houses in a village for purposes of checking omitted cases I consider that this checking agency should form part of the Health Department in the district but should work in the taluk office concerned and should be authorised to put up papers to the Tahsildar for orders in individual cases By this method a liaison will be established between the Health and the Revenue Departments

I suggest that each taluk may be divided into convenient circles of 50 to 70 villages each according to the size and population means of communication and distance from the taluk office One officer designated the Inspector of Vital Statistics may be appointed for each circle whose duty is to detect all cases of omissions to register births and deaths by making house to house enquiries in every village in his circle once in three months The village headmen assisted by the additional registering officers for each hamlet in a village or for each village in a vattam will continue to be the registrars The Inspector of Vital Statistics will be the checking officer

The Bhore Committee suggested the appointment of a registrar for originally registering vital statistics in a contiguous area comprising about 90 villages The proposal was not acceptable for the reason that citizens would have to report to a distant office which is common to 90 villages and that the improvement which he could bring about would not be considerable Moreover it was considered that such an official would have no roots in the village and would carry little real weight with the villagers generally These objections will not hold good in the case of the checking agency Under my proposals the village headmen will continue to be the registrars of births and deaths and the Inspector of Vital Statistics will be only a checking agency This arrangement is bound to improve the registration of vital statistics quantitatively

The superior officers of the Revenue Department will be relieved of their duties as checking agency and the sole responsibility for checking the registration of vital statistics will devolve on the Health Department This proposal has therefore the merit of eliminating the dual agency employed at present for checking and fixing the responsibility on only one agency But a serious objection to the scheme is that it involves new expenditure I am making certain proposals for the consideration of the Government as part of my scheme which if accepted by them will bring in a revenue of about Rs 4 13 200 which will meet more than half the cost of the new establishment suggested by me My scheme for the appointment of an independent checking agency is explained below This scheme is not applicable to municipalities and cities where there is a separate qualified registration agency under the personal supervision of the Health Officers concerned My scheme is applicable only to rural areas where Act III of 1899 or Board s Standing Order No 101 is applicable It is not applicable to the agency areas in the Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts and the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands According to my scheme a taluk should be divided into convenient circles and each circle put in charge of an Inspector of Vital Statistics The Inspector should inspect every village in his circle at least once in three months At each village he must make enquiries in all houses for cases of births and deaths The average population of a village in Madras State is 1 256 The average population of a town (excluding municipalities and cities) in Madras State works out to 1 423 So the average population of a unit in a circle (village or town) will be approximately 1 300 Assuming that there are 5 persons in a household the average number of households in a unit works out to 260 I think that an Inspector who camps in a village can cover all the households in a day If the unit is a large one he may have to camp in that place for more than one day to cover all the households On this basis the circle of an Inspector of Vital Statistics should comprise 50 to 70 units to enable him to visit all the units at least once in three months

In Census Table A I of part II A of the Madras Census Report the number of villages and towns in Madras State and in each district is given From this the approximate number of inspectors to be appointed in each district has been calculated at the rate of one Inspector for sixty units—vide Annexure No IX

Vaccinators are paid on the scale of Rs 45 2 55 1 75 Vaccinators employed by District Boards get a fixed

travelling allowance of Rs 22 8 0 per mensem Those employed by municipalities and panchayats get a cycle allowance of Rs 4/ if males and a fixed allowance of Rs 5/ if females I suggest that the scale of pay of the Inspectors of Vital Statistics may be fixed at Rs 40/ per mensem In addition they may be paid dearness allowance and other allowances admissible to officers of the same grade in the State Government They may also be allowed a fixed travelling allowance of Rs 22 8 0 per mensem They should possess the minimum general educational qualification prescribed for public service They may be directed to undergo training for a month under a District Health Officer and pass a special test on the rules and methods of registration of vital statistics They may also be taught how to diagnose the signs and symptoms of important diseases like cholera plague small pox hook worm etc During the period of training they may be paid an allowance of Rs 25/ per mensem The estimated number of inspectors required for the present composite State is roughly 586 The cost of this establishment for the first year will be approximately Rs 14 650 during training and Rs 5 38 241 during the remaining eleven months In the succeeding years the cost will be approximately Rs 5 87 172 The estimated number of inspectors required for the districts included in the proposed Andhra State is 246 and the cost will come to Rs 2 32 101 during the first year and Rs 2 46 492 in the succeeding years The estimated number of inspectors required for the districts in the residuary State of Madras is 331 and their cost will come to Rs 3 12 299 during the first year and Rs 3 31 662 in the succeeding years The Collectors of districts may be asked to fix the number of inspectors for each taluk in consultation with the District Health Officers with reference to the size of the units in each circle means of communication available and the distance from the taluk headquarters etc and intimate the actual number of officers required for the district to the Director of Public Health who will make the necessary provision in the budget for the staff The Inspectors of Vital Statistics will be borne on the establishment of the Health Department and they will be under the administrative and disciplinary control of the District Health Officers

The headquarters for each circle should be fixed and the inspectors should be directed to reside in their respective headquarters and tour the villages within their respective circles These inspectors will work in the taluk offices on the 4th 5th and 6th of every month and if any of those dates happens to be a holiday on the next working day The Tahsildars should arrange for their accommodation in the taluk offices The District Health Officer will draw up a roster for each quarter for these inspectors mentioning the villages towns and panchayats they should visit on the dates specified in the roster He should communicate copies of this roster to the inspector Tahsildar and the village officers concerned If on account of any emergency or on public grounds an inspector has to deviate from the programme drawn up in the roster he should intimate the fact to the District Health Officer with copy to the Tahsildar and the village officers concerned The duty of an Inspector is to compile the monthly returns in Form No 3 of the entries in the registers of births and deaths relating to each village or town in his circle for the month immediately preceding One of my proposals is that the present registers of births and deaths should be maintained in counterfoil The village officer has merely to tear off the counterfoil in the serial order and transmit it to the Inspector of Vital Statistics care of the Tahsildar On receipt of the counterfoils in the Taluk office they should be collected by the clerk who at present collects all the birth and death returns from the village registrars and hand them over to the Inspectors of Vital Statistics concerned The inspector will consolidate the monthly return relating to each village in his circle from the counterfoils If the counterfoils of anyone or more villages are not received he will prepare reminders to the defaulting registrars and hand them over to the taluk head accountant who should arrange to send those reminders through the taluk office peons or messengers It is the duty of the inspector to arrange to get them before the 8th of every month and transmit them to the Director of Public Health The Inspector will be held responsible for the compilation of the monthly return in Form No 3 for each village and for transmission of these returns relating to his circle to the Director of Public Health before the 10th of every month Each inspector will maintain a register showing on what dates the counterfoils for each village were received when they were consolidated by him and on what date they were transmitted to the office of the Director of Public Health This proposal of mine will relieve the registrar of the monthly duty of compiling the abstract in Form No 3 for the village Another important point is that if the system of counterfoil is maintained there will be no excuse for the village registrar to delay the transmission of the counterfoils beyond the due date To this extent the delayed receipt of these returns in the office of the Director of Public Health will be minimised The maintenance of the counterfoil system will no doubt impose on the registrar the burden of recording the same event twice but the additional labour involved is only trivial To relieve the registrar of the burden of recording the entries twice and to eliminate any possible clerical error in any entry in the process an alternative is to make a carbon copy of the entry The carbon copy can be torn out and transmitted to the Inspector But this involves the supply of carbon sheets to the registrars regularly If this is omitted to be supplied the registrars will continue to write on used up carbon sheets which will leave either indistinct or no impression on the paper below This carbon copy will prove quite useless to the Inspector for the purpose of consolidating the returns of the villages concerned I recommend therefore the adoption of the system of recording the entries twice in the foil and the counterfoil The inspectors after consolidating the returns for each village will transmit along with these returns the counterfoils also to the office of the Director of Public Health If these counterfoils are also transmitted to the office of the Director of Public Health then he will have the counterpart of the birth and death registers of all villages in the State in his office If he finds that the return for any village is incomplete or inaccurate he can have it corrected by a reference to these counterfoils

Counterfoil System

The register of births and the register of deaths are now maintained in Forms Nos I and II as prescribed in the rules framed under the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899 in rural areas where the Act is in force Slightly simpler forms are maintained under the Board s Standing Order No 101 in rural areas where Act III of 1899 is not in

force. In my scheme I have suggested that the village registrar should be relieved of the duty of consolidating the monthly returns for his village and that this work should be done by the Inspector of Vital Statistics In order to enable the Inspector to consolidate the returns for each village the registrar has to transmit to him a copy of all the entries in the registers of births and deaths relating to the month immediately preceding Instead of making manuscript copies and also with a view to expedite the transmission of these copies to the inspector I suggest that the Registers of Births and Deaths in the rural areas be maintained in counterfoil The counterfoil like the foil should contain both heading and all the columns

If in a village there are som hamlets and if for each hamlet a registering officer has been appointed to register vital events and similarly if there are minor villages attached to a main village and if a registering officer for each such minor village has been appointed separate birth and death registers in counterfoils should be maintained both by the registrar and the registering officers At the heading of each register in addition to the location code number and name of the village must be noted within brackets the name of the hamlet or minor village for which the register is maintained The registrar will collect the counterfoils on the first working day of each month from the registering officers tag them together along with his counterfoils and transmit the whole to the Inspector of Vital Statistics In the existing registers the registrars have to give serial numbers for each entry for the whole year commencing from the 1st January to the 31st December in column (1) In column (2) they have to give a serial number for the same entries for each calendar month If the register is to be maintained in counterfoil there should be a separate sheet for every birth and for every death Consequently column (1) Annual number may be dispensed with The sheets in the register may be numbered serially in print both in the foil and in the counterfoil Only the monthly number has to be noted by the registrar in serial order On the first working day of each month the registrar has merely to tear off the counterfoils tag the sheets relating to the month preceding in serial order and transmit them to the Inspector of Vital Statistics care of the Tahsildar

Checking

When an Inspector of Vital Statistics camps in a village as per the programme drawn up in the roster by the District Health Officer he must obtain from the registrar the foils of all the registers of births and deaths in his custody and in company with the registrar or the registering officer or any other person deputed by the registrar and also a village menial he must visit all houses in the village and make his enquiries regarding all cases of births and deaths Whenever he comes across a case of omission to register he should record all entries relating to the event in the register concerned both in the foil and in the counterfoil obtain the signature of the informant and that of the registrar or registering officer as the case may be in the relevant columns In the remarks column he should note that the case was detected by him and also the explanation given by the informant for the delay in registering or for the omission to register and sign and date it He should also obtain the signature or the thumb impression of the village menial in the remarks column as a witness to the fact that the entry was made on that day After completing the house to house enquiry in a village the inspector should prepare a statement of defaulters in Form No 7 slightly modified Column (9) of the Form which reads Remarks and signature of the Village Head may be changed to Remarks and signature of the Registrar or Registering officer concerned as the case may be for failure to register Column (11) may be changed to Orders of the Tahsildar' Along with each defaulter s statement relating to a village the Inspector should also prepare notices in duplicate calling upon the defaulter or defaulters to pay a compounding fee (according to a graduated scale—vide my recommendations for the approval of the Government in Annexure No X) within 15 days of the receipt of the notice for failure to register the vital event within the statutory period allowed or in the alternative to take the risk of being prosecuted The notice will be standardised and printed in the regional languages and bear the signature of the Tahsildar or the Taluk Head Accountant with the office seal It should be served on the defaulter through the village headman who should return the duplicate copy with the signature of the defaulter and the manner of service noted on it On receipt of the defaulter s statement and the copies of the notices from the Inspectors of circles in the taluk office the Tahsildar or in his absence the Taluk Head Accountant on behalf of the Tahsildar will sign the notices and have them despatched for service on the defaulters On receipt back of the duplicate copies of the notices from the village headmen after service the Taluk Head Accountant will arrange to pass on these notices along with the defaulters statements to the Inspector concerned The Inspector will watch whether the compounding fees have been collected within the time allowed If the fees have not been collected he should submit the papers to the Tahsildar for sanction for prosecution The prosecutions must be sanctioned by the Tahsildar automatically The prosecutions will be conducted by the Tahsildar through the Revenue Inspectors of the firkas concerned At the end of every quarter viz for the quarters ending 31st March 30th June 30th September and 31st December the inspector will prepare a statement showing the action taken by the Tahsildar on the defaulters statement submitted by him of persons who failed to register births or deaths during the quarter immediately preceding The statement already prescribed by the Government in G O No 1387 Public Health dated 10th August 1926 for each quarter may be suitably modified and prescribed The inspector should prepare copies of the statement in triplicate and forward one copy to the District Health Officer one copy to the Revenue Divisional Officer of the division and one copy to the Tahsildar for his information On receipt of this statement the Revenue Divisional Officer should review the action taken by the Tahsildar particularly whether there was delay in according sanction for prosecution and send a copy of it to the District Health Officer and the Board of Revenue The District Health Officer should forward his comments on the quarterly statement and the review of the Revenue Divisional Officer to the Director of Public Health If the Director of Public Health is not satisfied with the progress made he should take up further action in consultation with the Board of Revenue

It shall be the duty of the inspector to prepare and send a fortnightly diary to the District Health Officer on the 1st and 16th of every month of the work performed

compile in the villages as per the provisions of omissions ... statements sub ... submission of consolidated ... to the Director of Public

... the scheme

... framed under Act III of ... grant of extracts from the ... have been prescribed The ... for search for a single ... search is made and 8 annas ... the search is conti ... for the grant of ... birth or death in addition to

... framed under the Madras District Muni ... for grant of extracts relating ... has been specifically prescribed ... prescribes only a search fee and ... annas for a single entry for a single ... application and 2 annas for every ... a maximum of Rs 2 8 0

... and (d) of the rules framed under ... Municipal Act, 1919 the fees prescri ... Council for search and grant of ... the registers of births and deaths are as

... year has been specified but not the date	A fee of Rs 3/
every subsequent year	Rs 2/
Where the exact date is given but dates back to two or more years	Rs 1/8
Where the exact date is given but that date is within two years from the date of application	Re 1/
For additional copy of the extract	Re 1/

... seen from the above that the provisions in the ... us rules and the fees prescribed are not uniform ... is desirable that the provisions should be uniform and that there should be only a flat rate of fees for searches or for grant of extracts in any part of the State I suggest that the Gove nment may consider the question of amend ing the provisions in the rules framed under the Madras District Municipalities Act 1920 and the Madras City Municipal Act 1919 so as to bring them into conformity with the provisions in the rules framed under Act III of 1899

There is no means of ascertaining the income derived from the fees for search and for grant of extracts relating to birth or death In the Budget Estimate under Re ... pts the amount estimated on account of col ... for births deaths and marriages is as fol

	Rs 4 220
	Rs 3 500
	... 500

they ... should ... inspector Tahsi... If on account of any an inspector has to deviate ... up in the roster he should inti ... rict Health Officer with copy to the ... village officers concerned The duty ... is to compile the monthly returns in Form No ... entries in the registers of births and deaths relating ... each village or town in his circle for the month immediate ly preceding One of my proposals is that the present registers of births and deaths should be maintained in

ment or aided or private the authorities of the institu tions should insist on the students producing certified extracts from the birth register in evidence of their age at the time of admission This order must be made binding on all institutions. The Government may further direct the institutions that the date of birth of each student in the records of the school should be entered only from these extracts and certified so In the S S L C books which are opened for every student from the IV from onwards on the first page of the book there is a co lumn relating to Date of birth The Government may direct that the age in this column should be filled up only from the certified extract of the birth register produced by the student If the student is unable to produce an extract from the birth register relating to his date of birth but produces only a horoscope or some other document from which the date of birth could be ascertained he should be directed by the school authorities to apply to the Deputy Inspector of Schools of the range concerned for the issue of a certificate relating to his date of birth He should pay a fee of Rs 2/ into the treasury and obtain a chalan He should forward, along with his application his horoscope or other evidence relating to his date of birth together with the chalan After neces sary enquiry into the matter the Deputy Inspector should issue a certificate relating to the date of his birth This certificate should be accepted as valid by the school authorities for purposes of entering the date of birth in the S S L C book Similarly in all cases where evi dence of age is required e g by a court or at the time of appointment or by an insurance company or for proving whether a person is a major or a minor or for purposes of certificates of nationality citizenship etc it should be insisted that the person concerned should produce an extract from the birth register in evidence of his age The Government may also issue an order insisting upon the production of certified extracts from death registers in cases of succession to property claims to insurance amounts etc Apart from the revenue that may be derived by giving effect to the above pro posal this will have the effect of training the public to register immediately vital events and obtain certified extracts of births and deaths immediately free of cost

A proposal for introduction of birth certificates as evidence of age of all new entrants to school has been placed before the Government of West Bengal It is not known whether that Government has accepted the proposal It is estimated that the annual revenue in West Bengal under this head would be 2 91 lakhs approxi mately It has been ascertained from the Director of Public Instruction that the estimated average number of students in a year (boys and girls) in the first form of the secondary schools in the composite Madras State is roughly 140 300 Assuming that 25% of these students are born within municipal or city limits or have already obtained certified extracts from the birth registers in evi dence of their age there will be the remaining 75% viz 105 225 who have not yet obtained such extracts If these persons are required to obtain such extracts by pay ing a search fee of Re 1/ and another rupee for extract the income that may be expected under this head will be roughly Rs 210 450/ This income will be a recurring one if the proposal is accepted In the case of students born within the area of any municipality or city the fees are ... obtaining extract from the birth register will be credi No 101 ... municipal or the corporation funds But it

is not possible to estimate the amount that may be credited to such funds and the remaining portion that will be credited to Government In my estimate I have allowed a discount of 25% of the total revenue under this head During the first three years of the scheme students of the fourth form for whom the S S L C books will be newly opened may be insisted upon to produce extracts from Birth registers in evidence of their age The average number of students in a year (boys and girls) in the fourth form in all high school institutions in the composite State is approximately 118 500 Assuming that 25% of the students are born within municipal or city limits or have obtained certified extracts from the birth registers the remaining 75% of the students will have to pay search fee etc for obtaining extracts or certified copies of their date of birth The income for each year for the first 3 years on this account may be estimated at Rs 1 77 750 per year This income may gradually dwindle or disappear from the fourth year onwards In an earlier paragraph I have suggested that fines on a graduated scale may be levied as compounding fees for failure to register births and deaths within the statutory period allowed In the paragraph relating to extent of omissions to register cases of births and deaths I have given the number of cases of omissions detected each year from 1941 onwards During 1952 the number of cases of omissions detected was 41 049 under births and 7 360 under deaths I have already explained in a previous paragraph that these cases were mostly detected by vaccinators working during the off season and also by Health Inspectors If the inspectors of vital statistics set about their job earnestly and conscientiously the number of cases of omissions detected is bound to be much larger but taking credit only for 50 000 cases of detection annually and calculating the compounding fees at a flat rate of 8 annas per case the income under this head may be estimated at Rs 25 000 per annum It is likely to be much higher

The total annual income under the two heads referred to above may be estimated at Rs 4 13 200

In the foregoing paragraphs I have explained the sources from which income may be derived The question is whether the Government will be justified in collecting any revenue from the above sources or whether public opinion will be against it The proposal to insist on the production of certified extract from the birth register or death register to prove the date of birth or death in regard to certificates of nationality citizenship claims for insurance amounts or at the time of insuring is not new The only point is to insist upon the production of extract at the time of admission to secondary schools According to my proposals pupils in the primary and elementary schools will not be called upon to produce these extracts Only pupils who join secondary schools for higher education will be called upon to do so The age noted in the S S L C book is very important and extracts from the S S L C book are now a days freely used for purposes of proving the age of a person In these circumstances it seems but right that we should insist upon the production of certified extracts for proving the date of birth at the time of admission to secondary schools It is open to Government to reimburse the students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes or Scheduled Castes or specified backward communities if they have paid these fees This is a matter of policy for the Government to decide There is nothing unmoral in deriving income by insisting on the production of certified extracts from birth registers Even now in cases relating to succession to properties and in the matter of claiming of insurance amounts people have to produce certified extracts from death registers My proposal in this respect is not therefore new

The following statement shows at a glance the expenditure involved in accepting my proposals and also the income that may be derived

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE

Composite Madras State	
586 Inspectors @ Rs 40 plus Rs 21 plus Rs 22 8 0 for 12 months	=Rs 5 87 172
Andhra State (excluding 7 taluks of Bellary)	
246 Inspectors @ Rs 40 plus Rs 21 plus Rs 22 8 0 for 12 months	=Rs 2 46 492
Residuary Madras State	
331 Inspectors @ Rs 40 plus Rs 21 plus Rs 22 8 0 for 12 months	=Rs 3 31 662

ANNUAL INCOME FOR THE FIRST 3 YEARS

Composite Madras State	=Rs 4 13 200
Andhra State (excluding 7 taluks of Bellary)	
Rs 1 41 750	
Rs 11 000	
Rs 1 52 750	
Residuary Madras State	
Rs 2 42 550	
Rs 14 000	
Rs 2 56 550	

I have deliberately estimated the revenue at a very low figure It is likely to be much higher Adopting the minimum estimated revenue by accepting my proposals in toto the composite state will be put to a net expenditure of Rs 1 73 972 The future Andhra State will be put to a net expenditure of Rs 93 742 and the future residuary State to a net expenditure of Rs 75 112

I have considered whether the District Boards could be asked to bear this expenditure Under section 5(I) of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899 the Collector shall appoint a person either by name or by virtue of any office he may hold to be registrar of births and deaths for each village etc Under section 6 every such registrar shall unless otherwise expressly authorised by the Collector in writing reside within the village of which he is the registrar Under the Act the Collector of the district has to appoint the registrar and such person appointed has to reside in the village The duty of appointing registrar of births and deaths in every village is not cast on the District Board but on the District Collector no doubt for the reason that the village headmen should generally be appointed as the registrars As the District Boards are not concerned with the registration of births and deaths they cannot be called upon to bear expenditure on any checking staff for the purpose of improving the registration of vital statistics

I understand that the District Boards in Madras State are now maintaining 805 vaccinators (now as Health Assistants) apart from 20
ted by the Government in the agency
d whether these vaccinators could

carry on the checking work in the villages along with their vaccination work with the permission of the District Boards Vaccinators are required to vaccinate every month such minimum of cases as the District Health Officer may prescribe They are supplied with lymph from the King Institute four times a month They have to use this lymph without allowing it to be spoiled Therefore the vaccinators have to do the work quickly in a village and push on to the next village till the supply of lymph is exhausted They cannot therefore be called upon to remain in a village and make enquiries house to house regarding cases of omissions to register births and deaths

In the circumstances explained above it seems obvious that the Government will have to incur expenditure on the appointment of a separate checking agency The necessity to improve the registration of births and deaths has been stressed from time to time by important and expert committees like the Bhore Committee the Vital Statistics Committee etc Improvement of vital statistics in a State will result in furnishing accurate data which will in turn be of great help in determining the size and growth of population I therefore commend my proposals for the acceptance of the Government

The subject Vital Statistics including registration of births and deaths is included in List III of the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution Both the Union Government and the State Government are interested in the subject As the securing of accurate and complete vital statistics is a matter on which there is no conflict of interest between the State Government and the Central Government the small expenditure involved in my proposals may be shared equally both by the State and the Central Governments

Central Compilation of Statistics

At present monthly returns of births and deaths relating to a village are consolidated by the village registrar and forwarded to the Tahsildar The Tahsildar collects all these returns relating to his taluk and transmits them to the Director of Public Health From these returns the Director of Public Health compiles monthly and annual prescribed statements Prior to 1932 the statistics relating to a district were compiled in the Collectors Offices and transmitted to the office of the Director of Public Health In order to eliminate delay and mistakes in the compilation in the intermediate stage the returns from the villages are being collected by the Tahsildars and transmitted to the Director of Public Health But even now the consolidation for each village is done by the village registrar Under my proposals the consolidation for each village will be done by the Inspector of Vital Statistics My idea is that the consolidation of the returns relating to a village should not continue to be done by the Inspector of Vital Statistics but it should ultimately be done by the Director of Public Health It is for this reason I have suggested that the registers of births and deaths should be maintained in counterfoil The counterfoils are transmitted to the office of the Director of Public Health through the Inspector of Vital Statistics of the circle concerned It will take some time for the Director of Public Health to organise in his office the necessary staff for consolidating the returns of births and deaths for every village for each taluk for each district and for the State as a whole In order to give him some time to organise the staff in his office I am suggesting that the consolidation of the village returns should be done for some time by the Inspectors of vital statistics When consolidation is done in the office of the Director of Public Health it will eliminate the intermediate compilation at the villages There will be no loss of information and no error in compilation Moreover all the records relating to births and deaths of all villages panchayats etc will be available in the office of the Director of Public Health Certified extracts of entries from births registers and death registers have now to be obtained from the village registrars or sub registrars in whose offices these registers are now stored If the counterfoils are stored in the office of the Director of Public Health anyone can apply to the Director of Public Health for certified copies of extracts The office of the Director of Public Health will become a central office for obtaining information regarding the date of birth or death of a person like that of Somerset House in England and Wales If consolidation of the returns of births and deaths for every village is done centrally in the office of the Director of Public Health he will need the assistance of a large clerical staff At present consolidation is done in respect of the returns received from about 38 000 villages If counterfoils are received from each registrar direct in the office of the Director of Public Health and assuming that each registrar sends about six counterfoils the present clerical staff will have to be increased about four fold to cope with the work The Vital Statistics Committee has recommended the use of machines for the compilation of vital statistics in the States on sound lines If these machines are used there will be no need to employ large clerical staff The Registrar General India has accepted in principle that there is need for developing the methods of mechanical compilation as recommended by the Committee I commend the suggestion of the Bhore Committee the Vital Statistics Committee and the Registrar General regarding the use of machines for compiling the vital statistics in the office of the Director of Public Health

My proposal is applicable only to rural areas where the provisions of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act III of 1899 or Board s Standing Order No 101 are in force In the agency areas in Srikakulum and Visakhapatnam districts neither the provisions of Act III of 1899 nor the provisions of Board s Standing Order No 101 are applicable In these areas births and deaths are not registered as there is no proper agency for registering vital events The village officers are not literate For registering vital events in these areas the Government may consider the appointment of teachers in some places as registrars for a compact area Failing that the Government may consider the appointment of inspectors of vital statistics as registrars in these areas The agency area may be divided into convenient circles by the Collectors with reference to the number of villages and their distance from each other and the time to be taken for moving from one village to another and also the time taken for going to the taluk office for the purpose of sending the monthly returns etc Such an officer may also be utilised for other purposes by the Revenue Department The registrars may visit the villages within their respective circles once in three months and register the vital events

In reserved forest areas where the provisions of Act III of 1899 are not applicable the forest officers if there are any in the forest settlements may be appointed as registrars The Tahsildar of Kottayan has suggested

that in the Kannavam reserved forests in Kolayad amsom the forest range officer may be appointed as registrar for registering births and deaths in the Kurichiya families His suggestion is commended for approval

My scheme is not applicable to municipal areas and the city of Madras where the registration work is carried on by qualified persons under the personal supervision of Health Officers In some municipalities where there are no separate Health Officers the work is carried on under the supervision of the District Health Officers In these areas there should be adequate provision made for a checking agency In the rural parts registration work is entrusted to officers of the Revenue department but the checking work is carried out principally by the officers of the Health Department In the municipalities and in the City of Madras both the registration and the checking are done by the officers of the Health Department I fear that the checking is not as efficient as it could be I have no statistics to prove cases of omissions detected in municipalities and the City of Madras I therefore suggest that the executive officer of the municipality as also the executive officer of the Corporation assisted by the tax collecting staff should be constituted as a checking agency If any bill collector or tax collector detects any case of omission to register birth or death within his jurisdiction and brings it to the notice of the executive officer and it is established that it is a case of omission he may be given a reward of four annas for every case This will give an incentive to the checking officers to detect cases of omission As a result of my proposal to insist upon the production of certified extracts from the birth and death registers the municipalities and the Corporation of Madras will get additional income from the fees collected These bill collectors who detect cases can therefore be given rewards without putting the local bodies to any monetary loss This suggestion may be given a trial

The scheme formulated by me is only a temporary one If the Government approve of the scheme I suggest that it may be given a trial for five years The position may be reviewed at the end of five years whether the scheme has resulted in the improvement of registration of vital statistics The Government may gauge at the end of the period whether the public especially in the rural parts have been educated to understand the importance of registration of vital statistics If the Government consider that the public have been sufficiently educated and there is no need to continue the cadre of inspectors of vital statistics they may disband the staff or continue the staff for another term after reviewing the position

I may add in this connection that should the Government approve of my proposals it will be necessary to amend the various rules framed under the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act (Act III of 1899) 1899 the Madras District Municipalities Act 1920 and the Madras City Municipal Act 1919

I am greatly indebted to Sri V K Parthasarathy Statistician Office of the Director of Public Health who furnished me with up to date information on all points He also furnished me with copies of forms and books of reference His expert advice in statistical matters and suggestions based on experience of the working of the Health Department were very valuable to me

I must also place on record my appreciation of the work done by Sri M Mochunarayanan Upper Division Clerk of my office who assisted me in the collection of statistics and also other miscellaneous information for drafting my report

There are many shortcomings in this report I have not been able to work out my scheme down to the minutest details and to suggest the necessary amendments to the various statutory rules for want of time as I was placed on special duty for the collection of village wise language data for certain areas But my main scheme has been explained in sufficient detail to enable the Government to decide whether it is acceptable

Dated 14th August 1953

ANNEXURE No I

List of Areas in Madras State Excluded from the Operation of the Provisions of The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act (Act III of 1899)

District	Taluk	Description of area excluded
1	2	3
Srikakulam and V sakhapatnam		V llages in the agency and backward areas except 20 villages in Araku valley
East Godava i	Bhadrachalam	All villages except 20 villages
	Nugur	All villages except Venkatapuram.
	Chodavaram	All villages except Pedda Bhimpalli Indukurpeta Purushothapatnam and Devipatnam
	Yellavaram	All villages except Rajavommangi, Dusar pam Gonth varapalem Kim mur Th mmapuram Molleru, Lingavaram Mell pudi and Jad dangi
	I eddapuram	Amurekula Ak nta am Ankampalem Anumarti Bapandhara Bura dakota Chak revupalem Chelluru Chinamallapuram Dabbad D Pyd pala Dharamallapuram Ginnelaram Jaladam Kethanagir Mirtivada Kondapalli, Pedduru Peda Mallapuram Pol varam Raghavapatnam Sarlanka Satyavaram Siddavaripalem Srunga dhara Velangi Vondregula, U gogula Yerakapuram *Inam vill ges* D gu adh rapall D guvasivada, Girijanapuram Masampall Metbu chinta Gondi Rajavaram Simusuru Vanthada, Yeguvasivada Y akamp lem
	Rajahmundry	*U h b t d villages* Bapanammapalem Srimannarayanapalem Bhupatipalem M rampudi, Naras mhapuram Nagampalli Nall gond S varampatnam, Jagannadhapuram Thakur-palem Kah jolla Sudikonda
West Godavar	Polavaram	All villages except 70 agency vill ges
Krishna		The depopulated villages in the district
Guntur		Ditto
Kurnool		Backward tracts viz Chenchugudem and Lambadi pentas on the hills
North Arcot		34 villages on the Javadi hills inhabited by Malaiyalis
Tanjore	Pattukottai	*Gov rnment* 39 villages Zam ndari 124 Inam 248
	A antangi	Inam 478
Tiruchirapalli	Musiri	Vannadu Komba Th mbaranadu, Radraksa Komba P ngalayee Komba Puliyanchol Kombai, Kanathu Kombai Nallamathi Kombai, Rasan Kombai S vampatti Kombai B t I Sangampatti Kombai B t II Sukkalampatti Kombai
Madurai	Kodaikanal	All the villages
		Uninhab ted villages in the district
Tirunelveli	Tenkasi	Vadagari Melp dagai Kunakudi (U) Vairavankulam
	Ambasamudram	Isanamadam Maramangalam Umayammalpuram Dha mapuram Madam (V) Maramangalam J andisanamadam Thirupudai Isanamadam and Arthajamakattalai
	Tiruchendur	Kathakulam (V)

ANNEXURE No I

LIST OF AREAS IN MADRAS STATE EXCLUDED FROM THE OPERATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE MADRAS REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ACT (ACT III OF 1899) —(*contd*)

District	Taluk	Description of area excluded	
1	2	3	
	Koilpatti	Ch dambarapatti Koppanp tti Parasurampuram Olakulam Achankulam Kamanaick patti Kurivin th m Melmandai Periyasampuram Sakkamalpuram S vagnanapuram (nea Arunkulam) S v gnanapuram (near Kadambur) Suramgud Tharuvaikulam Thuthampatti Thuraiyoor Thotampatti	
Coimbatore	Kollegal	Ponnachi Chengadi Dantalli Madiswarammalai Hoogiam Minnium	
Salem		All Malaiyali h ll villages	
South Kanara	Coondapur	Mud r Hallibol Kamalash le Hosangad Yed moo Machattur Amesh ba l Hangav lli M damaki Shedimane Albad Kolluru	
	Karkal	Andar Andinje Arambody B dagakarandur Bad kodi Bajre Balanj Chara D regudd Durga Gunduri Kabbinal Karamba Kall puttige Kar bettu Kervash Kokrad Kuchu K dy di Kukk d Kukkuj Kuthl r Mantrad Marod Mudukod N lku Na ra Nittad Pan pila, Perad Pillya Soavya Shirlal (26) Shirlal (98) Shirth dy Sulkiri Sulkerimogru, Thenkakarandur Yellare Venur	
	Puttur	90 villages	
	Kasargod	Bellu Ubrangal D lamp d Band dk Kuttikolu Bed dk Koltu Perij Kodoth P nathadi Mal th Beloo I Belloor II Karind la, Kinanore I Kinnanore II East Eleri West Eleri and Chimeni	
	Mangalore	Amind vi islands	
Ma ab	Cochin	Wh le t luk	
	Wynaad	Dito	
		Amsam	*D am*
	Ernad	1 P nd l r	Pandalur
		2 Arimb a	Arimbra
		3 K ruvarakundu	Karuvarakundu
		4 K l'k u	K lika u
		5 Amarambalam	Amaramb lam
		6 Mamb d	Mambad
		7 Urung turi	Urungattur
		8 Kuzhuparamba	Kuzhuparamba
		9 Ned yiruppu	Chirayil
		10 Uragam Melmuri	Uragam Melmuri
	Walluvanad	1 Attapadi	Attapad
	Kurumbranad	1 Parakkadavu	Vil kkottu
		2 Ch kky d	Karuvancheri
		3 Valayam	Val yam
		4 Naripetta	Tiru
		5 Kayakkodi	1 Akkal 2 N du anur V llıyode
		6 Velliyode	1 K ilampara
		7 Kavilampara	2 M ruthorkara 3 M yil thara
	Kozhikode	1 Tiruvambadi	1 Cherup a 2 K taranni 3 M kkathupuram 4 Tiruvambadi
		2 Neeleswaram	1 Neeleswaram 2 Palinnur 3 Tech yad
		3 Pannikode	1 Kakkad 2 Narassheri 3 Pannikode

ANNEXURE No I

LIST OF AREAS IN MADRAS STATE EXCLUDED FROM THI OPERATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE MADRAS REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ACT (ACT III OF 1899) —(*concld*)

Distr ct	Taluk	Desc ıption of area excluded	
1	2	3	
		Amsam	*Desam*
Malabar—(*concld*)	Kozhıkode—(*c ncld*)	4 Pudupadı	1 Malapuram 2 Pattur 3 Puthup d 4 Ve happur
		5 Kedavur	1 Chamala 2 I ıpp na 3 Kedavur 4 Pall prom 5 Pu mur
		6 Kudathayı	1 Chemmaruthayı 2 Ko ontır 3 Kudathay 4 Palora 5 Perllı 6 Vellımanna
		7 Ra oth	1 Andona 2 Chombra 3 Karıng m nna 4 Raroth
		8 Puthur	1 Kadayathur 2 Puthur 3 Vennakkode
		9 Kumaran llur	1 Allı 2 Anayamkunn r 3 Kumar nallur
		Laccad ve I lands (nclud ng M n oy)	
	Kottay m	1 K layad	1 Komun ı 2 Peru a 3 Porthalam 4 Kolayad 5 Ala herı 6 Etayur
		2 Thol mb a	1 V ll rvall 2 Koth mang 3 Tholamb a 4 P ghassı 5 Ponn mbatta
		3 Vekkalam	1 Thond yıl 2 V kkalam 3 Tıruvanaprom 4 Kur thala 5 Vayanur
		4 Manathana	1 Manathana 2 Kappad 3 I eravur 4 Murıngodı
		5 Payam	1 Ed kanam 2 Payam 3 Perımparamba 4 V lam n
	Cooooor	Hallımayar and Kallampalayam	
	Gudal	9 villa_es	

ANNEXURE No II

FORM No 1 (EXISTING)

(As per rules framed under the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899)

Register of births during the year in village of taluk of district

Annual n mber	Monthly number	Date of		Part culars of the child				Names and es dence of parents to whom the ch ld born			Ag of mother at confin m nt	Number of the live-b th	Particul rs of the informant			S gnature or mark f the informant if th information is g ven orally	S gnature of the Registrar	Remarks
		Birth	Registrat on	Male	Femal	National ty and caste	Name if any	Father s n me	Mothe n	Res denc			Name	Des r pt on	Re dence			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

NOTE (1) If a child is born dead the e itries should be made in red ink without being given any serial numbers and such cases should be excluded from the totals in the compilation of the returns

(2) In making the entries in column (7) it should be tated whether the child born is a Hindu and if so of which caste and sub-caste or a Muhammadan or an Indian Christian or of any other religion or any Anglo-Indian or a European British subject or a foreigner and if so of what nationality

(3) In the case of illegitimate births the word Illegitimate should be entered in the remarks column and no person s name should be entered as that of the father except as provided in the second proviso to section 8 of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899

ANNEXURE No II

FORM No 1 (AS REVISED)

Register of births during the year in (Location Code No) village of
(Location Code No) taluk of (Location Code No) District

Annual number	Monthly number	Date of: Birth	Date of: Registration	Particulars of the child: Born alive: Male	Born alive: Female	Born dead: Male	Born dead: Female	Nationality and caste	Name if any	Names and residence of parents to whom the child is born: Father's name	Mother's name	Door number	Block/street number & name	Ward/locality number & name	Occupation of father or other person on whom the child is dependent	Age of mother at confinement	Number of live-births
				a	b	a	b					a	b	c			
1	2	3	4	5		6		7	8	9	10	11			12	13	14

Particulars of the informant of birth: Name	Door number	Block/street number & name	Ward/locality number & name	Signature or mark of the informant if the information is given orally	Particulars of the informant of the name of the child: Name	Door number	Block/street number & name	Ward/locality number & name	Date of information	Mark or signature	Signature of the Registrar	Remarks
	a	b	c		a		b			d		
15	16			17	18						19	20

NOTE (1) If a child is born dead the entries should be made without being given any serial numbers and such cases should be excluded from the totals in the compilation of the returns

(2) In making the entries in column (7) it should be stated whether the child born is a Hindu and if so of which caste and sub-caste or a Muhammadan or any Indian Christian or of any other religion or any Anglo-Indian or a European British subject or a foreigner and if so of what nationality

(3) In the case of illegitimate births the word Illegitimate should be entered in the remarks column and no person s name should be entered as that of the father except as provided in the second proviso to section 8 of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899

ANNEXURE No III

FORM A (EXISTING)

(As per rules framed under the Madras District Municipalities Act 1920)

Register of births in the Municipality of

during the month of 19

Annual number	Monthly number	Name of child if any	Born alive		Born dead		Nationality and caste	Where born			Name of father	Name of mother	Age of mother at confinement	Number of the live-birth	Occupation of the father or mother	Date of birth
			Male	Female	Male	Female		Door number	Street number	Number of ward or division						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Date of registration	Informant		Informant of the name of the child		Signature of Registrar	Midwife or doctor who attended the birth		Remarks
	Mark or signature	Residence	Relationship and his mark or signature	Residence		Name	Qualified or unqualified in the case of midwife	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

NOTE (1) In making the entries in column (8) it should be stated whether the child born is a Hindu and if so of which caste and sub caste or a Muhammadan or an Indian Christian or of any other religion or an Anglo Indian or a European British subject or a foreigner and if so of what nationality

(2) In the case of illegitimate births the word Illegitimate should be entered in the remarks column and no person s name should be entered as that of the father except as provided in clause (e) of the proviso to sub rule (1) of rule 5

ANNEXURE No III

FORM A (AS REVISED)

Register of births in the Municipality of (Location Code No)
during the month of 19

Annual number	Monthly number	Name of child (if any)	Born alive		Born dead		Nationality and caste	Where born			Name of father	Name of mother	Age of mother at confinement	Number of the live birth	Occupation of father or other person on whom the child is dependant	Date of birth
			Male	Female	Male	Female		Door number	Number and name of block/street	Number and name of ward/locality						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Date of registration	Informant of birth					Informant of name of the child						Signature of Registrar	Midwife or doctor who attended the birth		Remarks
	Name	Mark or signature	Door number	Number and name of block/street	Number and name of ward/locality	Name	Mark or signature	Date of information	Door number	Number and name of block/street	Number and name of ward/locality		Name	Qualified or unqualified in the case of midwife	
	a	b	a	b	c	a	b	a	b	c	d				
18	19		20			21		22				23	24	25	26

NOTE (1) In making the entries in column (8) it should be stated whether the child born is a Hindu and if so of which caste and sub-caste or a Muhammadan or an Indian Christian or of any other religion or an Anglo-Indian or a European British subject or a foreigner and if so of what nationality

(2) In the case of illegitimate births the word Illegitimate should be entered in the remarks column and no person s name should be entered as that of the father except as provided in clause (c) of the proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 5

ANNEXURE No IV

FORM A REGISTER OF BIRTHS (EXISTING)

(As per rules framed under the Madras City Municipal Act 1919)

(1) Annual number		
(2) Monthly number		
(3) Name of child		
(4) Born alive	(a) Male	
	(b) Female	
(5) Born dead	(a) Male	
	(b) Female	
(6) Nationality or caste		
(7) Where born	(a) Door number	
	(b) Street	
	(c) Division	
(8) Father	(a) Name	
	(b) Age	
	(c) Occupation	
	(d) Address	
(9) Mother	(a) Name	( ) Born alive—
	(b) Age	
	(c) Occupation	now dead
	(d) Number of children of this mother including this child	( ) Still born
(10) Informant	(a) Signature or mark	
	(b) Address	
(11) Midwife who attended the birth	( ) Name	
	(b) Qualified or unqualified	
	(c) Address	
(12) Doctor who attended the birth	Name	
	Address	
(13) Date of birth		
(14) Date of registration		
(15) Signature of the Registrar		
(16) Remarks		

ANNEXURE No IV

FORM A REGISTER OF BIRTHS (AS REVISED)

Annual number	Monthly number	Name of child (if any)	Born alive		Born dead		Nationality and caste	Where born			Father				Mother				No of children of this mother including this child		
			Male	Female	Male	Female		Door number	Number and name of block/street	Number and name of ward/locality	Name	Age	Occupation	Address—door no street no & name locality no and name	Name	Age	Occupation	Address—door no street no & name locality no and name	Born alive	Now—Alive/dead	Still born
											a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				13				14		

Date of birth	Date of registration	Informant of birth					Informant of name of the child						Signature of the Registrar	Midwife or doctor who attended the birth		Remarks
		Name	Mark or signature	Door number	Street number and name	Locality number and name	Name	Mark or signature	Date of information	Door number	Street number & name	Locality number & name		Name	Qualified or unqualified in the case of midwife	
		a	b	a	b		a	b	a	b	c					
15	16	17		18			19		20				21	22	23	24

NOTE (1) In making the entries in column (8) it should be stated whether the child born is a Hindu and if so of which caste and sub caste or a Muhammadan or an Indian Christian or of any other religion or an Anglo Indian or a European British subject or a foreigner and if so of what nationality

(2) In the case of illegitimate births the word illegitimate should be entered in the remarks column and no person s name should be entered as that of the father except as provided in the sub paragraph to clause (b) of the proviso to rule 2

ANNEXURE No V

FORM No 2 (EXISTING)

(As per rules framed under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1899)

Register of deaths during the year in village of taluk of district

Annual number	Monthly number	Date of — Death	Date of — Registration	Particulars relating to the deceased — Name with the name of both the parents	Residence at the time of death	Age — Years	Age — Months	Age — Days	Male or female	Nationality and caste	Branded	Cause of death — All maternal deaths occurring during child birth or within one month thereof	Cholera	Plague	Hydrophobia	Cerebro-spinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Small pox
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Particulars relating to the deceased—(concld) Cause of death—(concld) — Measles (a)	Malaria (b)	Other fevers	Respiratory diseases	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Suicides	Wounds and accidents	Snake-bites	Killed by wild beasts	All other causes	Particulars of the informant — Name	Description	Residence	Signature or mark of the informant if the information be given orally	Signature of the Registrar	Remarks (Note [illegible] column the cause of death in cases of the [illegible] registered under all other causes)
20		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

NOTE (1) If a child is born dead the entries should be made in red ink without being given any serial numbers and such cases should be excluded from the totals in the compilation of the returns

(2) In making the entries in column (11) it should be stated whether the person deceased was a Hindu and if so of which caste and sub caste or a Muhammadan or an Indian Christian or of any other religion or an Anglo-Indian or a European British subject or a foreigner and if so of what nationality

ANNEXURE No. V

FORM No. 2 (AS REVISED)

Register of deaths during the year ... in (Location Code No. and name) ... village of (Location Code No. and name) ... taluk of (Location Code No. and name) ... district

Annual number	Monthly number	Date of		Name with the name of both the parents	Particulars relating to the deceased												Cause of death						
		Death	Registration		Residence at the time of death			Age			Male or female	Nationality and caste	Civil condition (unmarried, married, widowed)	In case of married woman the name of the husband	Occupation	Residential	All maternal deaths during pregnancy, child birth or within ... of child birth	Cholera	Plague	Influenza	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Small pox
					Door number	Number and name of block/street	Number and name of ward/locality	Years	Months	Days													
					a	b	c																
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

Particulars relating to the deceased—(concld.)											Particulars of the Informant					Signature or mark of the Informant if the information be given orally	Signature of the Registrar	Remarks (Note in this column the exact cause of death in case of the deaths registered under all other causes.)
Cause of death—(concld.)																		
Measles	Malaria	Other fevers	Respiratory diseases	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Suicides	Wounds and accidents	Snake-bites	Killed by wild beasts	All other causes	Name	Description	Door number	Block / street no. and name	Ward/locality number & name			
													a	b	c			
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36			37	38	39

NOTE (1) If a child is born dead the entries should be made without being given any serial numbers and such cases should be excluded from the totals in the compilation of the returns.

(2) In making the entries in column (11) it should be stated whether the person deceased was a Hindu and if so of which caste and sub-caste or Muhammadan or an Indian Christian or of any other religion or an Anglo Indian or a European British subject or a foreigner and if so of what nationality

ANNEXURE No VI

FORM B (EXISTING)

(*As per rules framed under the Madras District Municipalities Act* 1920)

Register of deaths in the Municipality of during the month of 19

Annual number	Monthly number	Name of deceased	Name of father	In the case of a married woman or a widow the name of the husband	Sex		Age			Nationality and caste	Occupation	Residence at time of death			Cause of death	Date of death	Date of registration	Informant		Signature of Registrar	Name of burial or burning ground	Name of medical attendant (if any)	Remarks
					Male	Female	Years	Months	Days			Door number	Street	Ward or division				Mark or signature	Residence				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

NOTE (1) In the case of persons born illegitimate the mother s name should be entered in column (4)

(2) In making the entries in column (11) it should be stated whether the person deceased was a Hindu and if so of which caste and sub-caste or a Muhammadan or an Indian Christian or of any other religion or an Anglo-Indian or a European British subject or a foreigner and if so of what nationality

ANNEXURE No VI

Form B (As Revised)

Register of deaths in (Location Code No and name) Municipality
during the month of 19

Annual number	Monthly number	Name of deceased	Name of father	Civil condition—single, married, widowed	In the case of a married woman or a widow the name of the husband	Sex: Male	Sex: Female	Age: Years	Age: Months	Age: Days	Nationality and caste	Occupation	Place of death: Door number (a)	Place of death: Block, street number and name (b)	Place of death: Ward/locality number and name (c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		

Usual residence: Door number	Usual residence: Block/street number and name	Usual residence: Ward/locality number and name	Cause of death	Date of death	Date of registration	Informant's: Name (a)	Informant's: Mark or signature (b)	Informant's: Door number (a)	Informant's: Block/street number and name (b)	Informant's: Ward/locality number and name (c)	Signature of Registrar	Name of burial or burning ground	Name of medical attendant if any	Remarks
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22			23	24	25	26

Note (1) In the case of persons born illegitimate the mother's name should be entered in column (4)

(2) In making the entries in column (12) it should be stated whether the person deceased was a Hindu and if so of which caste and sub-caste or a Muhammadan or an Indian Christian or of any other religion or an Anglo-Indian or a European British subject or a foreigner and if so of what nationality

ANNEXURE No VII

FORM B REGISTER OF DEATHS (EXISTING)

(As per rules framed under the Madras City Municipal Act 1919)

(1) Annual number	
(2) Monthly number	
(3) Name of deceased	
(4) Nationality or caste	
(5) Sex	Mal Femal
(6) Age	Ye rs M nth D ys
(7) Soc al condit n	S gle M r d Widow d
(8) Occupat on	
(9) Usual residenc	D or numbe Street Divis on
(10) Place of death	
(11) Cau e of de th	
(12) D rat on of illness	
(13) D t of d th	
(14) Date of r gistr t n	
(15) Inform nt	S gn tu or m rk Add ss
(16) Name of the bur l o burn ng ground or cremator um wh re the body wa disposed of	
(17) N m and the add ess of the medic l attend nt who attend d during l t illness	
(18) S gn ture of the Registrar	
(19) R m ks	

ANNEXURE No. VII

FORM B REGISTER OF DEATHS (AS REVISED)

Annual number	Monthly number	Name of deceased	Name of father	Civil condition—married, unmarried, widowed	In the case of a married woman, the name of the husband	Sex: Male	Sex: Female	Age: Years	Age: Months	Age: Days	Religion, caste & sub-caste	Occupation	Place of death: a Door number	Place of death: b Block/street number & name	Place of death: c Ward/locality number & name
1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		

Usual residence: Door number	Usual residence: Block/street number & name	Usual residence: Ward/locality number & name	Cause of death	Date of death	Date of registration	Informant: Name (a)	Informant: Mark or signature (b)	Informant: Door number (a)	Informant: Block/street number & name (b)	Informant: Ward/locality number & name (c)	Signature of Registrar	Name of burial or burning ground	Name of medical attendant (if any)	Remarks
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22			23	24	25	26

NOTE (1) In the case of persons born illegitimate the mother's name should be entered in column (4)

(2) In making the entries in column (12) it should be stated whether the person deceased was a Hindu and if so of which caste and sub-caste or a Muhammadan or an Indian Christian or of any other religion or an Anglo-Indian or a European British subject or a foreigner and if so of what nationality

ANNEXURE No VIII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGES OF BIRTH AND DEATH RETURNS RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH FOR EACH DISTRICT, TOTAL RURAL AND URBAN SEPARATELY OUT OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF RETURNS DUE FOR THE PERIOD 1 9 1951 to 31 8 1952

MADRAS STATE	TOTAL	92 279			
	RURAL	92 335			
	URBAN	89 313			
1 S kakulam	T	86 997	12 Chingl put	T	91 411
	R	87 008		R	91 243
	U	86 111		U	100
1 A Visakhapatn m	T	97 048	13 Cl ttoor	T	89 727
	R	97 047		R	89 661
	U	97 222		U	100
2 East Godavari (Pla ns)	T	91 874	14 N rth A cot	T	96 936
	R	92 878		R	97 211
	U	60 667		U	83 865
2 A East Godavar (Agency)	T	81 479	15 Sal m	T	91 745
	R	81 479		R	9[illegible] 095
	U			U	68 553
3 West Godavar (Plains)	T	98 076	16 Coimb t re	T	99 4[illegible]0
	R	98 063		R	99 446
	U	98 611		U	100
3 A West God vari (Agency)	T	98 581	17 South Arcot	T	84 181
	R	98 581		R	84 306
	U			U	76 389
4 Krishn	T	97 338	18 T j e	T	99 029
	R	97 379		R	99 008
	U	93 333		U	100
5 Guntur	T	93 594	19 T ru h r p ll	T	93 498
	R	93 830		R	93 801
	U	85 [illegible]06		U	82 051
6 N llore	T	87 470	20 M du a	T	93 756
	R	87 497		R	93 577
	U	85 088		U	100
7 Cudd p h	T	96 547	21 R m nathapu m	T	8[illegible] 296
	R	97 013		R	82 265
	U	68 627		U	83 559
8 Kurnool	T	92 985	22 Tirun lvel	T	99 322
	R	93 003		R	99 373
	U	91 667		U	98 571
9 Bellary	T	86 225	23 Th N lg is	T	73 657
	R	86 100		R	72 883
	U	96 528		U	100
10 Anant pur	T	95 862	24 Malabar	T	100
	R	95 945		R	100
	U	89 394		U	100
11 M dr	T	100	25 So th Kanara	T	100
	R			R	100
	U	100		U	100

ANNEXURE No. IX

Statement showing the Estimated Number of Inspectors Required for each District in Madras State

Number and Name of District	Number of Inspectors estimated at the rate of one Inspector for 40 units (villages and towns)	
1	2	
1 Srikakulam (excluding Agency)	44	
1A Visakhapatnam (excluding Agency)	21	
2 East Godavari	31	
3 West Godavari	13	
4 Krishna	16	
5 Guntur	14	
6 Nellore	5	
7 Cuddapah	14	
8 Kurnool	14	
9 Bellary	14	
Bellary (Andhra area)	5	
Bellary (Mysore area)	9	
10 Anantapur	14	
11 Madras	..	
12 Chingleput	3	
13 Chittoor	3	
14 North Arcot	33	
15 Salem	30	
16 Coimbatore	17	
17 South Arcot	38	
18 Tanjore	38	
19 Tiruchirapalli	25	
20 Madurai	18	
21 Ramanathapuram	47	
22 Tirunelveli	17	Taking in to consideration the difficulties in the means of communication
23 The Nilgiris	3	
24 Malabar	5	
25 South Kanara	11	
Total	586	

Number of Inspectors required for the Composite Madras State	586	
Cost of establishment at the rate of Rs 40+21+22½ for one Inspector	Rs 5 87 172	per annum
Number of Inspectors required for Andhra area	46	
Number of Inspectors required for residuary area in Madras State	331	
Cost for Andhra area Rs 2 46 492 Cost for residuary area	Rs 3 31 662	per annum

ANNEXURE No X

Compounding Fees for Failure to Register Births and Deaths Within the Statutory Period Allowed

Compound ng fees for failure to register vital events may be lev ed on a graduated sc le as suggested below

Births

	Rs	as	p
For failure to reg ter upto the end of 3 months from the date of birth	0	4	0
Do Do 6 Do Do	0	8	0
Do Do 12 Do Do	1	0	0

For failure to reg ster for more than one year in accordance w th the orders of the Magist at not below the rank of a Magi trate of the Second Class having jurisd tion over the local a ea

Deaths

	Rs	as	p
For failure to register upto the end of 1 month f om the date of de th	0	4	0
Do Do 3 Do Do	0	6	0
Do Do 6 Do Do	0	8	0
Do Do 12 Do Do	1	0	0

For failure to register for more than one year in accordance w th the orders of the Magistr te not below the rank of a Magistrate of the Sec nd Class having jurisd ct on over the local ar a

TABLES

I A—Area, Households, Population and Registered

State & District		Area (in square miles)	Number of households	POPU- Persons
1			3	4
MADRAS	Total	127 [illegible]90	11 936,123	57,016,0[illegible]
	Rural		9,6[illegible]263	45,832,268
	Urban		2,263,2[illegible]	11 183,734
Srikakulam	T	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	R		[illegible]	1,[illegible],351
	U		[illegible]	1[illegible]
Visakhapatnam	T	5 [illegible]01	443 918	2,0[illegible]
	R		[illegible],331	1 [illegible]
	U		[illegible]	[illegible]
East Godavari	T	3 768	[illegible]	[illegible]
	R		[illegible]	[illegible]
	U		100 9[illegible]3	[illegible]
West Godavari	T	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	R		[illegible]	[illegible]
	U		3 347	331,[illegible]
Krishna	T	3 4[illegible]	[illegible]	1 7[illegible] 434
	R		301 313	1 4[illegible]
	U		81 [illegible]	[illegible]
Guntur	T	5 793	557 [illegible]	[illegible] 549 995
	R		451 011	2,043 0[illegible]5
	U		106 [illegible]	501 [illegible]
Nellore	T	7 943	367 0[illegible]	1 [illegible]95 632
	R		3[illegible]9 [illegible]	1 591 993
	U		37 137	[illegible]03 639
Cuddapah	T	5 9[illegible]2	[illegible]37 000	1 161 731
	R		211 183	1 0[illegible] 7 502
	U		[illegible]3 877	134 229
Kurnool	T	7 696	63 475	1 [illegible] 0,843
	R		2[illegible]4 [illegible]01	1 0[illegible]0 625
	U		38 774	[illegible]00,218
Bellary	T	5 881	249 384	1 [illegible] 43 5[illegible]5
	R		[illegible]00 437	9[illegible]4 1 2
	U		48 947	69 353
Anantapur	T	6 705	266 87[illegible]	1 [illegible]61,556
	R		223 6[illegible]6	1 139 [illegible]
	U		43 [illegible]46	1 558
Madras	T	49	269 851	1 416 056
	R			
	U		269 851	1 416,056
Chingleput	T	3 054	393 609	1 853 619
	R		3[illegible]3 494	1 532 257
	U		65 115	321 362

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951

LATION

Males	Females	Registration population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
5	6	7	8	9
28 419 003	28 596 999	56 781 763	30 4	15 9
22 795 545	23 036 723	46 197 178	28 8	15 0
5 623 458	5 560 276	10 584 585	37 3	19 8
1 034 910	1 088 226	2 069 002	32 8	19 8
942 405	989 946	1 889 689	33 2	20 2
92 505	98 280	179 313	29 2	15 9
1 023 192	1 049 506	1 892 593	30 3	19 2
872 153	895 687	1 606 245	30 0	18 7
151 039	153 819	286 348	31 7	22 0
1 206 483	1 208 325	2 414 808	26 2	15 1
978 181	976 481	1 994 822	23 4	14 1
228 302	231 844	419 986	39 3	19 8
848 990	848 737	1 697 727	28 5	17 0
684 816	*681 642*	*1 433 866*	*29 1*	17 5
164 174	167 095	263 861	25 2	14 3
903 872	875 612	1 779 484	30 3	14 7
715 740	693 652	1 432 072	30 3	14 9
188 132	181 960	347 412	30 1	13 5
1 291 745	1 258 251	2 549 996	31 0	15 2
1 039 696	1 008 379	2 073 595	29 9	15 1
252 049	249 872	476 401	35 6	15 8
902 794	*892 838*	*1 795 632*	30 3	11 1
799 630	792 363	1 596 388	29 5	15 2
103 164	100 475	199 244	36 6	23 0
595 060	566 671	1 161 731	30 8	14 7
526 695	500 807	1 027 502	22 4	10 6
68 365	65 864	134 229	95 6	45 9
643 594	627 249	1 270 843	38 2	18 4
541 460	529 165	1 085 428	38 0	18 8
102 134	98 084	185 415	39 4	16 2
632 285	611 240	1 243 525	38 6	18 1
494 648	479 524	980 139	39 9	18 7
137 637	131 716	263 386	33 8	15 8
701 242	660 314	1 361 556	35 8	16 8
586 610	553 388	1 159 216	36 5	17 5
114 632	106 926	202 340	31 5	13 1
737 013	679 043	1 416 056	42 4	30 8
737 013	*679 043*	*1 416 056*	*42 4*	30 8
940 824	912 795	1 853 619	25 2	17 3
777 818	754 439	1 578 797	24 3	17 0
163 006	158 356	274 822	30 4	18 9

I A—Area, Households, Population and Registered

POPU-

State & District		Area in square miles	Number of households	Persons
1		2	3	4
Chittoor	T	5 931	[illegible] 477	1 810 377
	R		[illegible] 093	1,641 043
	U		33,3[illegible]	16[illegible] 334
North Arcot	T	4 6[illegible]4	[illegible] 059	[illegible],859 137
	R		4[illegible],475	2,35[illegible] 945
	U		102 584	[illegible]
Salem	T	7 063	714 404	3 571 [illegible]
	R		622 67[illegible]	2 [illegible]0 450
	U		91 73[illegible]	471 319
Coimbatore	T	7 020	72[illegible] 470	3,273 [illegible]4
	R		[illegible]5 447	2 640 03[illegible]
	U		137,023	633 17[illegible]
South Arcot	T	4,204	[illegible] 533	2 7[illegible]
	R		518,485	2 447 504
	U		68,048	3[illegible]7 463
Tanjore	T	3 740	[illegible]	[illegible]
	R		541 [illegible]	2 401 [illegible]4
	U		121,[illegible]81	5[illegible]7,[illegible]
Tiruchirapalli	T	5 514	658 484	2,943 832
	R		537 102	2,360 607
	U		121,382	583,2[illegible]5
Madurai	T	4 910	611 [illegible]04	[illegible] 891 817
	R		446 464	2 00[illegible],313
	U		165,240	885 504
Ramanathapuram	T	4 849	474 390	2,080,519
	R		358 125	1,541 966
	U		116 265	538,5[illegible]3
Tirunelveli	T	4 343	576 547	[illegible] 445 967
	R		404 080	1 681 404
	U		172 4[illegible]7	764 563
The Nilgiris	T	984	71 942	311 729
	R		55 139	222 732
	U		16,803	88 997
Malabar	T	5 844	819 272	4 758 342
	R		738 968	4,250 367
	U		80 304	507 975
South Kanara	T	4 044	307 873	1 748 991
	R		266 439	1 506,806
	U		41 434	24[illegible] 185
COORG	Total	1 586	50 348	229 405
	Rural		47,275	213 150
	Urban		3 073	16,255

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951—(concld)

LATION

Males	Females	Registration population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
5	6	7	8	9
924 592	885 785	1 810 377	27 3	15 3
839 029	802 014	1 677 604	27 0	15 2
85 563	83 771	132 773	31 3	16 5
1 427 722	1 431 435	2 859 157	32 5	17 9
1 166 138	1 164 807	2 330 945	29 8	17 1
261 584	266 628	528 212	44 4	21 1
1 691 003	1 680 766	3 371 769	26 0	12 4
1 453 568	1 446 88	2 926 828	23 8	11 5
237 435	233 884	444 941	40 1	18 3
1 653 494	1 639 710	3 293 204	25 5	11 0
1 317 991	1 322 041	2 671 939	22 7	9 8
335 503	317 669	621 265	37 5	16 2
1 390 463	1 386 304	2 776 767	27 7	17 4
1 226 596	1 222 708	2 449 304	26 4	17 4
163 867	163 596	327 463	37 8	17 4
1 467 494	1 515 176	2 982 670	26 4	13 4
1 182 204	1 222 570	2 441 652	23 5	12 0
285 290	292 606	541 018	39 5	19 4
1 459 676	1 484 206	2 943 882	27 5	17 5
1 164 970	1 195 637	2 418 725	25 9	16 8
294 706	288 569	525 157	34 5	19 7
1 439 258	1 452 559	2 891 817	28 4	15 6
1 033 275	1 053 238	2 110 647	25 6	14 3
405 983	399 321	781 170	36 1	18 9
995 525	1 084 994	2 080 519	28 3	17 1
735 107	806 859	1 554 265	25 7	16 3
260 418	278 135	526 254	36 1	19 5
1 188 399	1 257 568	2 445 967	32 3	18 6
815 682	865 722	1 758 300	33 3	19 3
372 717	391 846	687 667	29 7	16 7
163 880	147 849	311 729	43 2	15 7
116 814	105 918	222 732	42 9	15 4
47 066	41 931	88 997	44 0	16 4
2 314 484	2 443 858	4 758 342	34 9	11 6
2 063 040	2 187 327	4 250 367	34 5	11 2
251 444	256 531	507 975	37 9	15 4
841 009	907 98?	1 748 991	36 3	12 8
721 279	785,527	1 526 111	36 9	12 7
119 730	122 455	222 880	32 3	13 6
125,327	**104,078**	N A	N A	N A.
116 040	**97 110**	N A.	N A	N A
9,287	**6,968**	N A	N A	N A

NOTE R gistrat on d ta (lumns 7 8 & 9) lates to the year 1951 52

I B—Registered Deaths in Madras State by Age and Sex, 1951-52

Age Group	Registered Deaths: Persons	Registered Deaths: Males	Registered Deaths: Females
1	2	3	4
		TOTAL	
All Ages	903 069	4[illegible]9 415	443 654
Under 1 year	187 890	100 723	87 167
1—4	157 422	78 943	78 479
5—9	37 215	18 522	18 693
10—14	3 29	11 395	12 334
15—19	30 7 6	13 925	16 811
20—29	52 3 9	2 301	30 058
30—39	57 466	27 167	[illegible]0 299
40—49	65 605	36 658	28 947
50—59	65 018	36 009	29 009
60 & over	225 629	113 772	111 857
		RURAL	
All Ages	693,275	351 918	341,357
Under 1 year	142 662	76 729	65 933
1—4	116 772	58 979	57 793
5—9	27 677	13 796	13 881
10—14	18 981	9 015	9 966
15—19	24 733	11 392	13 341
20—29	36 749	15 5[illegible]5	21 224
30—39	42 6 5	19 895	22 7 0
40—49	50 909	7 978	22 931
50—59	49 689	6 813	22 876
60 & over	182 478	91 796	90 682
		URBAN	
All Ag	209 794	107 497	102,297
Under 1 year	45 2[illegible]8	23 994	21 234
1—4	40 650	19 964	20 686
5—9	9 538	4 726	4 812
10—14	4 748	2 380	2 368
1[illegible]—19	6 003	533	3 470
20—29	15 610	6 776	8 834
30—39	14 841	7 2 2	7 569
40—49	14 696	8 680	6 016
50—59	15 3[illegible]9	9 196	6 133
60 & over	43 151	21 976	21 175

II—Distribution of Population in Madras

Age Group	Persons				Males
	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
					TOTAL
All Age	**5 704 658**	**2,486,761**	**2,666,913**	**551 451**	**2,851 439**
Under 1 year	146 309		[illegible]		[illegible]
1—4	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
5—14	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 330 011	[illegible]	[illegible]
15—24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25—34	881 341	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35—44	[illegible]	576,910	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45—54	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	140 157	[illegible]
55—64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
65—74	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 711	[illegible]	[illegible]
75 & over	[illegible]	[illegible]	919	30 315	[illegible]
Age not stated	1 903	553	1 013	337	[illegible]
					RURAL
All Ages	**4,586 653**	**2 001,883**	**2 140 410**	**444,360**	**2,286,919**
Under 1 year	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
1—4	440 701		440 701		[illegible]
5—14	1 116 219	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15—24	805 890	391 316	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25—34	701 377	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35—44	564 269	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45—54	[illegible]	308 915	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
55—64	259 534	[illegible]	3 853	[illegible]	[illegible]
65—74	105 830	48 726	1 405	[illegible]	[illegible]
75 & over	[illegible]	13 888	659	24 020	17 964
Age not stated	1 401	540	880	181	[illegible]
					URBAN
All Age	**1 118,005**	**484,378**	**526,503**	**107 124**	**561 490**
Under 1 year	28 319		28 319		[illegible]
1—4	100 541		100 541		[illegible]
5—14	259 578	5 380	254 074	[illegible]	[illegible]
15—24	220 498	103 421	112 129	4 948	112 104
25—34	179 964	145 889	22 418	11 657	91 512
35—44	134 450	110 531	4 936	18 983	69 541
45—54	100 906	71 109	2 453	27 344	51 135
55—64	59 255	33 678	934	24 643	29 001
65—74	24 397	11 117	306	12 974	11 690
75 and over	9 595	3 040	260	6 295	4 536
Age not stated	502	213	133	156	289

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

			Females			
Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 218 282	**1 505 829**	**127,328**	**2,853 219**	**1 267 979**	**1 161 084**	**424 156**
	73 090		73 499		73 499	
	271 233		270 009		270 009	
8 391	683 907	249	683 250	36 089	646 104	1 057
131 660	370 339	4 675	519 714	363 107	140 436	16 171
339 453	77 381	13 756	454 751	393 227	17 231	44 293
319 523	16 019	20 921	342 226	257 387	6 885	77 954
234 33	8 042	30 011	260 113	145 689	4 278	110 146
127 477	3 486	30 705	157 121	53 599	1 301	102 221
45 082	1 212	18 085	65 848	14 761	499	50 588
13 124	603	8 773	25 662	3 804	316	21 542
237	487	153	1 026	316	526	184
978 052	**1 206 837**	**102 060**	**2,299 704**	**1 023 831**	**933 573**	**342,300**
	59 165		59 105		59 105	
	2 0 976		219 72		219 725	
7 373	554 252	222	554 372	31 727	521 685	960
101 539	289 834	3 197	411 320	289 807	108 812	12 701
268 990	58 48	10 606	366 299	316 801	13 712	35 786
257 526	12 663	16 963	277 117	208 853	5 335	62 929
130 320	6 618	24 315	210 342	118 535	3 249	88 498
104 432	2 881	25 304	126 867	42 916	972	82 979
37 060	1 036	14 593	3 141	11 666	369	41 106
10 628	520	6 816	20 603	3 260	139	17 204
134	410	44	813	206	470	137
210 230	**298 992**	**25 268**	**553,515**	**244 148**	**227,511**	**81,856**
	13 925		14 394		14 394	
	50 257		50 284		50 284	
1 018	129 655	7	128 878	4 362	124 419	97
0 121	80 505	1 478	108 394	73 300	31 624	3 470
69 463	18 899	3 150	88 452	76 426	3 19	8 507
61 997	3 386	3 958	65 109	48 534	1 550	15 025
44 015	1 424	5 696	49 771	27 094	1 0[illegible]9	21 648
22 995	605	401	30 254	10 683	3 9	19 242
8 072	176	3 492	12 707	3 095	130	9 482
2 496	83	1 957	5 059	544	177	4 338
103	77	109	213	110	56	47

II—Distribution of Population in Coorg

Age Group	Persons Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Males Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
					TOTAL
All Ages	22,913	9 081	12 166	1,626	12,544
Under 1 year	07		02		3.0
1—4	2 496		4		1 13
5—14	5 185	40	5 141	4	2 618
15—24	4 43	1 4 (	2 07	49	2 435
25—34	3 946	3 071	713	162	194
35—44	8	2 357	13	333	1 0
45—54	1 800	1 3.0	37	414	1 1 1
55—64	968	546	11	411	5 4
65—74	400	184	5	211	216
75 & over	158	53	3	102	87
Age not stated	4	4			1
					RURAL
All Ages	21 293	8 477	11,253	1 563	11,633
Under 1 year	660		660		333
1—4	2 357		2 357		1 1 4
5—14	4 833	37	4	4	2 441
15—24	4 076	1 36	2 617	47	2 179
25—34	3 684	2 8.0	653	151	043
35—44	2 655	2 19	122	314	1 659
45—54	1 658	1 25	35	371	1 03
55—64	899	502	10	387	486
65—74	365	170	4	191	200
75 & over	153	52	3	98	86
Age not stated	3	3			
					URBAN
All Ages	1 620	604	893	123	911
Under 1 year	42		42		17
1—4	139		139		64
5—14	352	3	349		177
15—24	406	114	90	2	256
25—34	262	191	60	11	151
35—44	167	138	10	19	101
45—54	14	98	1	43	89
55—64	69	44	1	24	38
65—74	35	14	1	20	16
75 & over	5	1		4	1
Age not stated	1	1			1

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

			Females			
Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4,809	**7 227**	**508**	**10,369**	**4 272**	**4 919**	**1 178**
	350		352		352	
	1 238		1 258		1 258	...
1	2 615	2	2 567	39	2 526	2
248	2 177	10	1 997	1 228	730	39
1 440	678	76	1 752	1 631	35	86
1 527	122	111	1 062	830	10	222
983	33	105	679	367	3	309
415	8	101	444	131	3	310
145	3	68	184	39	2	143
49	3	35	71	4		67
1			3	3		
4 481	**6 672**	**480**	**9 660**	**3,996**	**4 581**	**1 083**
	333		327		327	
	1 174		1 183		1 183	
1	2 438	2	2 392	36	2 354	2
220	1 949	10	1 847	1 142	668	37
1 347	622	74	1 641	1 533	31	77
1 439	112	108	996	780	10	206
906	32	94	626	346	3	277
384	7	95	413	118	3	292
136	2	62	165	34	2	129
48	3	35	67	4		63
			3	3		
328	**555**	**28**	**709**	**276**	**338**	**95**
	17		25		25	
	64		75		75	
	177		175	3	172	
28	228		150	86	6	2
93	56	2	111	98	4	9
88	10	3	66	50		16
77	1	11	53	21		32
31	1	6	31	13		18
9	1	6	19	5		14
1			4			4
1						

III—Economic Groups and Marital Status

State & District	Number of Sample Households: Total	La[illegible] Classes I, II & IV	La[illegible] (Class III)	Land[illegible] Classes V–VIII	P[illegible]: Married
1	2	3	4	5	6
MADRAS—					
Total	**33,734**	**11 434**	**6,305**	**16,015**	**74,622**
Rural	**21 693**	**10 677**	**5,804**	**5,212**	**47 [illegible]**
Urban	**12 061**	**757**	**501**	**10,803**	**27 196**
Srikakulam—					
T	890	459	198	33	[illegible]
R	830	45	192	16	2 1 3
U	60		6	47	115
Visakhapatnam—					
T	1 103	315	1 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
R	654	319	13	197	1 4 [illegible]
U	449	[illegible]	16	40	1 [illegible]
East Godavari—					
T	1 819	643	511	[illegible]	4 1 [illegible]
R	1 300	[illegible]	481	2 1	[illegible]
U	519	45	30	444	1 33
West Godavari—					
T	1 110	5 4	3[illegible]5	371	[illegible] 7
R	841	337	33	1	1
U	69	3	33	1[illegible]	[illegible]
Krishna—					
T	1 045	339	150	5[illegible]	[illegible] 3
R	54	2[illegible]	1[illegible]	105	1 3
U	501	40	0	441	1 [illegible]
Guntur—					
T	1 210	359	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
R	655	[illegible]	184	1[illegible]	1,311
U	555	60	56	4[illegible]	[illegible]
Nellore—					
T	1 068	391	307	3 0	313
R	772	358	279	13	1 [illegible]
U	296	33	8	33	[illegible]
Cuddapah—					
T	597	12	197	1	1 [illegible]
R	479	198	1[illegible]	9	1,0[illegible]
U	118	14	8	[illegible]	3[illegible]
Kurnool—					
T	723	[illegible]64	37	[illegible]	1 [illegible]
R	547	43	215	[illegible]	1 5
U	1 6	1	[illegible]	133	4[illegible]5
Bellary—					
T	68	317	136	315	1 819
R	456	78	[illegible]	7[illegible]	1 [illegible] 4
U	312	39	37	36	55
Anantapur—					
T	568	[illegible]81	149	138	1 314
R	478	273	135	0	1 1 5
U	90	8	14	68	1[illegible]
Madras—					
T	2 623	27		2 59[illegible]	3 871
R					
U	2 623	7		2 59[illegible]	3 871
Chingleput—					
T	1 455	461	312	[illegible]	3 093
R	990	427	30	61	11
U	46[illegible]	34	10	4 1	[illegible]91

Sample Household Population by Districts, 1951-52

LATION

Classes

Males		Females		Livelihood Classes I II & IV		Livelihood Class III		Livelihood Classes V—VIII	
Married	Others	Married	Others	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
35,771	48,039	38 911	44 432	29 797	29 640	13 585	14 045	40 428	39 658
22 765	29 919	24 721	28 125	27 802	27 631	12 499	12 8 9	12 383	12,346
13 006	18 120	14 190	16,307	1 995	2 009	1 086	1 176	28 045	27,312
1 087	1 032	1 191	985	1 191	1 23?	370	398	558	54?
1 035	959	1 128	931	1 177	1 216	359	388	458	45?
52	73	63	54	14	16	11	10	100	91
1 187	1 4?0	1 313	1 365	79?	843	295	328	1 516	1 507
686	780	764	772	732	779	269	295	465	46?
501	640	549	593	64	64	26	33	1 0 1	1 045
1 977	? 300	2 162	2 103	1 705	1 630	975	1 0?0	1 597	1 61
1 372	1 633	1 514	1 424	1 581	1 505	908	946	516	487
605	667	648	679	124	125	67	74	1 081	1 123
1 209	1 392	1 298	1 300	963	979	784	790	8 4	8?9
935	1 053	971	1 006	882	886	718	728	388	363
274	339	3?7	294	81	93	66	62	466	466
1 195	1 448	1 308	1 236	881	865	363	318	1 3?9	1 3? 1
615	756	658	659	776	757	320	280	275	280
580	69?	650	577	105	108	43	38	1 124	1 081
1 369	1 498	1 474	1 333	9?8	906	463	460	1 476	1 441
752	810	782	7 8	779	744	384	385	399	381
617	688	692	605	149	162	79	75	1 077	1 060
1 1 7	1 477	1 221	1 309	1 033	1 011	702	667	869	85?
783	1 108	836	976	947	915	651	610	293	287
344	369	385	333	86	96	51	57	576	565
660	913	708	801	59	560	475	425	506	524
5 1	700	539	632	5 1	5 4	456	410	214	237
139	213	169	169	41	36	19	15	292	287
809	1 048	868	984	694	662	54?	575	6?1	615
609	752	643	713	638	614	499	?8	224	214
?00	296	225	271	56	48	43	47	397	401
888	1 198	931	1 078	876	899	315	307	895	803
509	679	555	609	766	784	229	218	193	162
379	519	376	469	110	115	86	89	702	641
637	884	707	763	8?1	768	321	339	379	363
541	748	584	644	797	741	296	305	196	179
96	136	123	119	24	24	25	34	183	184
2 896	4 ?07	2 975	3 696	78	66			7 025	6 605
2 896	4 207	2 ?75	3 696	78	66			7 025	6 605
1 467	2 149	1 626	1 920	1 203	1 155	699	727	1 714	1 664
1 010	1 440	1 102	1 313	1 099	1 061	685	703	666	651
457	709	24	607	104	94	14	24	1 048	1 013

III—Economic Groups and Marital Status of

State & District		Number of Sample Households: Total	Livelihood Classes I, II & IV	Livelihood Class III	Livelihood Classes V—VIII	[illegible] Married	[illegible] Others
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Chittoor—	T	834	[illegible]	168	159	[illegible]	[illegible]
	R	766	495	164	107	[illegible]	[illegible]
	U	68	12	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Arcot—	T	1 434	[illegible]	[illegible]	571	3 230	[illegible]
	R	1 063	598	[illegible]	243	[illegible]	3 020
	U	371	16	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salem—	T	1 727	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 621
	R	1 280	651	245	384	[illegible]	[illegible]
	U	447	16	12	419	1 117	1 529
Coimbatore—	T	1 628	356	233	1 039	3 308	4 582
	R	1 016	331	[illegible]	459	[illegible]	2 801
	U	612	25	7	580	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Arcot—	T	1 414	[illegible]	330	[illegible]	3 161	[illegible]
	R	1 186	[illegible]	317	133	[illegible]	[illegible]
	U	[illegible]	25	13	190	494	[illegible]
Tanjore—	T	1 505	558	352	595	3 011	3 848
	R	915	478	293	144	[illegible]	[illegible]
	U	590	80	59	451	1 231	1 677
Tiruchirapalli—	T	1 903	868	249	786	[illegible]	5 155
	R	1 279	823	228	[illegible]	2 607	3 253
	U	[illegible]	45	[illegible]	558	1 313	1 902
Madura—	T	2 078	740	377	961	[illegible]	[illegible]
	R	1 231	712	356	163	[illegible]	3 310
	U	847	28	21	[illegible]	1 984	14
Ramanathapuram—	T	1 099	396	189	514	2 035	[illegible]
	R	752	366	161	225	1 362	[illegible]
	U	347	30	28	289	673	979
Tirunelveli—	T	1 441	436	164	841	2 755	3 596
	R	776	395	154	227	1 409	1,957
	U	665	41	10	614	1 346	1 639
The Nilgiris—	T	678	155	95	[illegible]	1 368	1 807
	R	495	139	80	276	[illegible]	1 285
	U	183	16	15	152	348	[illegible]
Malabar—	T	2 129	501	550	1 078	5 065	7 053
	R	1 715	485	530	700	[illegible]	5 490
	U	414	16	20	378	1 045	1 563
South Kanara—	T	907	403	148	356	2 181	3 274
	R	675	387	144	144	1 663	[illegible]
	U	232	16	4	212	518	852
COORG—	**Total**	**129**	**50**	**37**	**42**	**263**	**361**
	Rural	**102**	**46**	**37**	**19**	**197**	**287**
	Urban	**27**	**4**		**23**	**66**	**74**

Sample Household Population by Districts, 1951-52—(*concld*)

LATION									
Classes									
Males		Females		Livelihood Classes I II & IV		Livelihood Class III		Livelihood Classes V—VIII	
Married	Others	Married	Others	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
911	1 313	978	1 208	1 488	1 387	357	385	379	414
836	1 205	897	1 115	1 455	1 355	345	377	41	80
75	108	81	93	33	32	12	8	138	134
1 535	2 211	1 695	1 945	1 697	1 646	575	552	1 474	1 442
1 126	1 599	1 241	1 471	1 637	1 601	509	477	579	584
409	612	454	524	60	45	66	75	895	858
1 907	2 388	2 058	2 233	1 666	1 648	576	579	2 103	2 064
1 379	1 661	1 469	1 631	1 628	1 603	480	553	932	944
528	727	589	60	38	45	46	6	1 171	1 120
1 614	2 387	1 694	2 19	885	869	470	530	2 646	2 490
994	1 471	1 052	1 380	827	808	456	509	1 13	1 115
620	966	642	815	58	61	14	21	1 514	1 375
1 496	1 952	1 665	1 714	1 797	1 856	804	746	847	777
1 261	1 574	1 406	1 402	1 742	1 805	763	718	330	285
235	378	259	312	55	51	41	28	517	492
1 427	1 939	1 584	1 909	1 248	1 297	730	797	1 388	1 399
849	1 113	931	1 058	1 067	1 077	601	642	294	270
578	826	653	851	181	220	129	155	1 094	1 129
1 890	2 606	2 030	2 549	2 048	2 126	546	599	1 90	1 854
1 256	1 627	1 351	1 676	1 932	2 016	507	540	444	421
634	979	679	923	116	110	39	59	1 458	1 433
2 183	2 825	2 321	2 677	1 954	1 863	746	813	2 308	2 272
1 227	1 704	1 293	1 606	1 857	1 788	703	754	371	357
956	1 121	1 028	1 021	97	75	43	59	1 937	1 915
922	1 400	1 113	1 501	894	967	355	380	1 073	1 267
615	923	747	999	806	890	312	3 6	420	530
307	477	366	502	88	77	43	54	653	737
1 294	1 842	1 461	1 754	991	1 012	292	326	1 853	1 877
664	969	745	988	901	915	271	300	461	518
630	873	716	766	90	97	21	26	1 39	1 359
682	982	686	825	454	414	210	185	1 000	912
516	706	504	579	416	377	174	149	63	557
166	276	18	246	38	37	36	36	368	355
400	3 606	2 665	3 447	1 575	1 551	1 370	1 440	3 061	3 121
1 916	2 818	2 104	2 672	1 536	1 500	1 320	1 38	1 878	1 894
434	788	561	775	39	51	50	58	1 183	1 227
1 002	1 622	1 179	1 652	1 339	1 428	300	359	985	1 044
758	1 181	905	1 241	1 273	1 367	284	346	382	433
244	441	274	411	66	61	16	13	603	611
139	**216**	**124**	**145**	**146**	**128**	**82**	**71**	**127**	**70**
10	**160**	**95**	**127**	**136**	**121**	**82**	**71**	**44**	**30**
37	**56**	**29**	**18**	**10**	**7**			**83**	**40**

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Madras State, 1951-52

Age Group	POPULATION						
	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
TOTAL							
All Ages	167 153	71 652	92 4[illegible]1	35 771	4[illegible],039	35,911	41,432
Under 1 year	3 101		3 101		1 [illegible]9		1 [illegible]
1—4	18 91[illegible]		18 [illegible]19		9 4[illegible]8		9 441
5—9	1[illegible]91[illegible]	9[illegible]	19 8[illegible]3	9	9 910	6[illegible]	9 [illegible]
10—14	19 47[illegible]	[illegible]94	18 57[illegible]	13[illegible]	9 [illegible]44	[illegible]	8,[illegible]
15—19	16 635	5 [illegible]65	11 430	618	7 [illegible]3	4 [illegible]7	3,[illegible]47
20—24	1[illegible] 1[illegible]	9 844	5 335	[illegible]	4 [illegible]	[illegible]	9[illegible]9
25—29	14 34[illegible]	11 94[illegible]	[illegible]407	5 10[illegible]	1 [illegible]5	[illegible]	
30—34	12 108	10 [illegible]	1[illegible]3	5 4[illegible]	[illegible]1	5 [illegible]7	15
35—39	10 416	9 [illegible]0	1 [illegible]	4 [illegible]3	44	4 [illegible]7	[illegible]94
40—44	[illegible]300	[illegible]3[illegible]	1 5[illegible]	4 [illegible]	3[illegible]	3 [illegible]	1 1[illegible]0
45—49	7 [illegible]	5 7[illegible]	1 510	3 4[illegible]	312	[illegible]13	1 193
50—54	[illegible]431	5 [illegible]91	2 137	3 319	404	1 [illegible]5	1 [illegible]31
55—59	4 015	715	1 [illegible]33	1 813	[illegible]1	[illegible]	1 0[illegible]1
60—64	4 452	[illegible]43	1 81[illegible]	1 [illegible]	3[illegible]0	[illegible]98	1 47[illegible]
65—69	1 [illegible]04	930	774	[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]1	57[illegible]
70—74	1 336	[illegible]81	655	4[illegible]9	1[illegible]4	[illegible]	491
75 & over	908	441	467	[illegible]	1[illegible]2	135	345
Age not stated							
RURAL							
All Ages	105,530	47 486	58,044	22 [illegible]65	29,919	21 721	28,125
Under 1 year	7 076		7 0[illegible]		1 049		1 0[illegible]
1—4	1[illegible] 187		1[illegible] 187		6 062		6 1[illegible]5
5—9	13 186	60	13 106	21	6 [illegible]80	53	6,5[illegible]
10—14	1[illegible] 391	649	11 74[illegible]	9[illegible]	6 190	5[illegible]3	5 55[illegible]
15—19	10 001	3 394	6 690	444	4 64[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20—24	8 905	[illegible]0	2 8[illegible]3	1 81[illegible]	3[illegible]7	4 740	4[illegible]
25—29	8 874	7 5[illegible]1	1 303	[illegible]	9[illegible]9	4 5[illegible]	5[illegible]4
30—34	7 670	6 037	838	3 3[illegible]	378	3 456	4[illegible]
35—39	6 [illegible]0	5 810	[illegible]0	3 134	63	[illegible]6 6	51
40—44	6 29[illegible]	5 296	996	3 0[illegible]3	31	[illegible]73	76[illegible]
45—49	4 64[illegible]	3 693	9[illegible]3	[illegible]39	18[illegible]	1 454	771
50—54	4 659	3 333	1 320	2 072	[illegible]3	1 267	1 057
55—59	2 020	1 [illegible]94	826	1 189	185	605	641
60—64	2 834	1 663	1 171	1 [illegible]00	41	463	930
65—69	1 091	616	475	450	134	166	311
70—74	867	433	134	31[illegible]	107	121	3[illegible]7
75 & over	558	64	294	195	6	69	19
Age not stated							
URBAN							
All Ages	61 623	27 196	34 427	13 006	18,120	14 190	16,307
Under 1 year	1 025		1 025		500		5[illegible]5
1—4	6 73[illegible]		[illegible]73[illegible]		3 416		3 316
5—9	6 733	16	6 717	7	3 360	9	3,357
10—14	7 031	245	6 786	40	3 554	205	3 [illegible]3
15—19	6 5[illegible]1	1 811	4 740	174	3 141	1 637	1 599
20—24	6 294	3 792	2 502	[illegible]07	[illegible]03[illegible]	795	463
25—29	5 475	4 371	1 104	1 904	816	467	58
30—34	4 498	3 960	538	2 089	[illegible]33	1 871	255
35—39	3 826	3 3[illegible]0	456	1 819	1[illegible]9	1 551	277
40—44	3 608	3 03[illegible]	576	1 743	151	1 289	425
45—49	2 603	2 046	557	1 257	130	783	4[illegible]7
50—54	2 772	1 955	817	1 [illegible]47	141	[illegible]08	676
55—59	1 425	919	506	630	86	289	420
60—64	1 618	940	678	605	129	335	549
65—69	613	314	299	216	6[illegible]	98	237
70—74	469	248	221	167	57	81	164
75 & over	350	177	173	111	16	66	127
Age not stated							

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Coorg State, 1951-52

Age Group	POPULATION						
	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				TOTAL			
All Ages	**624**	**263**	**361**	**139**	**216**	**124**	**145**
Under 1 year	13		13		8		5
1—4	89		89		48		41
5—9	69		69		41		28
10—14	73		71	1	41	1	30
15—19	46	3	43		28	3	15
20—24	59	5	34	5	26	20	8
25—29	50	41	9	17	8	24	1
30—34	50	41	9	14	6	27	3
35—39	46	41	5	23	4	18	1
40—44	41	39	2	28	2	11	
45—49	24	1	3	16	1	5	2
50—54	21	18	3	13	1	5	2
55—59	13	11	2	8	1	3	1
60—64	12	9	3	8	1	1	?
65—69	6	2	4	1		1	4
70—74	2	2		1		1	
75 and over	10	8	2	4		4	›
Age not stated							
				RURAL			
All Ages	**484**	**197**	**287**	**102**	**160**	**95**	**127**
Under 1 year	11		11		6		5
1—4	71		71		34		37
5—9	62		62		37		25
10—14	55		55		30		25
15—19	35	2	33		20	2	13
20—24	41	18	3	4	17	14	6
25—29	44	38	6	15	5	23	1
30—34	31	24	7	7	4	17	3
35—39	37	33	4	17	3	16	1
40—44	30	29	1	21	1	8	
45—49	19	16	3	12	1	4	2
50—54	16	13	3	10	1	3	2
55—59	9	8	1	6	1	2	
60—64	9	8	1	7		1	1
65—69	6	2	4	1		1	4
70—74	1	1				1	
75 and over	7	5	-	2		3	2
Age not stated							
				URBAN			
All Ages	**140**	**66**	**74**	**37**	**56**	**29**	**18**
Under 1 year	2		2		2		
1—4	18		18		14		4
5—9	7		7		4		3
10—14	18	2	16	1	11	1	[illegible]
15—19	11	1	10		8	1	2
20—24	18	7	11	1	9	6	2
25—29	6	3	3	2	3	1	
30—34	19	17	2	7	2	10	
35—39	9	8	1	6	1	2	
40—44	11	10	1	7	1	3	
45—49	5	5		4		1	
50—54	5	5		3		2	
55—59	4	3	1	2		1	1
60—64	3	1	2	1	1		1
65—69		.		.			
70—74							
75 and over							
Age not stated							

V—Number of Births in Sample Households by

State and District	Number of Mothers: Total	Number of Mothers: I.C. I, II & IV	Number of Mothers: I.C. III	Number of Mothers: I.C. V–VIII	TOTAL Persons: Total	TOTAL Persons: I.C. I, II & IV	TOTAL Persons: I.C. III	TOTAL Persons: I.C. V–VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MADRAS—								
Total	[illegible]	1,223	418	[illegible]	3,115	1,233	430	1,432
Rural	[illegible]	1,161	472	497	2,094	1,171	424	499
Urban	1,015	62	26	977	1,071	62	26	933
Srikakulam— T	7	37	8	13	[illegible]	37	8	13
R	[illegible]		8	11	[illegible]	37	8	11
U	2							2
Visakhapatnam— T	[illegible]	37	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	37	17	[illegible]
R	63	3	1	16	63	35	12	16
U				0	[illegible]	2		20
East Godavari— T	[illegible]	4	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	54	16	50
R	[illegible]	51	16	11	78	51	16	11
U	47	3		39	4	3		39
West Godavari— T	81	35	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	36	18	28
R	[illegible]	33	18	20	7	34	18	20
U	10			8	10	2		8
Krishna— T	97	39	14	44	97	39	14	44
R	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	36	14	9
U	38	3		35	38	3		35
Guntur— T	7	1	16	38	75	21	16	38
R	49	18	15	16	49	18	15	16
U	6	3	1	22	[illegible]	3	1	22
Nellore— T	[illegible]	4		2	[illegible]	43	[illegible]	22
R	77	41	25	11	8	4	[illegible]	11
U	12	1		11	1	[illegible]		11
Cuddapah— T	45	18	8	19	45	18	8	19
R	31	17	7	7	31	17	7	7
U	14	1	1	12	14	1	1	12
Kurnool— T	118	43	38	37	118	43	38	37
R	92	4	36	14	92	42	36	14
U	6	1		3	6	1	2	23
Bellary— T	88	38	19	31	88	38	19	31
R	57	34	15	8	57	34	15	8
U	31	4	4	23	31	4	4	23
Anantapur— T	75	41	11	23	75	41	11	23
R	57	8	11	8	57	38	11	8
U	18	3		15	18	3		15
Madras— T	233	2		231	236	2		234
R								
U	233	2		231	236	2		234
Chingleput— T	107	46	20	41	109	48	20	41
R	75	40	19	16	77	42	19	16
U	32	6	1	25	32	6	1	25

Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1951 52

NUMBER OF BIRTHS								WHETHER BIRTH WAS REGISTERED					
Males				Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		23
1 570	616	229	725	1 545	617	221	707	1,201	1 131	121	136	242	278
1 071	589	222	260	1 023	582	202	239	828	718	86	94	157	181
499	27	7	465	522	3	19	468	376	383	38	42	85	97
28	17	3	8	30	20	5	5	21	4	?	1	5	5
27	17	3	7	29	20	5	1	21	23	1	1	5	5
1			1	1			1		1	1			
47	19	7	21	38	18	5	15	36	3	3	2	8	4
37	19	7	11	26	16	5	5	31			2	6	2
10			10	12	2		10	5	10	3		2	2
61	31	7	23	59	3	9	27	41	34	6	8	11	17
43	30	7	6	35	21	9	5	35	4	4	3	4	8
18	1		17	24	2			6	10	2	5	10	9
44	20	10	14	38	16	8	14	36	5	2	6	6	7
40	20	10	10	32	14	8	10	34	2?		4	6	6
4			4	6	2		4	2	3	2	2		1
51	25	8	18	46	14	6	26	35	32	4	1	12	13
34	23	8	3	25	13	6	6	7	16	1		6	9
17	2		15	21	1		20	8	16	3	1	6	4
38	11	9	18	37	10	7	20	30	27	2		6	8
28	11	8	9	21	7	7	7	22	15	2	2	4	4
10		1	9	16	3		13	8	12			2	4
40	19	13	8	50	24	12	14	29	32	4	7	7	11
37	18	13	6	41	24	12	5	27	28	4	5	6	8
3	1		2	9			9	2	4		2	1	3
23	7	7	9	22	11	1	10	18	17	4	3	1	2
16	7	6	3	15	10	1	4	13	13	2	2	1	
7		1	6	7	1		6	5	4	2	1		2
61	22	19	20	57	21	19	17	48	42	3	5	10	10
46	21	19	6	46	21	17	8	34	3	2	4	10	10
15	1		14	11			9	14	10	1	1		
40	19	10	11	48	19	9	0	29	32	5	8	6	8
27	16	9	2	30	18	6	6	21	20	3	4	3	6
13	3	1	9	18	1	3	14	8	12	2	4	3	2
40	21	9	10	35	20	2	13	34	25	2	4	4	6
33	19	9	5	24	19		3	29	19	2	1	2	4
7	2		5	11	1		10	5	6		3	2	2
118	2		116	118			118	93	99	3	5		14
118	2		116	118			118	93	99	3	5		14
50	20	11	19	59	28	9	22	35	44	9	3	6	12
36	18	11	7	41	24	8	9	24	31	6		1	8
14	2		12	18	4	1	13	11	13	1	1		4

V—Number of Births in Sample Households by

	TOTAL							
	Number of Mothers				Person			
State & District	Total	L. C. I II & IV	L. C. III	L. C. V—VIII	Total	L. C. I II & IV	L. C. III	L. C. V—VIII
1		3		5	6	7	8	9
Chittoor—								
T	77	57	7	13		[illegible]	[illegible]	13
R	73	7	[illegible]	10	3	57	6	10
U	4		1	3	4		1	3
North Arcot—								
T	119	53	13	53	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	51
R	87	53	12	17	83	54	1	17
U	37		1	36	33		1	37
Salem—								
T	157	[illegible]	16	79	158	63	16	9
R	111	61	16	34	112	62	16	34
U	46	1		45	46	1		45
Coimbatore—								
T	131	38	12	81	131	38	12	81
R	80	36	11	33	80	36	11	33
U	51		1	48	51	2	1	48
South Arcot—								
T	139	75	29	34	141	[illegible]	31	34
R	110	71	8	11	113		30	11
U	28	4	1	23	28	4	1	23
Tanjore—								
T	123	47	29	47	123	47	29	47
R	76	39	6	11	[illegible]	39	26	11
U	47	8	3	36	47	8	3	36
Tiruchirapalli—								
T	149	76	21	52	150	77	21	5
R	115	75	0	20	116	[illegible]	20	20
U	34	1	1	32	34	1	1	3
Madurai—								
T	124	67	22	35	124	67	22	35
R	95	[illegible]	21	12	95	62	21	1
U	29	5	1	23	29	5	1	3
Ramanathapuram—								
T	116	45	12	59	116	45	12	59
R	80	43	9	28	80	43	9	28
U	36	2	3	31	36	2	3	31
Tirunelveli—								
T	136	42	9	85	139	43	9	87
R	81	4	9	30	8	43	9	30
U	55			55	57			57
The Nilgiris—								
T	85	37	9	39	85	37	9	39
R	64	34	8	22	64	34	8	22
U	1	3	1	17	1	3	1	17
Malabar—								
T	284	73	48	163	86	73	48	165
R	212	73	44	95	214	73	44	97
U	72		4	68	7		4	68
South Kanara—								
T	186	99	16	71	186	99	16	71
R	137	94	16	27	137	94	16	27
U	49	5		44	49	5		44
COORG—								
Total	13	11	1	1	13	11	1	1
Rural	11	10	1		11	10	1	
Urban	2	1		1	2	1		1

Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1951 52—*(concld)*

NUMBER OF BIRTHS								WHETHER BIRTH WAS REGISTERED					
M les				Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
32	22	1	9	45	35	6	4	23	33	2	3	7	9
29	22	1	6	44	35	5	4	22	33	2	3	5	8
3			3	1		1		1				2	1
65	21	9	35	56	33	4	19	52	47	9	4	4	5
43	21	9	13	40	33	3	4	32	34	7	3	4	3
22			22	16		1	15	20	13	2	1		2
78	35	8	35	80	28	8	44	64	66	4	8	10	6
60	34	8	18	52	28	8	16	51	45	3	4	6	3
18	1		17	28			28	13	21	1	4	4	3
66	20	5	41	65	18	7	40	53	50		4	13	11
40	19	4	17	40	17	7	16	31	34		2	9	4
26	1	1	24	25	1		24	22	16		2	4	7
73	38	16	19	68	38	15	15	58	51	9	8	6	9
58	36	15	7	55	36	15	4	44	39	8	8	6	8
15	2	1	12	13	2		11	14	12	1			1
58	25	14	19	65	22	15	28	41	50	2	1	15	14
43	23	13	7	33	16	13	4	28	26	2	1	13	6
15	2	1	12	32	6	2	24	13	24			2	8
77	42	10	25	73	35	11	27	53	53	3	3	21	17
64	42	10	12	52	34	10	8	46	38	3	2	15	12
13			13	21	1	1	19	7	15		1	6	5
67	39	7	21	57	28	15	14	50	30	6	8	11	19
50	37	7	6	4	25	14	6	38	23	4	7	8	15
17	2		15	12	3	1	8	12	7	2	1	3	4
55	18	6	31	61	27	6	28	37	31	8	8	10	22
36	17	6	13	44	26	3	15	26	22	2	4	8	18
19	1		18	17	1	3	13	11	9	6	4	2	4
75	21	4	50	64	22	5	37	64	40	4	11	7	13
37	21	4	12	45	22	5	18	30	28	3	9	4	8
38			38	19			19	34	12	1	2	3	5
39	17	5	17	46	20	4	22	32	31	5	10	2	5
30	15	5	10	34	19	3	12	25	22	3	8	-	4
9	2		7	12	1	1	10	7	9	2	2		1
151	39	22	90	135	34	26	75	119	119	18	9	14	7
109	39	21	49	105	4	23	48	82	91	16	9	11	5
4		1	41	30		3	27	37	28	2		3	2
93	46	9	38	93	53	7	33	73	65		4	15	24
68	44	9	15	69	50	7	12	55	48	4	4	9	17
25	2		23	24	3		21	18	17	1		6	7
8	6	1	1	5	5			6	5	2			
6	5	1		5	5			6	5				
2	1		1							2			

V—Number of Births in Sample Households by

TOTAL

State & District	Number of Mothers: Total	L. C. I II & IV	L. C. III	L. C. V—VIII	Persons: Total	L. C. I II & IV	L. C. III	L. C. V—VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chittoor—								
T	77	57	7	13	7	57		13
R	73	57	6	10	3		6	10
U	4		1	3	4		1	3
North Arcot—								
T	119	53	13	53	1 1	54	13	54
R	82	53	12	1	83	54	1	17
U	37		1	36	39		1	37
Salem—								
T	157	62	16	9	158	63	16	79
R	111	61	16	34	112	62	16	34
U	46	1		45	46	1		45
Coimbatore—								
T	131	38	12	81	131	38	1	81
R	80	36	11	33	80	36	11	33
U	51	2	1	48	51	2	1	48
South Arcot—								
T	138	75	29	34	141	6	31	34
R	110	71	8	11	113	72	30	11
U	28	4	1	23	28	4	1	23
...jore—								
T	123	47	29	47	123	47	29	47
R	76	39	26	11	6	39	26	11
	47	8	3	36	47	8	3	36
	149	76	21	52	150	77	21	5
	115	75	20	20	116	76	20	20
		1	1	3	34	1	1	32
				35	124	67	22	35
				12	95	62	21	12
					9	5	1	

2nd			
3rd	376		
4th	88	1 152	
5th	186	930	806
6th	126	756	639
7th & above	154	1 215	910

URBAN

All Orders	1 015	3 499	3 011	490	1 046	931
1st	203	203	196	173	173	169
2nd	219	438	403	165	330	301
3rd	181	543	488	90	270	240
4th	147	588	519	44	176	143
5th	99	495	433	14	70	57
6th	57	342	293	2	12	8
7th & above	109	890	679	2	15	13

Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1951-52—*(concld)*

NUMBER OF BIRTHS								WHETHER BIRTH WAS REGISTERED					
Males				Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L. C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3?	22	1	9	45	35	6	4	23	33	2	3	7	9
29	22	1	6	44	35	5	4	22	33	2	3	5	8
3			3	1		1		1				2	1
65	21	9	35	56	33	4	19	52	47	9	4	4	5
43	21	9	13	40	33	3	4	32	34	7	3	4	3
22			22	16		1	15	20	13	2	1		2
78	35	8	35	80	28	8	44	64	66	4	8	10	6
60	34	8	18	5?	28	8	16	51	45	3	4	6	3
18	1		17	28			28	13	21	1	4	4	3
66	20	5	41	65	18	7	40	53	50		4	13	11
40	19	4	17	40	17	7	16	31	34		2	9	4
26	1	1	24	25	1		24	22	16		2	4	7
73	38	16	19	68	38	15	15	58	51	9	8	6	9
58	36	15	7	55	36	15	4	44	39	8	8	6	8
15	2	1	12	13	2		11	14	12	1			1
58	25	14	19	65	22	15	8	41	50	2	1	15	14
43	23	13	7	33	16	13	4	28	26	2	1	1?	
15	2	1	12	32	6	2	24	13	24				
77	42	10	25	73	35	11	27	53					
64	42	10	12	52	34	10	8	4?	12				
13			13	21	1	1	19						
							2	10	10				
67	39	7	21	57	28								
50	37	7	6	45	?	249	3	18	18				
17	2		15	1									
				4	598	475	9	75	61				
401	1 650	1 429		117	753	610	7	50	41				
29	29	27		1	1								
51	102	97		3	6	5							
76	228	208		14	42	37	1	3	3				
89	356	328		14	56	48							
67	335	294		17	85	79	1	5	3				
43	258	22?		11	66	57	1	6	6				
46	342	253		57	497	384	4	36	29				

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

				PRESENT AGE					
	All ages			14 & less			15— 4		
Order of Birth	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									TOTAL
All Orders	13	44	40				3	6	6
1st	1	1	1				1	1	1
2nd	3	6	6				1	2	2
3rd	5	15	15				1	3	3
4th	1	4	4						
5th	2	10	9						
6th									
7th & above	1	8	5						
									RURAL
All Orders	11	41	37				1	3	3
1 t									
2nd	2	4	4						
3rd	5	15	15				1	3	3
4th	1	4	4						
5th	2	10	9						
6th									
7th & bov	1	8	5						
									URBAN
All O ders	2	3	3				2	3	3
1st	1	1	1				1	1	1
2nd	1	2	2				1		2
3rd									
4th									
5th									
6th									
7th & above									

Households of Coorg State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1951-52

OF MOTHER

25—34			35—44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of child en born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surv ving	No of m thers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of child en born	N of ch ld en survi ing
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
10	38	34									
2	4	4									
4	12	12									
1	4	4									
2	10	9									
1	8	5									
10	38	34									
2	4	4									
4	12	12									
1	4	4									
2	10	9									
1	8	5									

VII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households by Economic

TOTAL NUMBER

State & District	Persons Total	I. C. I, II & IV	I. C. III	I. C. V—VIII	Males Total	I. C. I, II & IV	I. C. III	I. C. V—VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MADRAS—								
Total	1 942	745	337	860	1 001	390	171	440
Rural	1,261	702	301	258	655	366	152	137
Urban	681	43	36	602	346	24	19	303
Srikakulam—								
T	55	30	11	14	31	19	5	7
R	53	[illegible]0	10	13	30	19	4	7
U			1	1	1		1	
Visakhapatnam—								
T	57	11	8	35	[illegible]6	6	4	16
R	36	1	8	1[illegible]	16	4	4	8
U	1			19	10	[illegible]		8
East Godavari—								
T	95	35	[illegible]	34	4[illegible]	17	9	16
R	64	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]7	17	7	3
U	31	4		25	15		[illegible]	13
West Godavari—								
T	[illegible]3	8	17	18	34	13	12	9
R	51	8	1[illegible]	7	26	13	11	2
U	12		1	11	8		1	7
Krishna—								
T	37	17	8	12	13	6		7
R	27	17	8	2	8	6		2
U	10			10	5			5
Guntur—								
T	55	15	9	31	29	10	5	14
R	34	15	6	13	19	10	4	5
U	1		3	18	10		1	9
Nellore—								
T	62	25	19	18	36	14	11	11
R	51	23	19	9	30	12	11	7
U	11			9	6	2		4
Cuddapah—								
T	[illegible]0	7	9	4	8	4	2	2
R	19	7	[illegible]	3	7	4	2	1
U	1			1	1			1
Kurnool—								
T	55	20	23	[illegible]	31	12	13	6
R	39	17	[illegible]0	[illegible]	23	11	12	
U	16	3	3	10	8	1	1	6
Bellary—								
T	48	[illegible]	9	15	22	12	3	7
R	32	21	3	8	16	10	2	4
U	16	3	6	7	6	2	1	3
Anantapur—								
T	4[illegible]	30	10	9	26	17	5	4
R	45	30	10	5	25	17	5	3
U	4			4	1			1
Madras—								
T	206	5		[illegible]01	113	2		111
R								
U	206	[illegible]		201	113	2		111
Chingleput—								
T	72	31	14	27	46	19	8	19
R	53	31	14	8	34	19	8	7
U	19			19	12			12

Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1951-52

OF DEATHS				WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	I C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
941	355	166	420	762	709	123	108	116	124
606	336	149	121	495	456	86	71	74	79
335	19	17	299	267	253	37	37	42	45
24	11	6	7	26	21	2		3	3
23	11	6	6	25	20	2		3	3
1			1	1	1				
31	8	4	19	23	7	2	1	1	3
20	8	4	8	14	17	1	1	1	2
11			11	9	10	1			1
53	18	17	18	34	34	4	7	4	1
37	14	17	6	25	27	2	4		6
16	4		12	9	7	2	3	4	6
29	15	5	9	23	17	4	5	7	7
25	15	5	5	17	16	2	2	7	7
4			4	6	1	2	3		
24	11	8	5	12	16		1	1	7
19	11	8		7	13			1	6
5			5	5	3		1		1
26	5	4	17	19	18	7	[illegible]	3	6
15	5	2	8	14	12	4		1	3
11		2	9	5	6	3	[illegible]	2	3
26	11	8	7	24	23	8		4	3
21	11	8	2	20	20	8		2	1
5			5	4	3			2	2
12	3	7	2	6	8	1	3	1	1
12	3	7	2	5	8	1	3	1	1
				1					
24	8	10	6	19	16	6	5	6	3
16	6	8	2	15	12		1	6	3
8	2	2	4	4	4	4	4		
26	12	6	8	16	17	4	8	2	1
16	11	1	4	12	9	2	6	2	1
10	1	5	4	4	8	2	2		
23	13	5	5	23	20	2		1	[illegible]
20	13	5	2	23	17	1		1	[illegible]
3			3		3	1			
93	3		90	95	79	6	4	11	10
93	3		90	95	79	6	4	11	10
26	12	6	8	38	17	4	5	4	4
19	12	6	1	28	15	4	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
7			7	10	2		1	4	[illegible]

VII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households by Economic

State & District	TOTAL NUMBER							
	Persons				Male			
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chittoor—								
T	80	60	10	10	31	23	2	6
R	6	60	9	7	30	23	2	5
U	4		1	3	1			1
North Arcot—								
T	94	3	20	37	47	19	10	18
R	73	35	20	18	37	17	10	10
U	21	?		19	10	2		8
Salem—								
T	66	24	15	7	40	15	12	13
R	52	4	14	14	32	15	11	6
U	14		1	13	8		1	7
Coimbatore—								
T	74	19	12	43	33	9	7	22
R	5.	18	12	22	27	9	7	11
U	22	1		21	11			11
South Arcot—								
T	118	65	28	25	65	37	16	1
R	99	63	25	11	56	36	14	6
U	19		3	14	9	1	2	6
Tanjore—								
T	95	41	15	39	42	22	6	14
R	52	34	10	8	22	17	2	3
U	43	7	5	31	20	5	4	11
Tiruchirapalli—								
T	110	55	8	47	66	34	5	27
R	73	53	8	12	47	33	5	9
U	37	2		35	19	1		18
Madurai—								
T	111	53	20	38	59	32	11	16
R	74	50	19	5	44	31	10	3
U	37	3	1	33	15	1	1	13
Ramanathapuram—								
T	8	31	13	34	36	12	7	17
R	59	29	10	20	6	10	6	10
U	19	2	3	14	10	2	1	7
Tirunelveli—								
T	8?	25	12	45	37	11	6	20
R	43	23	12	8	19	10	6	3
U	39	2		37	18	1		17
The Nilgiris—								
T	29	13	5	11	9	3	3	3
R	24	12	3	9	7	3	2	2
U	5	1	2	2	2		1	1
Malabar—								
T	85	17	15	53	54	12	9	33
R	46	15	11	20	33	10	7	16
U	39	2	4	33	21	?	2	17
South Kanara—								
T	46	24	1	21	20	10		10
R	34	24	1	9	14	10		4
U	12			12	6			6
COORG—								
Total	2	1		1	1			1
Rural	2	1		1	1			1
Urban								

Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1951-52—(*concld*)

OF DEATHS				WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
49	37	8	4	29	40		2	2	7
46	37	7	2	28	37		2	2	7
3		1	2	1	3				
47	18	10	19	34	39	8	6	5	2
36	18	10	8	25	28	7	6	5	2
11			11	9	11	1			
26	9	3	14	29	19	9	7	2	
20	9	3	8	23	15	7	5	2	
6			6	6	4	2	2		
36	10	5	21	30	27	3	7	5	2
25	9	5	11	21	19	3	5	3	1
11	1		10	9	8		2	2	1
53	28	12	13	47	40	13	11	5	2
43	27	11	5	41	34	11	7	4	2
10	1	1	8	6	6	2	4	1	
53	19	9	25	31	37	5	5	6	11
30	17	8	5	18	20		3	4	7
23	2	1	20	13	17	5	2	2	4
44	21	3	20	52	33	6	1	8	10
26	20	3	3	35	20	6	1	6	5
18	1		17	17	13			2	5
52	21	9	22	49	41	4	6	6	5
30	19	9	2	35	22	4	4	5	4
22	2		20	14	19		2	1	1
42	19	6	17	23	27	3	8	10	7
33	19	4	10	18	21	2	6	6	6
9		2	7	5	6	1	2	4	1
45	14	6	25	26	29	4	8	7	8
24	13	6	5	13	13	4	6	2	5
21	1		20	13	16		2	5	3
20	10	2	8	4	1	4	3	1	2
17	9	1	7	3	13	3	2	1	2
3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1		
31	5	6	20	41	29	9	2	4	
13	5	4	4	23	11	7	2	3	
18		2	16	18	18	2		1	
26	14	1	11	9	20	5	1	6	5
20	14	1	5	7	17	3	1	4	2
6			6	2	3	2		2	3
1	1			1	1				
1	1			1	1				

VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Madras State by Sex and Age at Death, 1951-52

Age Group	NUMBER OF DEATHS								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	1 942	1,001	941	1,261	655	606	681	346	335
Under 1 year	121	80	41	75	51	24	46	29	17
1—4	419	219	200	266	144	122	153	75	78
5—9	138	72	66	100	53	47	38	19	19
10—14	50	20	30	38	15	23	12	5	7
15—19	67	23	44	39	13	26	28	10	18
20—24	74	22	52	44	13	31	30	9	21
25—29	73	28	45	47	18	29	26	10	16
30—34	87	37	50	66	27	39	21	10	11
35—39	69	35	34	49	25	24	20	10	10
40—44	90	49	41	58	36	22	32	13	19
45—49	95	58	37	65	42	23	30	16	14
50—54	108	64	44	69	35	34	39	29	10
55—59	93	55	38	62	37	25	31	18	13
60—64	163	97	66	97	56	41	66	41	25
65—69	85	43	42	55	32	23	30	11	19
70—74	67	31	36	44	19	25	23	1	11
75 & over	135	66	69	80	37	43	55	29	26
Age not stated	8	2	6	7	2	5	1		1

VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Coorg State by Sex and Age at Death, 1951-52

	NUMBER OF DEATHS								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
Age G up	Person	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**			
Under 1 year									
1—4									
5—9									
10—14									
15—19									
20—24									
25—29	1		1	1		1			
30—34									
35—39									
40—44									
45—49	1	1		1	1				
50—54									
55—59									
60—64									
65—69									
70—74									
75 & over									
Age not stated									

I A—Area, Households, Population and Registered

State & District		Area (in square miles)	Number of households	POPU
				Persons
1		2	3	4
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN	Tot l	9 144	1,668,407	9,280,425
	Rural	8,846	1 411,864	7 792,133
	Urban	298	256,543	1 488,292
Tri andrum	T	1 4[illegible]	411 [illegible]09	[illegible] 154 192
	R	1 3[illegible]	315 497	1 630 942
	U	97	[illegible],27[illegible]	5 3 250
Qi lon	T	2 730	545 [illegible]00	3 026,822
	R	[illegible] 631	475 568	[illegible] 619 25[illegible]
	U	99	0 412	407 5[illegible]0
Kott yam	T	2 9[illegible]4	317 03[illegible]	1 783 771
	R	2 897	[illegible]85 449	1 59[illegible] 017
	U	57	31 583	191 754
Trichur	T	1 968	393 626	2 315 640
	R	1 9[illegible]3	335 350	1 949 922
	U	45	58 276	365 718

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951

LATION

Males	Females	Registration population	Registered birth rat	Registered death at
5	6	7	8	9
4,620,803	**4,659 622**	**9,280 425**	**24 16**	**6 23**
3 869 657	**3 922 476**	**8 281 641**	**22 58**	**5 83**
751 146	**737 146**	**998 784**	**37 26**	**9 62**
1 078 035	1 076 157	2 154 192	23 37	6 34
815 614	815 328	1 815 070	21 07	5 73
262 421	260 829	339 122	35 65	9 65
1 508 474	1 518 348	3 026 8?2	25 53	6 46
1 301 817	1 317 435	2 775 926	24 10	6 22
206 657	200 913	250 896	41 26	9 08
902 282	881 489	1 783 771	31 55	7 81
803 838	788 179	1 674 211	31 19	7 74
98 444	93 310	109 560	36 97	8 93
1 132 012	1 183 628	2 315 640	17 41	4 63
948 388	1 001 534	2 016 434	14 67	3 79
183 624	18? 094	299 206	35 83	10 29

NOTE : Registration d ta (columns 7 8 & 9) relates to the year 1952

I-B—Registered Deaths in Travancore Cochin State by Age and Sex, 1952

Age Group	Registered Deaths		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
		TOTAL	
All Ages	**57 860**	**30 582**	**27 278**
Under 1 year	9 283	5 124	4 159
1—4	8 859	4 322	4 537
5—9	2 739	1 351	1 388
10—14	1 448	737	711
15—19	1 602	738	864
20—29	4 059	1 937	2 122
30—39	4 243	2 195	2 048
40—49	4 604	2 653	1 951
50—59	5 344	3 153	2 191
60 & over	15 6 9	8 37	7 307
		RURAL	
All Ages	**48 250**	**25 333**	**22 917**
Under 1 year	7 939	4 389	3 550
1—4	7 431	3 641	3 790
5—9	2 312	1 124	1 188
10—14	1 204	608	590
15—19	1 315	607	708
20—29	3 709	1 514	1 695
30—39	3 400	1 721	1 679
40—49	3 682	2 067	1 615
50—59	4 454	2 581	1 873
60 & over	13 304	7 081	6 223
		URBAN	
All Ages	**9 610**	**5 249**	**4 361**
Under 1 year	1 344	735	609
1—4	1 428	681	747
5—9	427	227	200
10—14	244	129	115
15—19	287	131	156
20—29	850	423	427
30—39	843	474	369
40—49	972	586	336
50—59	890	572	318
60 & over	2 375	1 291	1 084

II—Distribution of Population in Travancore-

Age Group	Persons				Males
	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
					TOTAL
All Ages	927 404	350 097	511 746	65,561	461 145
Under 1 year	27 383		27 383		13 85
1—4	109 43		109 43		55 470
5—14	277 566	1 0	277 380	16	114 535
15—24	189 377	62 871	1 4 185	2 3 1	91 711
25—34	129 892	106,197	17 3 8	317	64,236
35—44	97 044	83 496	3 468	10 080	48 908
45—54	72 575	56 145	1 514	14 916	36,550
55—64	45 167	28,498	648	16,021	22 139
65—74	0 900	9 987	233	10 680	10 070
75 & over	8 036	2 7 4	108	5 704	3 739
Age not stated	32	9	17	6	11
					RURAL
All Ages	778,939	295,363	429 465	54,111	386,219
Under 1 year	23 367		23 367		11 827
1—4	92 660		92 660		46 894
5—14	192 794	127	192 655	1	97 018
15—24	157 983	53 457	102 657	1 869	75 971
25—34	108 039	89 370	13 417	5 252	53 076
35—44	81 121	70 099	2 690	8 337	40 587
45—54	60 710	47 282	1 213	12 215	30 5.0
55—64	37 834	24 175	512	13 147	18 690
65—74	17 589	8 540	194	8 855	8,512
75 & over	6 816	2 304	87	4 4 5	3 168
Age not stated	26	9	13	4	11
					URBAN
All Ages	148 465	54,734	82,281	11 450	74,926
Under 1 year	4 016		4 016		2 029
1—4	16 772		16 772		8 526
5—14	34 772	43	34 725	4	17 537
15—24	31 394	9 414	21 528	452	15 740
25—34	21 853	16 827	3 961	1 065	11 210
35—44	15 923	13 397	778	1 748	8 326
45—54	11 865	8 863	301	2 701	6,030
55—64	7 333	4 323	136	2 874	3 449
65—74	3 311	1 447	39	1 825	1 508
75 & over	1 220	420	21	779	571
Age not stated	6		4	2	...

Cochin State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

			Females			
Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
169,335	**279 837**	**11 973**	**466 259**	**180 762**	**231 909**	**53,588**
	13 856		13 527		13 527	
	55 420		54 012		54 012	
32	114 514	9	113 011	1?8	112 866	7
12 746	78 738	27	97 666	50 125	45 447	2 094
49 462	13 618	1 156	65 656	56 735	3 760	5 161
45 117	2 179	1 612	48 136	38 379	1 289	8 468
33 238	905	2 407	36 025	22 907	609	12 509
18 914	389	2 836	23 028	9 584	259	13 185
7 566	153	2 301	10 880	2 421	80	8 379
2 254	60	1 425	4 297	470	48	3 779
6	5		21	3	12	6
142 516	**233 730**	**9 973**	**392 720**	**152 847**	**195 735**	**44,138**
	11 827		11 540		11 540	
	46 894		45 66		45 766	
20	96 992	6	95 776	107	95 663	6
11 137	64 624	210	82 012	42 320	38 033	1 659
41 610	10 493	923	55 013	47 760	2 924	4 329
37 601	1 678	1 303	40 539	32 498	1 012	7 0?9
27 842	724	1 954	30 190	19 440	489	10 261
15 959	310	2 421	19 144	8 16	202	10 726
6 425	134	1 953	9 077	2 115	60	6 90
1 916	49	1 203	3 648	388	38	3 222
6	5		15	3	8	4
26 819	**46 107**	**2 000**	**73,539**	**27 915**	**36 174**	**9 450**
	2 029		1 987		1 987	
	8 5?6		8 246		8 246	
1?	17 5?2	3	17 235	31	17 ?03	1
1 609	14 114	17	15 654	7 805	7 414	435
7 852	3 125	33	10 643	8 975	836	832
7 516	501	309	7 597	5 881	277	1 439
5 396	181	453	5 835	3 467	120	2 248
2 955	79	415	3 884	1 368	57	2 459
1 141	19	348	1 803	306	0	1 477
338	11	2	649	82	10	557
			6		4	2

III—Economic Groups and Marital Status of Sample Household Population by Districts, 1952

State & District	Number of Sample Households: Total	Number of Sample Households: Livelihood Classes I, II & IV	Number of Sample Households: Livelihood Class III	Number of Sample Households: Livelihood Classes V—VIII	Population, All Classes, Females: Married	Population, All Classes, Females: Others	Population, All Classes, Males: Married	Population, All Classes, Males: Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN—								
Total	3 6.4	827	730	2 087	9 739	15 734	4 635	7,881
Rural	3 139	786	704	1 639	8 237	13 133	3 933	6,576
Urban	51	41	6	418	1,50*	2 601	722	1,30
Trichur—								
T	3 654	8 7	730	2 08 7	9 739	15 34	4 655	881
R	3 139	[illegible]	01	1 639	8 3	13 133	3 933	5 6
U	515	41	6	418	1 50	601	2	1 305

State & District	Population—(concld.) All Classes—(concld.) Females: Married	All Classes—(concld.) Females: Others	Livelihood Classes I, II & IV: Males	Livelihood Classes I, II & IV: Females	Livelihood Class III: Males	Livelihood Class III: Females	Livelihood Classes V—VIII: Males	Livelihood Classes V—VIII: Females
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN—								
Total	5 084	7 853	3 222	3 215	2 096	2,326	7 179	7,367
Rural	4 304	6 557	3 014	3 012	2 006	2,238	5 428	5,585
Urban	780	1 296	178	203	90	88	1 751	1 782
Trichur—								
T	5 084	7 853	3 2 2	3 215	096	2 326	7 179	7 367
R	4 304	6 557	3 014	3 012	2 006	2 238	5 428	5 585
U	80	1 296	178	203	90	88	1 751	1 782

Note: Column 2 and 6 to 17 include figures for unspecified Livelihood Classes also.

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Travancore Cochin State, 1952

Age Group	POPULATION						
	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				TOTAL			
All Ages	**25 473**	**9 739**	**15 734**	**4 655**	**7 881**	**5 084**	**7 853**
Under 1 year	953		953		473		480
1—4	2 603		2 603		1 315		1,288
5—9	3 169		3 169		1 623		1 546
10—14	2 727	10	2 717	3	1 386	7	1 331
15—19	2 782	384	2 398	26	1 296	358	1 102
20—24	2 599	1 255	1 344	280	923	975	421
25—29	2 176	1 636	540	672	361	964	179
30—34	1 656	1 400	256	720	122	680	134
35—39	1 483	1 306	177	644	68	662	109
40—44	1 266	1 054	212	625	36	429	176
45—49	985	795	190	438	32	357	158
50—54	922	666	256	398	48	268	208
55—59	724	469	255	285	38	184	217
60—64	633	382	251	262	56	120	195
65—69	340	192	148	147	35	45	113
70—74	233	111	1 2	94	30	17	92
75 & over	222	79	143	61	39	18	104
Age not stated							
				RURAL			
All Ages	**21,370**	**8,237**	**13 133**	**3 933**	**6 576**	**4,304**	**6,557**
Under 1 year	815		815		403		412
1—4	2 149		2 149		1 084		1 065
5—9	2 640		2 640		1 369		1 271
10—14	2 279	8	2 271	2	1 146	6	1 125
15—19	2 353	337	2 016	20	1 100	317	916
20—24	2 195	1 082	1 113	248	766	834	347
25—29	1 835	1 395	440	578	293	817	147
30—34	1 380	1 168	21	606	96	562	116
35—39	1 249	1 103	146	545	55	558	91
40—44	1 045	863	182	506	29	357	153
45—49	844	678	166	379	27	299	139
50—54	774	561	213	332	38	229	175
55—59	6 0	406	214	245	32	161	182
60—64	526	318	208	216	48	102	160
65—69	289	166	123	130	30	36	93
70—74	195	94	101	80	27	14	74
75 & over	182	58	124	46	33	12	91
Age not stated							
				URBAN			
All Ages	**4 103**	**1,502**	**2 601**	**722**	**1,305**	**780**	**1,296**
Under 1 year	138		138		70		68
1—4	454		454		231		223
5—9	529		529		254		275
10—14	448	2	446	1	240	1	206
15—19	429	47	382	6	196	41	186
20—24	404	173	231	32	157	141	74
25—29	341	241	100	94	68	147	32
30—34	276	23	44	114	26	118	18
35—39	234	203	31	99	13	104	18
40—44	221	191	30	119	7	7	23
45—49	141	117	24	59	5	58	19
50—54	148	105	43	66	10	39	33
55—59	104	63	41	40	6	23	35
60—64	107	64	43	46	8	18	35
65—69	51	26	25	17	5	9	20
70—74	38	1	21	14	3	3	18
75 & over	40	2	19	15	[illegible]	6	13
Age not stated							

V—Number of Births in Sample Households by Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

State & District	Number of Mothers				TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS						
					Persons				Males		
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN—											
Total	**1 013**	**255**	**193**	**562**	**1 013**	**255**	**193**	**562**	**503**	**121**	**85**
Rural	**873**	**248**	**187**	**435**	**873**	**248**	**187**	**435**	**431**	**120**	**82**
Urban	**140**	**7**	**6**	**127**	**140**	**7**	**6**	**127**	**72**	**1**	**3**
Trichur—											
T	1 013	255	193	562	1 013	255	193	562	503	121	85
R	873	248	187	435	873	248	187	435	431	120	82
U	140	7	6	127	140	7	6	127	72	1	3

State & District	TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS—(concld.)					WHETHER BIRTH WAS REGISTERED					
	Males—(concld.)	Females				Yes		No		Not known	
	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN—											
Total	**295**	**510**	**134**	**108**	**267**	**101**	**117**	**376**	**371**	**26**	**22**
Rural	**227**	**442**	**128**	**105**	**208**	**74**	**89**	**335**	**333**	**2**	**20**
Urban	**68**	**68**	**6**	**3**	**59**	**27**	**28**	**41**	**38**	**4**	**2**
Trichur—											
T	295	510	134	108	267	101	117	376	371	26	22
R	227	442	1 8	105	208	74	89	335	333	22	20
U	68	68	6	3	59	27	28	41	38	4	2

NOTE Columns 2 6 10 and 14 include figures for unspecified Livelihood Classes also

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

	PRESENT AGE								
	All ages			14 & less			15—24		
Order of Birth	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									TOTAL
All Orders	**1 013**	**3 553**	**2 971**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**419**	**764**	**683**
1st	237	237	230				205	205	198
2nd	187	374	338		4	4	119	238	210
3rd	169	507	457				67	201	181
4th	[illegible]	504	[illegible]				20	80	68
5th	103	515	433				8	40	28
6th	71	[illegible]	336						
7th & above	120	990	749						
									RURAL
All Orders	**873**	**3 030**	**2,514**				**368**	**657**	**589**
1st	210	210	203				164	164	177
2nd	163	326	295				106	212	188
3rd	144	432	390				57	171	154
4th	108	[illegible]	366				15	60	51
5th	87	435	360				6	30	19
6th	61	366	287						
7th & above	100	8[illegible]9	[illegible]13						
									URBAN
All Orders	**140**	**523**	**457**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**51**	**107**	**96**
1st	27	27	27				21	21	21
2nd	24	48	43	2	4	4	13	26	22
3rd	25	75	67				10	30	27
4th	18	72	[illegible]				5	20	17
5th	16	80	73				2	10	9
6th	10	60	49						
7th & above	20	161	[illegible]						

Households of Travancore-Cochin State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother

OF MOTHER											
25—34			35—44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
428	**1 751**	**1 450**	**160**	**1 008**	**814**	**2**	**21**	**13**	**2**	**5**	**5**
30	30	30	2	2	2						
61	122	115	4	8	7				1	2	2
95	285	256	6	18	17				1	3	3
82	328	270	24	96	90						
73	365	309	22	110	96						
43	258	199	28	168	137						
44	363	271	74	606	465	2	21	13			
361	**1 472**	**1,209**	**140**	**875**	**698**	**2**	**21**	**13**	**2**	**5**	**5**
25	25	25	1	1	1						
52	104	98	4	8	7				1	2	2
81	243	218	5	15	15				1	3	3
70	280	229	23	9[illegible]	86						
62	310	260	19	95	81						
35	10	161	26	156	126						
36	300	218	62	508	382	2	21	13			
67	**279**	**241**	**20**	**133**	**116**						
5	5	5	1	1	1						
9	18	17									
14	42	38	1	3	2						
12	48	41	1	4	4						
11	55	49	3	15	15						
8	48	38	2	12	11						
8	63	53	12	98	83						

VII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households by Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

State & District	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS								
	Persons				Males				Females
	Total	L.C. I, II & IV	L.C. III	L.C. V—VIII	Total	L.C. I, II & IV	L.C. III	L.C. V—VIII	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN—									
Total	304	74	63	166	164	42	31	87	140
Rural	265	72	61	131	145	41	33	70	120
Urban	39	2	2	35	19	1	1	17	20
Trichur—									
T	304	74	63	166	164	4	31	87	140
R	265	72	61	131	145	41	33	70	120
U	39	2		35	19	1	1	17	0

State & District	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS—(contd.)			WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
	Females—(contd.)			Yes		No		Not known	
	L.C. I, II & IV	L.C. III	L.C. V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN—									
Total	32	29	79	32	30	126	106	6	4
Rural	31	28	61	26	23	113	93	6	4
Urban	1	1	18	6	7	13	13		
Trichur—									
T	32	29	9	32	30	126	106	6	4
R	31	28	61	26	23	113	93	6	4
U	1	1	18	6	7	13	13		

NOTE.—Columns 2, 6 & 10 include figures for unspecified Livelihood Classes.

VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Travancore Cochin State by Sex and Age at Death, 1952

Age Group	NUMBER OF DEATHS								
	Total			Rural			U ban		
	Person	M les	Fem les	Pers ns	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Fem le
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Age	**304**	**164**	**140**	**265**	**145**	**120**	**39**	**19**	**20**
U der 1 y	60	30	30	58	28	30	2	2	
1—4	63	40	23	54	35	19	9	5	4
5—9	11	2	9	11	2	9			
10—14	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	
15—19	8	5	3	6	4	2	2	1	1
20—24	11	4	7	10	3	7	1	1	
25—29	5	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	1
30—34	5		5	5		5			
35—39	15	8	7	12	6	6	3	2	1
40—44	13	6	7	1	6	6	1		1
45—49	11	9	2	9	8	1	2	1	1
50—54	9	7	2	9	7	2			
55—59		5	3	6	4	2	2	1	1
60—64	15	11	4	15	11	4			
65—69	17	8	9	15	7	8	2	1	1
0—74	18	6	12	14	6	8	4		4
5 & o	30	17	13	2?	14	8	8	3	5
Ag ot tated	1	1		1	1				

BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA & KUTCH

Report on the Sample Census of Births and Deaths in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch

By

(SHRI J B BOWMAN I C S *Superintendent of Census Operations*)

The question of Improvement of Population Data formed the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and the State Governments At the suggestion of the Registrar General India I was appointed an Officer on Special Duty in the Political and Services Department by the Government of Bombay under Government Resolution Political and Services Department No 308/52 dated 10th September 1952

* * * * *

Review of existing organisation and methods of registration of births and deaths as well as the submission of returns and compilation of statistics based thereon

Bombay State has an area of 111 434 square miles The population of the State at the 1951 Census was 35 956 150 68 9 per cent of the population lived in rural areas and 31 1 per cent in urban areas The entire area is subject to registration of births and deaths In the rural areas the village police patel is entrusted with the work of reporting births and deaths occurring in his village to the taluka office

At the beginning of every month the village officer sends extracts of the Births and Deaths Register for the previous month to the taluka office and the mamlatdar in turn forwards them to the Assistant Director of Public Health In urban areas where there are municipalities reporting of births and deaths to the regional Assistant Director Public Health is the responsibility of the municipalities which have in some cases prescribed their own forms for the registration of births and deaths to enable them to get more details In non municipal urban areas the work of registering births and deaths is done by the police patel as in the case of rural areas

Compilation of vital statistics is done in the offices of the Assistant Director of Public Health at Ahmedabad Poona and Belgaum Compilation is done in the Assistant Director s office separately for rural and urban areas Areas are treated as rural or urban according to the classification they have been given at the previous censuses The number of town circles (i e urban areas) has increased greatly since 1941 Consolidated returns for districts are supplied by the Assistant Directors to the Director of Public Health who publishes the data in his annual Report

I saw the compilation work being done in the office of the Assistant Director of Public Health in Poona on 10th April 1953 Most of the returns that were being compiled had been standardised in accordance with the requirements of the Director General of Health Services, Government of India

There is a proposal to centralise and mechanise the tabulation of the data in Bombay State The Director of Public Health is working out the details of the Scheme The Bureau of Economics and Statistics of the Bombay Government would probably be able to advise on the technical aspect of the Scheme Such mechanisation would mark a very desirable advance However more important than the treatment of the data is the collection of accurate data to treat The Experimental Census was designed to find out the extent to which births and deaths are omitted from normal registration

II Analysis of the results of the Experimental Census of Births and Deaths in Sample Households 1952

With a view to arriving at a more accurate estimate of the true birth and death rates than those provided by the statistics of registered births and deaths which are known to be defective by reason of the omissions that occur an Experimental Census of Births and Deaths occurring during a period of one year in sample households was held in Bombay Saurashtra and Kutch with the concurrence of the three Governments concerned The general scheme and the information to be collected were laid down by the Registrar General India The drawing up of instructions to enumerators and the implementation of the scheme were left to Superintendents of Census Operations

The reference date of the Experimental Census in Bombay Saurashtra and Kutch was Diwali Day 18th October 1952 Enumerators were asked to find out the number of births and deaths that had taken place in the sample households during the year The period Diwali to Diwali was selected in preference to the calendar year as the calendar year has not a great deal of meaning for most people The Experimental Census was held between 3rd November 1952 and 10th November 1952 During that week the enumerators visited the selected households and recorded the information They filled up a Birth Slip in the case of a birth occurring in a sample household and a Death Slip in the case of a death occurring in a sample household For every household in the sample they filled up a Household Verification Slip showing the number of the members of the household according to sex age group and marital status

The census was intended to cover approximately 10 per cent. of the households in the areas selected The

areas in which the census was held have been shown below The 1951 census population of these areas and the population of these areas that came in the Experimental Census enumeration have also been shown

District	Taluka/Peta	1951 Census Population	Experimental Census Population
1	2	3	4
BOMBAY STATE			
Kanara	Ankola	48 181	4 936
	Karwar	78 725	8 135
Kolhapur	Bavada	52 9[illegible] 2	5 296
	Hatkanangal	169 700	17 3[illegible]6
	Karvir	1[illegible]9 464	13 050
Poona	Bhor	73 711	7 505
	Mulshi	68 884	6,398
	Sirur	103 108	10 740
	Velhe	27 391	2 686
Surat	Bulsar	137 958	14 280
	Chikhli	1[illegible]38[illegible]2	1[illegible] 213
	Chorasi	123 850	12 [illegible]04
	Navsari	1[illegible] 165	19 579
Sabarkantha	Malpur	[illegible]8 1[illegible]9	2 718
	Meghraj	35 718	3 3[illegible]0
	Modasa	89 [illegible] 4	8 544
		1 492,702	148,930
SAURASHTRA STATE			
Sorath	Junagadh	121 0/9	12 170
	Mendarda	17 3[illegible]9	2 560
	Vanthali	58 156	5 176
		196,564	19 906
KUTCH STATE			
Kutch	Bhuj	87 130	8 511

148 930 persons in Bombay State 19 906 persons in Saurashtra State and 8 511 persons in Kutch State were covered by the Experimental Census of Births and Deaths They constituted 2 4 and 2 0 per cent respectively of the population of the selected districts in the States of Bombay and Saurashtra where the Experimental Census was held and 0 41 0 48 and 1 50 per cent respectively of the total population (1951 Census) of each of the three States of Bombay Saurashtra and Kutch

Households were selected for the Experimental Census of Births and Deaths from the copies of the National Registers of Citizens prepared at the time of the Census of 1951 These Registers contained a list of the persons found in the households and their *replies to the more* important census questions For purposes of abstracting the sample households for the Experimental Census compilers were specially sent to Baroda Ahmednagar and Belgaum where copies of the National Registers were kept after the Census Tabulation at these centres was completed They had been given necessary instructions on how to take out the sample with the assistance of copyists The Collector of Sorath in Saurashtra and the Collector of Kutch arranged for the taking out of the sample pertaining to their areas from the National Registers which were sent to them from Bhavnagar

It was intended that the sample should be abstracted on strictly uniform principles At the same time it was appreciated that some houdseholds might have changed since the population census and that some house

holds might not be traceable by the enumerators at the Experimental Census because of imperfections in the writing up of the National Register or other causes In order to prevent the size of the sample being unduly deflated by the operation of these causes latitude was given to enumerators to accept the new household that had come in the place of the sample household where the sample household had changed and to substitute the household nearest to the sample household in cases where the house containing the sample household was empty or could not be traced As a result the size of the sample was kept at roughly ten per cent of the households in the selected areas at the time of the 1951 population census The actual percentage was 9 57 per cent

Printed instructions to enumerators were issued in Marathi Gujarati and Kannada A copy of these instructions is attached (Appendix 2) Every district in which the Experimental Census was held excepting Sabarkantha and Kanara was visited by the Officer on Special Duty and the instructions were explained to the mamlatdars municipal officers and other concerned at training classes The taking of the Experimental Census was in the general charge of the mamlatdar of the taluka concerned

Births are registered in the areas where they occur It is however customary in the area for a wife to go to her parent s house for her first confinement It was apprehended that this would cause difficulties at the Experimental Census and that in such cases births would tend either to be counted twice or else omitted entirely Instructions were therefore issued that a birth in the case of a wife who had gone to her parent s house for her confinement should be treated as having occurred in the wife s husband s household and not in the parents house Similarly births and deaths that took place in hospitals and elsewhere were to be treated as having occurred in the sample households This meant a *de jure* reckoning of households an idea that was simple to put across and was reported to have been easily grasped by enumerators

How representative was the sample

How good a sample of the general population was the 10 per cent sample at the Experimental Census? The question can best be answered by comparing the characteristics of the Experimental Census population with those of the population of the areas as returned at the 1951 Census

We may compare

(1) The livelihood class structure
(2) The sex ratio
(3) The age structure
(4) The marital status ratios
(5) The average household size figures

In practically every case we find a very close correspondence

The livelihood class structure

In tabulating the result of the census of 1951 the population was divided into eight livelihood classes—four agricultural and four non agricultural In tabulating the results of the Experimental Census it was considered unnecessary and unwise to maintain such an elaborate classification The only refinement made was to separate agricultural labourers (Livelihood Class III) from the other agricultural livelihood classes There was thus a three fold division into the agricultural classes (other than labourers) agricultural labourers and the non agricultural classes The following table shows how closely the livelihood class break up of the Experimental Census sample population agreed with that of the population of these areas at the Census of 1951 At the Experimental Census the livelihood class of the head of the household determined the livelihood class of the members of the family At the General Census of 1951 the basis of classification was the individual In practice the differences due to this cause would not be great

DISTRIBUTION OF 10 000 PERSONS AT THE 1951 CENSUS AND THE EXPERIMENTAL CENSUS IN BOMBAY STATE

	Livelihood Classes I II and IV (Agricultural Classes excepting labourers)		Livelihood Class III (Cultivating labourers)		Livelihood Classes V—VIII (Non agricultural Classes)	
	1951 Census	Experimental Census	1951 Census	Experimental Census	1951 Census	Experimental Census
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	**5 891**	**5 995**	**941**	**957**	**3 168**	**3 048**
Rural	6 529	6 660	1 024	1 042	2 447	2 [illegible]98
Urban	2 076	2 096	442	462	7 482	7 442

Sex ratios

In the area of Bombay Saurashtra and Kutch at the census of 1951 there were only 938 females per 1 000 males in the population as a whole It was in the cities and the larger urban areas that the shortage of women was most acute and these areas were excluded from the Experimental Census There was very little difference between the sex ratio in the sample population of the areas where the Experimental Census was

held in 1952 and the sex ratio in the general population of those areas at the census of 1951 In other words it was a good sample The following table compares the position

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1 000 MALES

State		1951 Census	Experimental Census
1		2	3
Bombay	**Total**	**1,008**	**994**
	Rural	**1 014**	**996**
	Urban	**970**	**937**
Saurashtra	**T**	**980**	**969**
	R	**966**	**964**
	U	[illegible]	**975**
Kutch	**T**	**1 086**	**1 109**
	R	**1 113**	[illegible]
	U	**1 051**	**1 091**

Note Th total rural an l u ban popul t on f gures r f r to tl e areas in the State where the Exper mental Cen u was held and to the gen ral popul tion of the nt e State

Age structure

The age structure of the Experimental Census population resembled very closely the age structure of the 10 per cent. sample population of those areas at the 1951 Census The table below exhibits the position in Bombay State

DISTRIBUTION OF 10 000 PERSONS ACCORDING TO AGE IN 1951 CENSUS (SAMPLE) POPULATION AND EXPERIMENTAL CENSUS POPULATION

Age group	Males		Females	
	1951 Census	Experimental Census	1951 Census	Experimental Census
1	2	3	4	5
0	165	170	159	165
1—4	542	519	535	531
5—14	1 327	1 363	1 257	1 277
15—24	850	855	874	869
25—34	771	710	777	763
35—44	604	577	559	570
45—54	423	434	385	403
55—64	252	255	244	261
65—74	92	97	110	108
75 & ov	32	34	41	39
Age not stated	1			

Marital status ratios

At the general Census of 1951 enumerators were asked to record the Civil condition or Marital status of every person i e whether they were married unmarried widowed or divorced At the Experimental Census there was a simple division into married and others By married was meant those persons who were at present married A widowed person' would consequently belong to the Others category

Somewhat surprisingly a telegram was received from one district (Kolhapur) shortly before the census began seeking clarification on whether a widowed person should be shown under Married or Others This was the first indication that the question might cause confusion Subsequently however when the slips of Kanara district were being sorted it became clear that some widowed persons had been returned as married presumably because they had once been married There would be a death slip but the surviving partner of the marriage would be shown on the household verification slip as married As a result the proportion of married persons was slightly overstated at the Experimental Census particularly in Kanara district

The following table shows the distribution of 10 000 females according to Civil condition (Married or not married) at the general Census of 1951 and at the Experimental Census in Bombay State

Age group	Married		Others	
	1951 Census*	Experimental Census	1951 Census*	Experimental Census
1	2	3	4	5
Under 15	84	68	1 867	1 904
15—24	706	689	168	179
25—34	712	712	65	52
35—44	447	483	113	87
45—54	220	279	165	124
55 & over	90	171	304	237
Age not stated			1	

The table shows that a higher proportion of women aged 35 and over were returned as married at the Experimental Census than at the General census and that the population of Others (primarily widows) was correspondingly reduced

[1] The mistakes were not sufficiently numerous to affect the sample greatly but because of the detected confusion in Kanara district and the possibility of confusion having also occurred elsewhere it is probably better when working out such data as child woman ratios to take the total number of women in the reproductive age groups rather than the number of married women in the reproductive age groups

Average size of households at 1951 Census and Experimental Census

In the areas where the Experimental Census was held the average size of a household at the 1951 Census in Bombay State was [illegible] 01 persons wh

* Figures based on 10 per cent sample population figures of the areas where the Experimental Census was held

at the Experimental Census it was bigger—5 22 persons *The following table brings out the position*

AVERAGE SIZE OF A HOUSEHOLD

Area		1951 Census	Experimental Census
1		2	3
Bombay State	Total	5 01	5 22
	Rural	5 00	5 23
	Urban	5 01	5 17
Sorath district (Saurashtra)	T	5 04	5 40
	R	5 40	5 62
	U	4 68	5 18
Kutch	T	4 41	4 42
	R	4 25	4 [illegible]9
	U	4 68	4 63

In every district in Bombay State the average household at the Experimental Census was bigger than at the General Census of 1951 It is rather difficult to see why this should be so Growth of population between the 1951 Census and the Experimental Census would not be a complete explanation because as population grows new households are formed When the 10 per cent sample for the Experimental Census was extracted from the National Registers those in charge of the work were specifically warned to take every tenth household even if it was a one man household Enumerators were however given liberty to substitute If the sample household is empty or cannot be traced the next occupied house on the left or if there is no occupied house on the left then the next occupied house on the right of the selected household should be taken in its place Out of 34 237 households selected as sample households for the Experimental Census in Bombay Saurashtra and Kutch as many as 2 309 could not be verified To make up the deficiency other households were substituted in most cases though in 87 cases no substitute households were selected by enumerators This process of substituting households may have tended to increase the average household size at the Experimental Census since the households that could not be found may have been smaller than the average On the other hand if this is the correct explanation it is difficult to see why the average size of the household in Kutch at the Experimental Census should not also have been higher than at the General Census of 1951 since the percentage of selected sample households there that could not be verified was higher than in Bombay State

Under registration of births

What proportion of the births that occur are not registered?

The Experimental Census constituted the first objective check of the extent of under reporting of births in selected areas It was not the first occasion however on which an attempt had been made to estimate not only birth rates but also the extent of under registration of births Using census data vital statistics and life table data Professor Kingsley Davis estimated that in Bombay Province during the years 1926—30 only 77 2 per cent of the births that occurred were registered * 'In areas of pre partition India nominally under registration the percentage of births registered was certainly less than 7o per cent Necessarily the adequacy of registration varies greatly from district to district and from province to province Such variations in the degree of registration necessarily put us on guard against using reported rates for comparison of different areas

The birth rates registered under normal registration conditions in the Experimental Census areas from 1st November 1951 to 31st October 1952 were 34 3 in Bombay State 24 7 in Saurashtra and 18 9 in Kutch The birth rates in these areas recorded at the Experimental Census as having taken place from 18th October 1951 to 18 October 1952 (Diwali to Diwali) were 34 8 in Bombay State 34 6 in Saurashtra and 35 2 in Kutch *These figures suggest that* very few of the births that occurred were omitted from registration in Bombay State They suggest that in Bombay State 98 6 per cent of the births that occurred were registered in Saurashtra 71 4 per cent and in Kutch 53 7 per cent

Unfortunately however the true position was less happy In the case of a birth that came in the sample at the *Experimental Census the* enumerator was asked to record whether it had been registered or not registered and where it was not known whether it had been registered or not not known was to be written At the Experimental Census in Bombay State 14 2 *per cent of the births* that came in the sample were *not registered* and in respect of 5 5 per cent it was *not known* whether they had been registered or not The number of unregistered births per 100 registered births was 17 7 in Bombay State 88 9 in Saurashtra and 55 5 in Kutch The number of not known cases per 100 registered births was 6 8 per cent in Bombay State 7 4 in Saurashtra and 9 3 in Kutch

On the assumption that the birth rates at the Experimental Census did not reveal the true birth rates correction factors might be obtained by taking the proportion of not registered and *not* known to registered births" and adding them to the birth rates recorded under nor-

* *The Pop l ti of I d and Pak st n* by K ngsley D v pp 244 245 He est m ted by th Reverse Surviv l Method that the birth rate in Bombay Prov nce du ing 1926—30 was 44 46 and by the Successive Approximation Method that it was 41 75

mal registration conditions. If the registration history of the births recorded at the Experimental Census were the same as that of all births that took place in those areas then these two correction factors would give us respectively the lower and upper limits of the true birth rates. The following table brings out the position

BIRTHS

State & District (Experimental Census area)		Birth rate recorded at the Experimental Census Be	Birth rate recorded under normal registration conditions B	Number of unregistered births per 100 registered births P	Number of not known cases per 100 registered births Q	Estimated true birth rate: Lower limits $B(1+P/100)$	Estimated true birth rate: Upper limits $Br\left(1+\frac{P+Q}{100}\right)$
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay State	**Total**	**34.8**	**34.3**	**17.7**	**6.8**	**40.4**	**42.7**
	Rural	**35.3**	**34.6**	**16.3**	**6.9**	**40.2**	**42.6**
	Urban	**31.9**	**32.6**	**27.7**	**6.4**	**41.6**	**43.7**
Kanara	T	31.5	32.6	25.5	12.8	40.9	45.1
	R	33.5	35.3	19.6	10.2	42.2	45.8
	U	25.4	25.1	60.5	27.9	40.3	47.3
Kolhapur	T	36.0	38.0	11.5	7.3	42.4	45.1
	R	35.9	40.5	4.8	7.5	42.4	45.5
	U	36.2	27.2	54.1	6.2	41.9	43.6
Poona	T	37.1	29.7	15.6	13.1	34.3	38.2
	R	37.1	30.2	15.9	13.6	35.0	39.1
	U	37.1	23.2	13.0	7.2	26.2	27.9
Surat	T	33.0	36.1	19.6	3.0	43.2	44.3
	R	33.7	35.3	0.7	3.0	42.6	43.7
	U	28.7	40.7	12.6	3.3	45.8	47.2
Sabarkantha	T	38.2	28.6	24.8	4.2	35.7	36.9
	R	38.1	27.5	27.0	4.6	34.9	36.3
	U	39.1	42.8	4.7		44.8	44.8
Saurashtra State	**Total**	**34.6**	**24.7**	**88.9**	**7.4**	**46.7**	**48.5**
	Rural	**38.0**	**27.2**	**66.2**	**4.8**	**45.2**	**46.5**
	Urban	**30.9**	**21.8**	**132.5**	**12.5**	**50.7**	**53.4**
Kutch State	**Total**	**35.2**	**18.9**	**55.5**	**9.3**	**29.4**	**31.1**
	Rural	**37.7**	**17.6**	**53.1**	**14.2**	**26.9**	**29.4**
	Urban	**31.7**	**20.6**	**59.4**	**1.4**	**32.8**	**33.1**

These estimated true birth rates may or may not be correct. If the birth rates recorded under normal registration conditions were accurate, or if at the Experimental Census a full record of births had been obtained, the occasion for using correction factors would not have arisen. In using correction factors we are in effect using one set of inaccurate data to correct another set of inaccurate data. The closer the correspondence between the birth rate recorded at the Experimental Census and the birth rate recorded under normal registration conditions the more accurately one would expect the correction factors to depict the true birth rates. Where, on the other hand, as in Saurashtra and Kutch there was a wide discrepancy between the birth rate recorded at the

Be = Birth rate recorded at the Experimental Census
B = Birth rate under normal registration conditions

$$P = \frac{\text{Number of unregistered births according to Experimental Census}}{\text{Number of registered births according to Experimental Census}} \times 100$$

$$Q = \frac{\text{Number of not known cases in the Experimental Census}}{\text{Number of registered births according to Experimental Census}} \times 100$$

Experimental Census and that recorded under normal registration conditions the correction factors could not effectively reflect the true birth rates they merely amplified an existing distortion The birth rates recorded at the Experimental Census in Saurashtra and Kutch may be regarded as more accurate than the estimated true *birth rates shown in columns 6 and 7 of the table*

Not knowns would arise among births because births are registered where they occur and that place might have been different from the place of enumeration at the Experimental Census An attempt was made after the Experimental Census to find out definitely in such cases whether the not knowns had in fact been registered The not known slips were checked against the appropriate birth registers where the births took place in another village but in the same taluka The attempt was not completely successful More important however was the fact that in general the householder s word was accepted about whether the birth had been registered or not In areas where normal registration was bad the householder would be less likely to be accurately informed about whether the birth was registered or not It seems that in Saurashtra the extent of under registration of births was greatly exaggerated resulting in estimated birth rates in columns 6 and 7 far above the rates recorded at the Experimental Census In Kutch the extent of under registration seems on the other hand to have been minimised with the result that the estimated birth rates in columns 6 and 7 are even lower than those recorded at the Experimental Census

Varying standard of efficiency of registration of births in rural and urban areas

Is the standard of efficiency of registration of births better in urban areas than in rural ? The following table shows by rural and urban areas the number of unregistered births per 100 registered births

NUMBER OF UNREGISTERED BIRTHS PER 100 REGISTERED BIRTHS

	Bombay State	Saurashtra	Kutch
	1	2	3
Total	17 7	88 9	55 5
Rural	16 3	66 2	53 1
Urban	27 7	132 5	59 4

In every case the proportion of unregistered to registered births was higher in the urban areas than in the rural This suggests that registration of births is better in rural areas than in urban

However in the case of Bombay State only small urban areas were included in the Experimental Census areas 14 5 per cent of the Experimental Census population were urban while in the State as a whole at the Census of 1951 as much as 31 1 per cent were urban No city areas were covered by the Experimental Census but at the Census of 1951 14 1 per cent of the population of Bombay State lived in its eight cities and 17 0 per cent in non city urban areas The urban areas covered by the Experimental Census in Bombay State consisted of the following areas

Name of the district	Urban area
1	2
[illegible]	Karwar Municipality Ch[illegible]kul Majal[illegible]
[illegible]	Al[illegible] Kasaba Hu[illegible] Ichalkaranji Municipality Kumbhoj Hatt[illegible]n Kolol[illegible] [illegible]kad Vadgaon Kasaba Municipality
P[illegible]	[illegible] Municipality
Surat	Ch[illegible]ra Municipality [illegible] Municipality Nava[illegible] Municipality
Sabarkantha	Modasa Municipality

These areas are fairly representative of the small urban areas in the State municipal and non municipal It therefore seems that the standard of registration of *births in the smaller urban areas in Bombay State leaves* much to be desired

In Saurashtra 17 7 per cent of the population covered by the Experimental Census were urban in Kutch 41 8 per cent At the 1951 Census only 33 7 per cent of the population of Saurashtra and 20·0 per cent of the population of Kutch were urban The Experimental Census in Saurashtra and Kutch had therefore a heavy urban population bias The following urban areas of Saurashtra and Kutch were covered by the Experimental Census

Name of the district	Urban area
1	2
S[illegible] (*Saurashtra*)	J[illegible]n[illegible]g[illegible]dh Municipality B[illegible]lkh[illegible] Municipality Mend[illegible]da Municipality Vanth[illegible]li Municipality Shahpur Municipality
K[illegible]tch	Bhuj Municipality Madhapur

In the Experimental Census areas in Saurashtra and Kutch as in Bombay State chances of a birth being registered were better in rural areas than in urban In contrast with Bombay State normal births registration in Saurashtra and Kutch was extremely defective even *in the rural areas*

The application of correction factors suggested higher birth rates in urban areas than in rural in Bombay Saurashtra and Kutch This result may be discarded as absurd and seems to have been due principally to the fact that in urban areas householders tended to report births

as not having been registered while in fact they had been

Urban Rural differential in fertility

One conventional independent way of assessing fertility in the absence of reliable births data is to measure the ratio of children aged 0—4 to women in the reproductive ages (15—45) This gives a fair index of relative fertility in rural and urban areas The results of the general census and the Experimental Census suggested that there was very little difference in fertility between the rural and urban areas

The table below shows the position at the Experimental Census in each of the three States of Bombay Saurashtra and Kutch Column 4 shows the position in Bombay State at the 1951 census in the areas where the Experimental Census was now held

CHILDREN 0—4 PER 1 000 WOMEN 15—45 AT THE EXPERIMENTAL CENSUS

	Bombay State	Saurashtra	Kutch	Bombay State (1951 Census)
	1	2	3	4
Total	**629**	**617**	**536**	**638**
Rural	[illegible]39	683	560	648
Urban	573	549	503	610

The lower ratio in Kutch by comparison with Bombay and Saurashtra might have been due to infant and child mortality there being higher

Under registration of deaths

It is commonly believed that under normal registration conditions deaths are better recorded than births because the formalities that attend the disposal of a dead body are more likely to impress themselves on the registration authorities However if the information given to enumerators at the Experimental Census was correct the proportion of unregistered deaths per 100 registered deaths was only slightly lower than in the case of births The following table shows what percentage of the deaths were omitted These figures shown be compared with those for births at page 176

NUMBER OF UNREGISTERED DEATHS PER 100 REGISTERED DEATHS

	Bombay	Saurashtra	Kutch
	1	2	3
Total	**16 4**	**101 4**	**47 2**
Rural	14 5	64 1	60 9
Urban	30 3	17 9	23 1

The proportion of not known cases per 100 registered deaths was lower than in the case of births This is what one would expect Some births belonging to the sample households at the Experimental Census would actually have taken place elsewhere because of the custom of a wife going to her parent s house for her first confinement Where that house was in another village it would not always be known whether it had been registered

As in the case of births, the proportions of unregistered and not known cases were used as correction factors to arrive at an estimate of the true death rate, with the results as shown in the following table

DEATHS

State & District (Experimental Census)		Death rate recorded at the Experimental Census	Death rate recorded under normal registration conditions	Number of unregistered deaths per 100 registered deaths	Number of not known cases per 100 registered deaths	Estimated true death rate	
						Lower limits	Upper limits
1			3	4	5	6	7
Bombay State	**Total**	13 2	14 7	16 4	4 2	17 1	17 7
	Rural	13 4	15 0	14 5	4 2	17 1	17 8
	Urban	12 1	12 5	30 3	4 1	16 3	16 8
Kanara	T	9 5	13 3	15 7	5 9	15 4	16 2
	R	9 7	14 2	7 1	5 9	15 [illegible]	16 0
	U	8 8	10 9	58 8	5 9	17 3	18 0
Kolhapur	T	16 5	16 5	11 6	4 1	18 4	19 1
	R	16 [illegible]	17 9	5 4	4 1	18 9	19 6
	U	16 3	10 [illegible]	52 2	4 5	15 5	16 0
Poona	T	14 2	14 8	11 4	5 4	16 5	17 3
	R	14 0	15 0	12 5	6 1	16 9	17 8
	U	17 0	12 3	7		12 6	
Surat	T	11 8	14 6	23 7	3 7	18 1	18 6
	R	12 3	14 7	24 1	3 4	18 [illegible]	18 7
	U	9 2	14 0	20 6	6 3	16 9	17 8
Sabarkantha	T	12 4	11 5	17 9	2 0	13 6	13 8
	R	12 7	10 9	19 3	2 1	13 0	13 2
	U	9 6	11 5				
Saurashtra State	**Total**	14 3	16 1	101 4	2 1	32 4	32 8
	Rural	14 7	18 2	61 1	2 2	29 9	30 3
	Urban	13 9	13 7	172 9	2 1	37 4	37 7
Kutch State	**Total**	19 4	15 1	47 2	5 6	22 2	23 1
	Rural	23 3	15 0	60 9	8 7	24 1	25 4
	Urban	13 7	15 2	23 1		18 7	

The estimated true death rate shown in columns 6 and 7 for Bombay State is low The population of Bombay State has increased more rapidly since 1921 than the population of most Part A States This is partly due to the fact that it is an area which attracts migrants But probably the death rate is lower in Bombay State and the survival rate better than in most other States in India There is also nothing improbable about the death rate for Kutch shown in columns 6 and 7 The incredibly high death rate for Saurashtra in columns 6 and 7 can only be due to the fact that the information given to enumerators about whether deaths had been registered was very inaccurate (The same result was obtained with the births figures)

Is the urban death rate lower than the rural ?

The death rate like the birth rate was lower in urban than in rural areas The normal registration data and the Experimental Census data corroborated each other on this point so far as Bombay and Saurashtra States were concerned The urban death rate among the sample population at the Experimental Census in Kutch was much lower than the rural death rate Elsewhere the differences were fairly small *Probably the difference in the death rate between a rural area and a small urban area are not great* The much lower death rate in the urban as compared with the rural sample population in Kutch if real may have been due to medical facilities being restricted to Bhuj and the towns and virtually absent in the rural areas

Varying standard of efficiency of registration of deaths in rural and urban areas

Subsidiary Table II A shows by rural and urban areas the number of unregistered deaths per 100 registered deaths recorded at the Experimental Census In every district in Bombay State (except Poona and Surat), a higher proportion of deaths was omitted from normal registration in the urban areas than in the rural Saurashtra also exhibited the same feature Registration of both births and deaths was worse in the urban areas than in the rural except in Kutch The usual expectation has always been that registration of deaths at least is better in the urban areas than in the rural but the Experimental Census did not corroborate this However most of the urban areas at the Experimental Census were small ones In the larger towns and in the cities the registration of deaths probably reaches a very high level and is probably as effective as births registration The reason for the lower percentage of omission of deaths in Kutch probably lies in the fact that 34 7 per cent of the Experimental Census population in Kutch were in Bhuj municipal area* where the registration of deaths is probably better than elsewhere in Kutch

Reasons for omissions of deaths from registration

The younger the deceased the greater the chance of the death not being registered The figures for Bombay State bring out this trend very clearly (*vide* Subsidiary Table II Part B)

NUMBER OF UNREGISTERED DEATHS PER 100 REGISTERED DEATHS IN BOMBAY STATE

Age group	
0—4	25 4
5—14	22 8
15—34	13 7
35—54	11 6
55 & over	6 1
All ages	**16 4**

The birth of an infant would seem to stand a better chance of being registered than the death of an infant or a child or less than 5 (Only in the urban areas of Kutch was urban deaths registration better than births registration)

The 0—4 age group comprises infants below one year of age and young children aged 1—4 A separate sorting of these slips suggested that the percentage of omissions in the 0 age group and in the 1—4 age group in Bombay State were very nearly equal

The death of an old person means in a village where everybody knows everybody else the removal from the scene of a well known landmark The death of an infant on the other hand is less likely to be noticed It is customary to bury and not cremate very small children It is not known whether the difference in the method of disposal of the body would make any difference to the chances of registration Perhaps not but it would probably hold good as a general rule everywhere that the death of an infant or a very small child would be principally of interest to the immediate family while the death of older persons would be known to a wider circle Adult deaths therefore stand an excellent chance of being registered where the arrangements for registration are reasonably effective while infant deaths would tend to be missed

A comparison of the pattern of mortality at the Experimental Census with the pattern in the same areas under normal registration

The death rate recorded at the Experimental Census in the areas in Bombay State where the Census was held was 13 2 per 1 000 The death rate recorded under normal registration in those areas during the same period was 14 7 per 1 000 The lower death rate at the Experimental Census must be obviously wrong The registered figure must represent the minimum figure

What caused the lower death rate in the sample population ? Was it due to the fact that a lesser number of deaths had occurred in the 10 per cent sample households by comparison with the total number of households or had the deaths occurred in the sample households but been missed by the enumerators ?

The pattern of mortality according to age groups in the Experimental Census population approximated very closely to that recorded in the districts concerned under normal registration The latter figures refer to the entire areas of the districts in which the Experimental Census was held (i e Kanara Kolhapur Poona Surat and Sabarkantha) and relate to the period 1st November 1951 to 3rd October 1952 About one fifth of the total deaths recorded under normal registration were of infants below one year of age and one fifth were

*At the 1951 Census the percentage was 35 6

in the age group 1—4 The Experimental Census suggested similar ratios as the following table shows

BOMBAY STATE

Age period	Registered under normal registration		Reported in Experimental Census	
	Number of deaths	Percentage of total mortality	Number of deaths	Percentage of total mortality
1	2	3	4	5
Under 1 year	21 080	3 6	242	21 5
1—4	18 765	20 3	399	20 3
5—9	4 188	4 5	86	4 4
10—14	1 872	2 0	31	1 6
15—19	2 188	2 4	59	3 0
20—24	3 221	3 5	3	3 7
25—29	2 894	3 1	55	2 8
30—34	3 073	3 3	56	2 8
35—39	2 746	3 0	50	2 5
40—44	2 806	3 0	50	2 5
45—49	2 896	3 1	51	2 6
50—54	3 291	3 6	79	4 0
55—59	4 096	4 4	66	3 4
60—64	4 538	4 9	101	5 1
65—69	3 632	3 9	90	4 6
70 & above	6 228	6 7	207	10 5
Age not specified			14	0 7
Total	92 614		1 970	

Whatever the lower death rate recorded at the Experimental Census was due to it was not due to the fact that deaths among some age groups were omitted to a much greater extent at the Experimental Census than they were under normal registration

Cause of death

The cause of death is recorded when a death *is registered and these causes are subsequently* analysed in the annual report of the Director of Public Health according to the following eight main causes

(1) Cholera
(2) Small pox
(3) Plague
(4) Fevers
(5) Dysentery and diarrhoea
(6) Respiratory diseases
(7) Injuries
(8) Other causes

The residuary category Other causes accounts every year for more than half the registered deaths The result is that no one can be sure of what the most important half dozen causes of deaths in Bombay State are

Cause of death was one of the questions on the death slip at the Experimental Census When the cause of death could not be definitely specified at the Experimental Census the enumerator was asked to write the symptoms It was hoped to have these causes evaluated by a doctor who would have assigned on the basis of the symptoms the probable cause of death Unfortunately the causes of death returned at the Experimental Census were about as defective as those under normal registration Among the causes of death specified on the slips were swelling on head run mad fever illness and long illness The fever and illness entries were sufficiently numerous to offset the cases where the cause had been specified accurately or otherwise as T B cancer dropsy typhoid tentanus anaemia malaria and heart failure It was therefore decided not to attempt to classify the deaths according to causes after the Experimental Census

It is often difficult enough for doctors to say what the cause of death was For lay police patels it is generally

impossible The Director of Public Health proposes to publish a brief pamphlet to help registration authorities to identify causes of death That should be useful The second stage should be to have home visits from vaccinators or other staff with some medical background They could record the symptoms for subsequent evalua tion by doctors A sample enquiry of this type might prove useful The pattern obtained by it could be com pared with that obtained under normal registration However improvement in the level of births and deaths reporting is perhaps more important than evaluation of the causes of death Extension of medical facilities will be necessary before any real improvement in the reporting of causes of death can be expected

Maternity Data

Although it seems doubtful whether all the births that took place during the year in the sample households were reported at the Experimental Census those that were reported probably consti tute a fair representative sample of the mothers to whom births take place every year Every woman who gave birth to a child during the year was asked how many live born children she had given birth to in her lifetime (including the present birth) the number of children alive at present and now resident in the household the number living elsewhere and the number who had died The questions were brief and uncomplicated They were not sufficiently detailed to get a complete picture of the maternity pattern but as many mothers tend to be only approximate about their own present ages to have attempted to collect elaborate data about their age at marriage etc would have been to invite inaccuracy in the returns

Even in regard to the data that were obtained there is no guarantee of complete accuracy It seems quite possible that mothers might have failed to recollect or mention cases where live born children had died a few hours or days after birth It is believed that quite a number of such neo natal deaths are omitted from normal registration If this be so it is not inconceivable that such cases failed to be recalled to memory at the Ex perimental Census Another factor making for possible inaccuracy is that maternity information was probably not always obtained directly from the mother but from the husband or other member of the household

The Experimental Census did not tell us how many of the married women in the Experimental Census popu lation had borne no children because enquiries were not made of all married women but only of those who gave birth to children during the year At the general census of 1951 Madhya Pradesh among other States attempted to gather information on this subject The results suggested that about 30 per cent of married women in Madhya Pradesh had borne no children A similar enquiry in West Bengal before the 1951 census suggested that 26 per cent of married women in the Plains in West Bengal were issueless These percentages seem extra ordinarily high but they are probably quite authentic The results of the Bengal enquiry suggested that only 8 per cent of women in the plains bore a child within 2 years of marriage The key to the riddle of why such a high proportion of married women in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal had no children probably lies primarily in the early age of marriage The Bengal enquiry suggested that in Darjeeling (where the age of marriage is higher) only 14 per cent of the married women were without issue

Though the Experimental Census in Bombay Sau rashtra and Kutch yielded no data on the subject of mathematical sterility among married women true physiological sterility is something different it did yield very interesting data on the maternity pattern

Of the births that were reported in the Experimental Census population in Bombay State more were to mothers aged 25—34 than to mothers aged 15—24 The following table shows the percentage of the total births according to the reported age groups of the mothers

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF MOTHERS WHO GAVE BIRTH TO CHILDREN DURING THE YEAR WHO WERE AGED

State	14 & les	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 & o er
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay	0 18	39 25	44 C9	14 68	1 20
S u ht a	0 15	39 53	4 46	17 28	0 58
Kut h		35 91	47 32	15 77	1 00

Number of children per mother

The women in Bombay Saurashtra and Kutch who became mothers during the year to which the Experimental Census related reported that they had an average of 3 64 children and that an average of 2 9 children were surviving The following table brings out the position

1	Bombay Saurashtra & Kutch 2	Bombay 3	Saurashtra 4	Kutch 5
Number of mothers	6 123	5 14	683	298
Number of children born to them	22 325	18 654	2 558	1 113
Number of surviving children	18 178	15 157	2 165	861
Average number of children born per mother	3 64	3 6	3 7	3 7
Children surviving per 1 000 born	817 5	812 3	846 4	773 5
Average number of surviving children per mother	2 97	2 95	3 17	2 89

It is interesting that at the Experimental Census of Births and Deaths in Madhya Pradesh the average number of children reported as born per mother was 3 64 (as in Bombay Saurashtra and Kutch) but only 712 8 children per 1 000 born survived and the average number of surviving children per mother was only 2 59

In Bombay State at the Experimental Census the 9 mothers less than 14 years of age had had an average of one child each the 2 018 mothers aged 15—24 had had an average of 2 children each the 2 298 mothers aged 25—34 had had an average of 4 1 children each the 755 mothers aged 35—44 had had an average of 6 2 children each and the 62 mothers aged 45 and over had had an average of 7 7 children each Table VI shows the pattern of the births and according to the age of the mothers

The younger the mother the higher the percentage of the children born who had survived This was natural because the younger mothers had had less children to expose to the risks of living The percentage of children born who were reported as surviving was highest in Saurashtra and lowest in Kutch as the following table shows —

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO HAD DIED TO TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN

Age of mother 1	Total no of children born to mothers in column 1 2	Total no of children out of 2 who had died 3	Percentage of column 3 to column 2 4
14 & less—			
Bombay	9	1	11 11
Saurashtra	1		
Kutch			
15—24—			
Bombay	3 981	605	15 20
Saurashtra	539	66	12 24
Kutch	228	37	16 3
25—34—			
Bombay	9 531	1 828	19 18
Saurashtra	1 223	194	15 86
Kutch	579	129	22 28
35—44—			
Bombay	4 653	962	20 67
Saurashtra	760	126	16 58
Kutch	281	79	28 11
45 & over—			
Bombay	480	106	22 08
Saurashtra	35	7	20 00
Kutch	25	7	28 00
All Ages—			
Bombay	**18 654**	**3 502**	**18 77**
Saurashtra	**2 558**	**393**	**15 36**
Kutch	**1 113**	**252**	**22 64**

Chances of a child being male or female

The sex ratio in India is very heavily masculine In the past it used to be thought that this was because a higher proportion of the births in India were male births by comparison with other countries where the sex ratio was more evenly balanced In fact more boys are born than girls in every country for which there are records In North America and most of Europe the ratio for many years has been about 105 5 boys to 100 girls It may vary slightly but always with an excess of boys At the Experimental Census there were 104 boys to every 100 girls born In Greater Bombay (where births registration is believed to be almost complete) the ratio was 106 to every 100 girls in 1951

The male baby is much more susceptible to defect or death on the road to birth Among still born babies the average in North America and Europe has been about 125 boys to 100 girls At the Experimental Census in Bombay Saurashtra and Kutch there were 129 still born boys to 100 girls Males not females are biologically the weaker sex

Observations elsewhere have suggested the interesting fact that where pre natal conditions are most favourable the chances of a boy s achieving birth are better Young healthy mothers on the average produce a considerably higher ratio of boys than do older mothers An enquiry conducted by the Superintendent of Census Operations West Bengal before the 1951 Census also suggested that proportionately more male children are born to younger mothers than older ones Out of interest the slips for Surat district were sorted and this pattern was also observed there as the following table shows

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE CHILDREN BORN TO MOTHERS IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS IN THE SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS OF SURAT DISTRICT AND THE NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN PER 100 FEMALE CHILDREN

Age of the mother	Number of children born: Males	Females	Number of male children per 100 female children
1	2	3	4
TOTAL			
Upto 19	83	65	128
20—29	524	508	103
30—39	317	301	105
40 & over	40	52	77
RURAL			
Upto 19	73	56	130
20—29	464	436	106
30—39	81	261	108
40 & over	33	46	72
URBAN			
Upto 19	10	9	111
20—29	60	72	83
30—39	36	40	90
40 & over	7	6	117

The Survival Rate

The most important demographic fact is the rate at which population is growing Normally births exceed deaths and the birth rate minus the death rate gives us the survival rate If the true annual birth rate were 40 per 1 000 and the true death rate 25 per 1 000 then the survival rate would be 15 per 1 000 and the population in that year would increase by 1 5 per cent

During the past decade the population of Bombay State increased by 22 3 per cent The Census actuary Shri Jain calculated that the birth rate during the past decade was about 41 0 or 41 8 per thousand and the death rate about 24 9 per thousand He made his estimates by two methods—the method of Differencing and the Reverse Survival method

The method of differencing proceeds from the fact that growth of population is caused by excess of births over deaths In general deaths are believed to

be more completely recorded than births If, therefore, the recorded annual average death rate in an area was 25 per 1 000 and the population of the area increased during the decade by 15 per cent then the birth rate must have been 40 per 1 000 This is a simplification of the formula because migration is the third factor that with births and deaths affects population growth

The reverse survival method takes the number of children recorded at the census between the ages of 0—9 and using values obtained from the life tables works out the annual number of births—and hence the birth rate—that would have been necessary to give rise to the recorded number of children of a particular age

The birth rate recorded among the sample population at the Experimental Census in Bombay State was only slightly higher than the registered birth rate of the general population of these areas while the death rate recorded among the sample population was even lower than the registered death rate a result which is clear evidence of error since the registered death rate would represent the true death rate only if no deaths whatsoever were omitted from registration

Births and deaths under normal registration conditions are reported and recorded shortly after they occur If therefore births and deaths under normal registration conditions were fairly evenly distributed among the months that comprise the year while at the experimental census an unusual number of births were reported during the six months preceding the census there would be good grounds for inferring that the further back in time one went the greater the chance of a birth or death not being reported at the Experimental Census and that this factor had affected the result of the Experimental Census

To test this possibility the births and deaths recorded at the Experimental Census were plotted according to months and the pattern was compared with that obtained under normal registration The October births and deaths at the Experimental Census related to the period from 18th to 31st October 1951 and 1st to 18th October 1952 (Diwali to Diwali) while the October births and deaths under normal registration related to the month of October 1952 The other months were common The following table shows the position for Bombay State

BOMBAY STATE

Births

Recorded month of occurrence	Number of births recorded		Percentage of recorded annual births that took place in the month	
	Under ordinary registration	At the Experimental Census	Ordinary registration	Experimental Census
1	2	3	4	5
November	4 834	337	9 29	6 49
December	4 3[illegible]	[illegible]	8 31	6 21
January	4 080	368	7 84	7 09
February	3 743	376	7 19	7 25
March	4 407	450	8 47	8 67
April	4 049	389	7 78	7 50
May	4 098	459	7 88	8 85
June	4 158	452	7 99	8 71
July	4 317	433	8 30	8 34
August	4 683	487	9 00	9 39
September	4 42[illegible]	478	8 50	9 21
October	4 917	448	9 45	8 63
Month not stated		190		3 66
Total	52 033	[illegible] 189		

BOMBAY STATE

Deaths

Recorded month of occurrence	Number of deaths recorded: Under ordinary registration	Number of deaths recorded: At the Experimental Census	Percentage of recorded annual deaths that took place in the month: Ordinary registration	Percentage of recorded annual deaths that took place in the month: Experimental Census
1	2	3	4	5
November	1 744	94	7 74	4 77
December	1 845	140	8 19	7 11
January	1 757	113	7 80	5 74
February	1 574	121	6 99	6 14
March	2 074	146	9 2	[illegible] 41
April	1 8 9	1 6	8 39	7 92
May	1 754	177	7 79	8 98
June	1 794	159	7 97	8 07
July	1 846	175	8 20	8 88
August	2 134	216	9 48	10 96
September	2 036	230	9 04	11 68
October	2 069	205	9 19	10 41
Month not stated		38		1 93
Total	**22 518**	**1 970**		

The information contained in the table is expressed below in another way It shows what percentage of the annual births and deaths recorded under normal registration and at the Experimental Census related to the 3 months of November and December 1951 and January 1952 the 4 months of February March April and May 1952 and the 4 months of June July August and September 1952 October has been shown separately In a small percentage of cases the month of birth and death at the Experimental Census was not stated

BOMBAY STATE

Period	Births: Percentage of total annual births that related to the period shown in column 1: Ordinary registration	Births: Experimental Census	Births: Difference	Deaths: Percentage of total annual deaths that related to the period shown in column 1: Ordinary registration	Deaths: Experimental Census	Deaths: Difference
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3 months November December and January	25 44	19 9	—5 65	23 74	17 62	—6 12
4 months February March	31 32	32 27	+0 95	32 39	30 45	—1 94
4 months June	33 79	35 65	+1 86	34 68	39 59	+4 91
1 month of October	9 45	8 63		9 19	10 41	
Month not stated		3 66				

There is thus some evidence that the births and deaths that occurred further back in time were not remembered at the Experimental Census as well as those that were of recent occurrence This may have been one of the factors causing birth and death rates to be recorded at the Experimental Census which were lower than the true rates The figures for Saurashtra and Kutch have not been shown but they exhibited a similar trend

It has also been suggested that one reason why the death rate was lower at the Experimental Census than that recorded under normal registration is that consciously or otherwise people suppressed the fact of a death having occurred*

Additional proof that the Experimental Census missed out deaths is provided by the infant mortality figures The infant mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births) was only 81 7 at the Experimental Census in Bombay State while under normal registration conditions the recorded rate in the State was 114 6 and even this latter figure probably understates the true rate though the registered infant mortality rate has fallen fairly steeply in recent years

In attempting to work out the survival rate or rate of natural increase of the population in the areas where the Experimental Census was held we are guided by the past history of their growth and following sets of figure

(1) The birth and death rates recorded under normal Registration in the Experimental Census areas
(2) The birth and death rates recorded at the Experimental Census and
(3) The estimated true birth and death rates in the Experimental Census areas arrived at by using the reported extent of omissions to correct the figures recorded under normal registration

In the case of Bombay State we have also the birth and death rates for the State as a whole for the period from 1st September 1951 to 31st August 1952 roughly equivalent to the period of the Experimental Census

Summary

The following summarises the position for Bombay State

	So of d t	B rth rate	Death rat	Nat r al increase (BR—DR)
	1	2	3	4
1	N rmal Reg st t n f nt a f Bomb y State (1st S ptembe 1951 to 31 t August 1952)	33 6	16 4	17 2
2	N mal Regist at n n Exp ment l Ce us areas of Bombay State (1st N embe 1951 to 31 t O tober 195)	34 3	14 7	19 6
3	E pe mental Cens is f gure (18th Oct ber 1951 to 18tl October 1952)	34 8	13 2	21 6
4	Estimated t ue rate us g Exp r m ntal C n us d ta and correcting a o d ng to t nt f p t d mr on †	41 6	17 4	24
5	Census act ry t mate of rates du ng 1941—50	41 8	24 9	16 9

All these figures suggest a very high rate of natural increase and the fact that since 1921 Bombay State has recorded sizable and accelerating increases in population at successive censuses suggests that the survival rate must be improving Even allowing for migration the survival rate in Bombay State must clearly be higher than in those States like Madhya Pradesh where the decennial increases in population recorded at the census are more moderate

The registration of births and deaths though not complete is fairly adequate in Bombay State Recent figures of registered births and deaths in Bombay State suggest that the number of registered deaths every year is about half the number of registered births This new ratio has been established in recent years It is inconceivable that this ratio is the result of a sudden deterioration in the recording of deaths by comparison with births because most of the evidence suggests that deaths are recorded at least as well as births and generally better‡ The birth rate may have declined slightly in recent decades but the death rate has declined even faster If the number of births is twice the number of deaths then it does not make a great deal of difference whether the birth rate was 40 and the death rate 20 or the birth rate 34 and the death rate 17 In either event continued large increases in population may be expected The

*At ll nqu much of the ponse d pends on th enumer t r s skill o l ck of t If an enumerat asked bluntly D d nyone d e in th h u du ng th p t ye r ? It s qu te poss ble that th enqu ry might ha been unte ed and term nated by a blunt negat ve

†In w rk g ut th t s th b n assum d th t h lf of the not known b ths and deaths were registered and h lf were not gist red

‡In Kut h f n t n th g t d t th te wa only 19 but the reg t ed de th rat was 15 Wh n eg t t on of b rths and d ths ab olutely b d it ms th t t th b th ate th t suffers most

number of births and deaths registered in Bombay State since 1947 has been shown below The increase from 1949 onwards by comparison with 1947 and 1948 is due to the merger of the former Indian States

BOMBAY STATE

Year	Births	Deaths
1	2	3
1947	747 064	568 044
1948	764 421	494 581
1949	1 025 611	643 890
1950	1 102 413	615 687
1951	1 231 729	576 643
1952	1 227 772	618 681

Saurashtra and Kutch

In the case of Saurashtra and Kutch no figures of registered birth and death rates for the entire State were available nor did the Census Actuary attempt after the 1951 Census to work out separate birth and death rates for these two States He assumed their pattern followed Bombay State We have thus only 3 sets of figures to work with

(1) The birth and death rates registered under normal registration conditions in the areas where the Experimental Census was held

(2) The birth and death rates recorded at the Experimental Census and

(3) The estimated true rates

The following table shows the position

Area	Normal registration			Experimental Census			Estimated true Rate *		
	Birth rate	Death rate	Survival rate	Birth rate	Death rate	Survival rate	Birth rate	Death rate	Survival rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Saurashtra—									
Total	**24 7**	**16 1**	**8 6**	**34 6**	**14 3**	**20 3**	**47 6**	**32 6**	**15 0**
Rural	27 2	18 2	9 0	38 0	14 7	23 3	45 9	30 1	15 8
Urban	21 8	13 7	8 1	30 9	13 4	17 0	52 1	37 6	14 5
Kutch—									
Total	**18 9**	**15 1**	**3 8**	**35 2**	**19 4**	**15 8**	**30 3**	**22 7**	**7 6**
Rural	17 6	15 0	2 6	37 7	23 3	14 4	28 2	24 8	3 4
Urban	20 6	15 2	5 4	31 7	13 7	18 0	33 0	18 7	14 3

There is such a wide range of difference between the three sets of figures that it would be rash to draw conclusions from them It makes a great deal of difference whether the survival rate in Kutch is 15 8 (Experimental Census) or 7 6 (Estimated true rate) The writer believes the Experimental Census result in Kutch is probably closer to the truth Saurashtra probably has a survival rate better than Kutch but less than Bombay that one cannot be sure

Conclusions

What has the Experimental Census proved? Negatively it has proved that the method of a 1/10th sample census by village officers and teachers did not reveal the true birth and death rates It may be that the enumerators were not up to it it may be that the persons enumerated did not respond as well as they ought to have it may be that in practice there was a bigger sampling error than mathematical theory would forecast as probable This is a disappointment but not a tragedy The Census was called an Experimental Census advisedly and few experiments are completely successful at the first attempt

Positively the Census has given some clue to the extent of omissions of births and deaths from registration It is clear that in Saurashtra and Kutch registration is most unsatisfactory It will be an achievement even if it is brought up to the Bombay level there and certainly the Experimental Census results constitute a challenge which the administrations of Saurashtra and Kutch will doubtless accept The fact that some areas have very poor registration arrangements means

*In working out these rates it has been assumed that half of the not known births and deaths were registered and half were not registered

that the figures of registered births and deaths published in international year books are highly misleading* a position which it is essential to correct as soon as possible

The existing level of registration of births and deaths is fairly adequate in Bombay State but very poor in Saurashtra and Kutch So far as Bombay State is concerned *it is doubtful whether any radical changes* in the existing system are necessary or desirable As to whether the registration of births and deaths should be made legally compulsory on householders a legal compulsion without adequate administrative registration arrangements would be useless The writer is not in favour of imposing such a legal obligation at this stage in Saurashtra and Kutch If however registration were to be made compulsory in Bombay State nothing would be lost provided precautions were taken to see that the registration agency did not relax because the obligation had been transferred from its shoulders to the public In Saurashtra and Kutch a strenous process of public education should precede introduction of compulsory registration The assembly of information about the annual number of registered births and deaths must be undertaken there now Both Saurashtra and Kutch have *adopted the Bombay system of registration* but there is no collation of the data by the Public Health Department there Until this is done I suggest collectors in Saurashtra be made responsible for working out figures of registered births and deaths for their districts The appropriate Department of Government at Rajkot can direct this work The advice of Shri Trivedi Collector of Sorath might be availed of by the Government of Saurashtra Shri Trivedi has experience of Census work and also of the recent Experimental Census of births and deaths

Some Collectors have suggested that in areas where there are village panchayats they might be made responsible for the registration of births and deaths in their areas There would be no objection to this being done on an Experimental basis in those areas where Collectors are satisfied that panchayats will give the matter due attention

The primary responsibility for the improvement of vital statistics must be on the Public Health Department The Director of Public Health is the officer best equipped to examine births and deaths returns and to say where registration arrangments seem to be functioning badly and need improvement

If registration is to be improved the Director of Public Health must arrange for returns of births and deaths to be scrutinised intelligently and Collectors and Districts Health Officers asked to improve registration *in those areas where the level of births and deaths registration* is clearly low The registered birth and death rates for 1951 and 1952 for Bombay districts have been assembled and are shown below

BOMBAY STATE

District	Birth rate		Death rate	
	1951	1952	1951	1952
1	2	3	4	5
Greater Bombay—	**27 9[illegible]**	**27 84**	**13 6**	**13 53**
Bombay Gujarat Division—				
Banaskantha	8 48	25 46	14 87	15 58
Sabarkantha	3 88	23 9	8 49	1[illegible] 04
Mehsana	31 53	31 18	14 03	19 01
Ahmedabad	36 3	34 3	16 63	20 88
Kaira	33 74	32 6	15 [illegible]	0 53
Panch Mahal	*36 48*	*7 90*	*10 91*	*15 81*
Baroda	3 15	30 74	12 40	14 69
Broach	44 06	39 89	18 25	20 64
Surat	36 82	36 71	15 56	16 49
Amreli	39 44	33 [illegible]0	15 41	16 08
Bombay Deccan Northern Division—				
West Khandesh	42 93	41 41	0 40	18 47
East Khandesh	*42 28*	*45 7*	*60*	*19 03*
Dangs	40 60	6 40	17 30	15 85
Nasik	34 97	4 7	17 49	15 5
Ahmednagar	33 06	*33 13*	15 5	14 01
Poona	0 5	9 16	14 63	13 77
Satara North	3 73	37 14	18 0	19 74
Satara South	31 48	31 10	15 17	15 55
Kolhapur	37 71	6 06	16 6	16 66
Sholapur	37 5	9 0	18 73	18 33
Bombay Deccan Southern Division—				
Belgaum	37 95	37 57	18 58	18 96
Bijapur	39 39	37 79	18 07	19 96
Dharwar	38 11	38 93	18 46	18 95
Bombay Konkan Division—				
Thana	18 89	[illegible]0 9[illegible]	8 46	9 09
Kolaba	30 41	30 5	17 0	17 12
Ratnagiri	30 55	27 59	17 20	18 05
Kanara	36 16	36 5	13 77	13 86
BOMBAY STATE—	**34 03**	**33 28**	**15 91**	**16 77**

**A writer in the Economist April 11 1953 page 82 stated In 1947 the crude birth rate of the United States was equal to that of India* He had failed to take into account the gross inaccuracy of the [illegible] births and death figures in India

It seems clear that the level of registration of births and deaths in Thana district is absolutely bad In the districts of Banaskantha Sabarkantha Kolaba Ratnagiri and Satara South there is clearly great room for improvement

I would suggest that as soon as possible after 31st December each year the Director of Public Health should inform the Chief Secretary to the Government of the birth and death rates registered in each district during the year the mean birth and death rates registered during the previous five years and also convey his views on whether registration in particular districts is improving or deteriorating

It is also necessary that he informs Collectors and District Health Officers similarly so that they can concentrate on improving registration in those areas where the arrangements seem to be slackening Full registration of births and deaths is not something that can be secured overnight but if there is greater consciousness of the importance of the subject in the mind of administrators as well as the public a most important advance will have been made

Experimental Censuses of births and deaths might be undertaken in future though it is doubtful whether it is desirable to make them an annual feature Meanwhile the Director of Public Health has worked out the following scheme which has great potentialities The matter has been extracted from Dr Vishwanathan s letter D O No 44 2 11 533 B dated 6th April 1953

Para 4 —In this connection I furnish below an outline of the scheme which I propose to implement during the current financial year

We have about 600 vaccinators in Bombay State roughly at the rate of 20 per district Each vaccinator has a population of 40 000 to 60 000 living in 40 60 villages In order to improve the vaccination programme I have instructed that primary vaccination i e of infants normally below 12 months age should be carried out between the months of April to December For this purpose each vaccinator will visit every week a village with more than 1 000 population and another village with about 500 population Thus he will visit all the villages in his beat at least once between April and December In the case of large villages with 2 000 and more population he may have to visit them either in consecutive weeks or at intervals of 4 5 months I have also outlined a programme of revaccination of adult persons to be carried out between the months of January and March This revaccination programme is spread over a period of 5 years Hence each year 20 per cent of the population will be revaccinated Instead however of taking up 20 per cent of the population of each village for revaccination I have instructed that 20 per cent of the villages should be selected each year and the entire population of those villages revaccinated during the year itself Thus from January to March each Vaccinator would visit about 8 to 12 villages or about 3 4 villages each month or one village per week When he visits the village he is required to stay there for 3 4 days consecutively He is expected to visit every household and during such visit I propose to have a check made of vital statistics He will be given a register in which he will record Census House Number Name of the head of the family names of other members of the family with age sex their vaccinal condition and in addition he will also record whether there were any births or deaths between the last Dewali and the Dewali of the preceding year as these are perhaps most significant dates for the householder to remember than the calendar year With regard to each birth he would only record the sex of the child and the age of the mother With regard to each death besides recording the name sex and the age he is also required to write on a slip of paper the salient symptoms of the disease which ended fatally For this purpose with respect to 50 main causes of death listed by the World Health Organisation I intend to issue a small handbook listing the symptoms of each disease On completion of the visit of the village the vaccinator should send his detailed report to the District Health Officer who will arrive at a reasonably correct cause of the death from the symptoms recorded by the vaccinator The data collected from 20 per cent of the villages in this manner will be used as a yard stick to assess the record of vital statistics from the district as a whole This process that I have now planned will not in any manner interfere with the existing system of recording the vital statistics its compilation and consolidation The District Health Officer and the Sanitary Inspectors will be specially required during the period of 3 months between January and March when this intensive checking will take place to visit as many villages as possible at all events at least one or two villages in each vaccinator s charge to see that the duties assigned to them are properly carried out

If this scheme is implemented about 1/5th of the rural area of each district will be covered every year The number of houses and households is obtainable from the District Census Handbooks The house to house visits will provide data for population forecasts by comparing the 1951 Census population and the population at the time of visit It might be better to collect information about births and deaths that took place in the previous calendar year rather than from Diwali to Diwali If successful this Scheme will provide a continuous record of population growth

TABLES

I A—Area, Households, Population and Registered

State & District		Area (in square miles)	Number of households	POPU Persons
1		2	3	4
BOMBAY	**Total**	**111 434**	**7 144 091**	**35,956,150**
	Rural		**4 863 769**	**24,785,810**
	Urban		**2,280,322**	**11 170,340**
Gr ater Bombay	T	111	568 862	2 839 270
	R			
	U		568 86	2 839 0
Banaskantha	T	4 39	148 677	748 79
	R		136 288	691 954
	U		12 389	56 842
Sal arkantha	T	2 84	140 310	684 017
	R		129 075	635 005
	U		11 235	49 012
Mehsana	T	4 312	312 551	1 471 662
	R		238 237	1 148 431
	U		74 314	323 231
Ahmedabad	T	3 529	368 411	1 685 630
	R		147 212	689 445
	U		221 199	996 185
K a	T	2 512	346 204	1 612 426
	R		246 294	1 156 891
	U		99 910	455 535
Panch Mahals	T	3 500	219 9 4	1 148 432
	R		189 88	1 011 285
	U		30 092	137 147
Baroda	T	2 969	240 843	1 194 746
	R		177 236	897 5 8
	U		63 607	297 218
Broach	T	2 911	138 195	706 035
	R		110 992	577 030
	U		27 203	129 005
Surat	T	4 499	354 346	1 827 842
	R		279 434	1 439 191
	U		74 912	388 651
Amerl	T	1 634	61 036	317 203
	R		42 819	230 767
	U		18 217	86 436
West Khandesh	T	5 391	202 490	1 146 024
	R		164 963	950 553
	U		37 5 7	195 471
East Khandesh	T	4 535	304 935	1 472 351
	R		209 392	1 003 918
	U		95 543	467 433
Dangs	T	658	9 784	47 282
	R		9 784	47 282
	U			
Nas k	T	6 035	268 818	1 4 9 916
	R		196 562	1 059 966
	U		72 256	369 950
Ahmednagar	T	6 602	267 929	1 410 873
	R		227 477	1 196 041
	U		40 452	214 832
Poona	T	6 028	383 691	1 950 976
	R		216 250	1 116 253
	U		167 441	834 723

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951

LATION

Males	Females	Registration population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
5	6	7	8	9
18,614 862	**17 341 288**	**36 886 616**	**33 3**	**16 8**
12 469 744	**12,316 066**	**25,316 164**	**34 3**	**17 5**
6 145 118	**5 025 222**	**11 570 452**	**31 0**	**15 3**
1 779 259	*1 060 011*	*2 987 196*	27 9	13 5
1 779 259	1 060 011	2 982 196	27 9	13 5
384 082	364 714	766 294	25 5	15 6
354 532	337 422	707 989	6 1	15 5
29 550	27 292	58 305	18 1	16 8
346 774	337 243	699 091	23 9	12 0
321 247	313 758	647 642	23 6	11 8
25 527	3 485	51 449	28 5	15 2
738 578	733 134	1 512 068	31	19 0
575 955	572 476	1 182 744	9 9	18 1
162 573	160 658	329 324	35 9	22 2
911 869	773 761	1 743 097	34 2	20 9
355 005	334 440	708 863	27 3	17 8
556 864	439 321	1 034 234	38 9	3 0
843 250	769 170	1 663 909	32 6	20 5
604 360	552 531	1 198 41	31 6	20 1
238 890	216,645	465 665	35 2	21 6
593 521	554 911	1 174 883	27 9	15 8
521 930	*489 355*	*1 032 649*	*27 5*	*16 4*
71 591	*65 556*	*142 234*	*30 5*	*11 9*
624 359	570 387	1 228 387	30 7	14 7
466 135	431 393	970 743	27 3	13 7
158 224	138 994	307 644	40 8	17
363 145	342 890	713 728	39 9	20 6
296 360	280 670	583 259	39 1	21 1
66 785	62 220	130 469	43 5	18 8
918 277	909 565	1 889 462	36 7	16
717 943	721 48	1 477 462	36 0	15 8
00 334	188 317	412 000	39 2	19 0
160 974	156 229	348 019	33 5	16 1
117 416	113 351	259 765	32 7	16 3
43 558	42 878	88 254	35 9	15 4
581 140	*564 884*	*1 177 200*	*41 3*	*18 5*
480 516	470 037	975 504	43 4	19 4
100 624	94 847	201 696	31 4	14 1
746 45	724 899	1 490 501	45 7	19 0
505 940	*497 972*	*1 012 036*	50 6	21 1
240 506	226 927	478 465	35 5	14 7
25 196	22 086	48 185	36 4	15 9
25 196	22 086	48 185	36 4	15 9
730 927	698 989	1 455 997	34 7	15 5
536 935	523 031	1 085 380	37 7	16 6
193 992	175 958	370 617	26 0	2
715 763	695 110	1 437 211	33 1	9
603 918	59 123	1 224 004	33 4	
111 845	102 987	*213 207*	31 4	
1 006 201	944 775	1 993 806	29 1	
559 782	556 471	1 13 816	30 8	
446 419	388 304	860 990	26	

I-A—Area, Households, Population and Registered

State & District		Area (in square miles)	Number of households	POPU Persons
1		2	3	4
Satara North	T	4 034	233 7[illegible]	1 175 309
	R		201 742	1 014 970
	U		32 019	160 339
Satara South	T	3 434	188 415	1 000 141
	R		133 686	713 211
	U		54 729	286 930
Kol l pur	T	2 756	234 761	1 227 547
	R		180 304	950 0[illegible]0
	U		54 457	277 457
Shol pur	T	5 682	301 194	1 [illegible]05 316
	R		200 541	1 035 098
	U		100 653	470 218
B lgaum	T	5 5[illegible]4	330 1 4	1 726 908
	R		250 098	1 309 239
	U		80 026	417 609
B j pur	T	6 601	271 880	1 396,185
	R		210 607	1 074 731
	U		61 273	3[illegible]1 454
Dharwar	T	5 305	301 576	1 575 386
	R		208 922	1 082 58[illegible]
	U		9[illegible] 654	49[illegible] 804
Thana	T	3 895	303 250	1 518 050
	R		190 570	993 216
	U		112 680	5[illegible]4 834
Kol ba	T	2 715	189 468	909 083
	R		170 097	813 055
	U		19 371	96 0[illegible]8
Ratnag ri	T	5 0[illegible]1	348 393	1 711 964
	R		315 760	1 553 858
	U		32 633	158 106
Kanara	T	3 971	104 222	517 780
	R		79 545	394 220
	U		24 677	123 560
SAURASHTRA	**Total**	**21 451**	**793,364**	**4,137,359**
	Rural		**511,548**	**2,744 198**
	U ban		**281,816**	**1,393 161**
Halar	T	3 890	108 241	574 472
	R		69 469	385 324
	U		38 772	189 148
M dhya S urashtra	T	4 660	197 118	1 045 675
	R		116 471	636 453
	U		80 647	409 222
Zalawad	T	4 425	98 781	495 9[illegible]8
	R		67 667	345 251
	U		31 114	150 677
Gohilwad	T	4 675	199 093	1 020 130
	R		134 953	704 681
	U		64 140	315 449
Sorath	T	3 801	190 131	1 001 154
	R		122 988	672 489
	U		67 143	328 665
KUTCH	**Total**	**16 724**	**128,972**	**567 606**
	Rural		**104,194**	**453 852**
	Urban		**24,778**	**113 754**

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951—(concld)

LATION

M les	Females	R gistrat n populat n	Registered birth rate	Regi tered death rate
5	6	7	8	9
572 967	60? 342	1 197 115	37 1	19 7
491 360	523 610	1 03 750	37 8	?0 5
81 607	78 73	164 365	3? 9	15 2
508 240	491 901	1 0?5 921	31 1	15 5
361 151	352 060	731 936	33 4	16 3
147 0 9	139 841	293 985	25 3	13 8
6?3 421	604 126	1 257 348	36 1	16 7
479 416	470 674	970 949	36 8	17 4
144 005	133 452	286 399	33 6	14 2
773 809	731 507	1 541 364	39 2	18 3
530 470	504 6 8	1 056 933	38 8	18 0
243 339	226 879	484 431	40 0	19 0
882 278	844 630	1 756 221	37 6	19 0
667 319	641 920	1 331 457	39 4	20 2
214 959	202 710	424 764	31 8	15 2
705 526	690 659	1 4?5 510	37 8	20 0
543 072	531 659	1 095 301	39 2	20 7
162 454	159 000	330 209	33 1	17 3
804 476	770 910	1 605 536	38 9	18 9
551 297	531 285	1 098 968	43 5	20 7
253 179	239 625	506 568	29 1	15 1
796 007	722 043	1 580 515	20 9	9 1
509 125	484 091	1 015 284	24 8	11 3
286 88?	237 95?	565 231	14 0	5 0
445 580	463 503	9?1 797	30 5	17 1
396 206	416 849	823 518	31 1	17 7
49 374	46 654	98 279	25 6	11 9
769 635	942 329	1 723 261	27 6	18 0
694 113	859 745	1 559 351	27 7	18 7
75 52?	82 584	163 910	26 6	11 6
263 206	254 574	527 994	36 5	13 9
203 039	191 181	402 432	38 8	14 3
60 167	63 393	125 562	29 2	12 6
2 094 442	**2 042 917**	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
1,397 621	**1,346 577**			
696,821	**696,340**			
288 766	285 706			
193 975	191 349			
94 791	94 357			
5 6 391	519 284			
322 942	313 511			
203 449	205 773			
253 186	242 74?			
178 088	167 163			
75 098	75 579			
520 734	499 396			
360 549	344 13			
160 185	155 264			
505 365	495 789			
342 067	330 422			
163 298	165 367			
272,977	**294 629**			
217 687	**236 165**			
55 290	**58,464**			

NOTE Registr tion dat (lumns 7 8 & 9) relates to th y 195?

I B—Registered Deaths in Bombay State by Age and Sex, 1952

Age Group	Registered Deaths		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
		TOTAL	
All Ages	**618,681**	**319 481**	**299,200**
Under 1 year	14? 843	76 736	66,107
1—4	145 199	71 604	73 595
5—9	22 644	11 107	11 537
10—14	13 502	6 747	6 755
15—19	14 587	6,537	8 050
20—29	39 664	17 676	21 988
30—39	38 627	19 705	18,9?2
40—49	38 364	22 279	16,085
50—59	49 550	28 720	20 830
60 & over	113 701	58 370	55 331
		RURAL	
All Ag	**441 970**	**227,642**	**214,328**
Und 1 y r	99 094	53 604	45 490
1—4	106 86	5? 779	53 507
5—9	16,860	8 319	8,541
10—14	9 872	4 964	4 908
15—19	10 126	4 599	5 5?7
20—29	27 146	12 012	15 134
30—39	27 199	13 683	13 516
40—49	27 007	15 304	11 703
50—59	36 147	20 355	15 792
60 & ove	82 233	42 023	40 210
		URBAN	
All Age	**176 711**	**91,839**	**84,872**
Und r 1 year	43 749	23 132	20 617
1—4	38 913	18 825	20 088
5—9	5 784	2 788	2 996
10—14	3 630	1 783	1 847
15—19	4 461	1 938	2,523
20—29	12 518	5 664	6 854
30—39	11 428	6 022	5 406
40—49	11 357	6 975	4 382
50—59	13 403	8 365	5 038
60 & over	31 468	16 347	15 121

I-B—Registered Deaths in Kutch State by Age and Sex, 1952

Age Group	Registered Deaths: Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
		TOTAL	
All Ages	**2 095**	**1 152**	**943**
Under 1 year	214	119	95
1—4	263	145	118
5—9	213	119	94
10—14	151	79	72
15—19	187	98	89
20—29	232	119	113
30—39	239	137	102
40—49	160	96	64
50—59	205	113	9
60 & over	231	127	104
		RURAL	
All Ages			
Und r 1 year			
1—4			
5—9			
10—14			
15—19			
20—29			
30—39			
40—49			
50—59			
60 & over			
		URBAN	
All Ages	**2,095**	**1 152**	**943**
Under 1 year	214	119	95
1—4	263	145	118
5—9	213	119	94
10—14	151	79	72
15—19	187	98	89
20—29	232	119	113
30—39	239	137	102
40—49	160	96	64
50—59	205	113	92
60 & over	231	127	104

II—Distribution of Population in Bombay

Age Group	Persons: Total	Persons: Married	Persons: Unmarried	Persons: Widowed	Males: Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
					TOTAL
All Ages	**3,560 195**	**1,592 631**	**1 664 181**	**303,383**	**1,844 542**
Under 1 year	115 726		115 726		58 443
1—4	374 ?66		374 566		190,844
5—14	908 117	57 436	849 526	1 15?	468 874
15— 4	642 646	376 9?6	256 181	9 539	3?9 717
25—34	571 900	497 741	45 321	28 8?8	298 816
35—44	415 823	349 560	11 761	54 ?0?	223 ?73
45—54	277 237	194 899	5 472	76 866	148 542
55—64	165 169	81 907	3 638	76 624	81 177
65—74	64 811	24 317	1 227	39 237	30 354
75 & over	23 531	6 624	416	16 491	10 809
Age not stated	609	191	347	71	293
					RURAL
All Ag s	**2 472,229**	**1 109,949**	**1 143 622**	**218,658**	**1 246,090**
Under 1 year	81 598		81 598		41 35?
1—4	269 814		269 814		137 367
5—14	661 389	48 702	611 723	964	341 136
15—24	416 448	261 885	147 609	6 954	203 768
25—34	377 475	336 317	20 709	20 449	184 364
35—44	283 370	239 408	5 733	38 229	145 139
45—54	194 941	137 812	3 188	53 941	101 216
55—64	120 930	6? 585	2 189	56 156	61 158
65—74	48 403	18 073	603	29 727	22 313
75 & over	17 434	5 040	212	12 18?	8 092
Age not stated	427	127	244	56	185
					URBAN
All Ag s	**1 087 966**	**482 682**	**520,559**	**84,725**	**598,452**
Under 1 year	34 128		34 128		17 091
1—4	104 752		104 75?		53 477
5—14	246 728	8 734	237 803	191	127 738
15—24	226 198	115 041	108 572	2 585	125 949
25—34	194 485	161 424	24 612	8 449	114 45?
35—44	132 453	110 152	6 028	16 273	78 534
45—54	82 296	57 087	2 284	22 925	47 326
55—64	44 239	22 32?	1 449	20 468	23 019
65—74	16 408	6 274	624	? 510	8 041
75 & over	6 097	1 584	204	4 309	2 717
Age n t stated	182	64	103	15	108

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

			Females			
Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
799 791	**967 592**	**77 159**	**1 715 653**	**792 840**	**696 589**	**226 224**
	58 443		57 283		57 283	
	190 844		183 722		183 722	
9 481	459 126	264	439 243	47 952	390 400	891
121 764	205 525	2 428	312 929	255 162	50 656	7 111
253 222	37 105	8 489	273 144	244 519	8 216	20 409
201 591	8 787	13 295	192 150	147 969	2 974	41 207
125 914	4 190	18 438	128 695	68 985	1 282	58 428
62 718	2 440	19 019	80 992	22 189	1 198	57 605
19 437	712	10 205	34 457	4 910	515	29 032
5 574	242	4 993	12 722	1 050	174	11 498
87	178	28	316	104	169	43
532 986	**658 533**	**54 571**	**1 226 139**	**576 963**	**485 089**	**164 087**
	41 352		40 246		40 246	
	137 367		132 447		132 447	
8 183	332 734	219	320 253	40 519	278 989	745
82 255	119 825	1 688	212 680	179 630	27 784	5 266
160 869	17 919	5 576	193 111	175 448	2 790	14 873
131 506	4 592	9 041	138 231	107 902	1 141	29 188
85 954	2 392	12 870	93 725	51 858	796	41 071
45 626	1 651	13 881	59 772	16 959	538	42 275
14 293	449	7 571	26 090	3 780	154	22 156
4 241	147	3 704	9 342	799	65	8 478
59	105	21	242	68	139	35
266 805	**309 059**	**22 588**	**489 514**	**215 877**	**211 500**	**62 137**
	17 091		17 037		17 037	
	53 477		51 275		51 275	
1 301	126 392	45	118 990	7 433	111 411	146
39 509	85 700	740	100 249	75 532	22 872	1 845
92 353	19 186	2 913	80 033	69 071	5 426	5 536
70 085	4 195	4 254	53 919	40 067	1 833	12 019
39 960	1 798	5 568	34 970	17 127	486	17 357
17 092	789	5 138	21 220	5 230	660	15 330
5 144	263	2 634	8 367	1 130	361	6 876
1 333	95	1 289	3 380	251	109	3 0 0
28	73	7	74	36	30	8

II—Distribution of Population in Saurashtra

Age Group	Persons				Males
	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
					TOTAL
All Ages	**408,223**	**176 612**	**199 495**	**32,116**	**207 207**
Under 1 year	13 384		13 384		6 603
1—4	44 052		44 052		22 245
5—14	112 453	7 602	104 719	132	58 513
15—24	79 780	47 156	31 620	1 004	40 526
25—34	59 435	53 279	3 398	2 758	30 123
35—44	43 265	36 561	915	5 789	22 349
45—54	27 196	19 167	443	7 586	13 594
55—64	18 616	9 576	326	8 764	8 788
65—74	6 697	2 496	88	4 113	3 147
75 & over	2 744	697	84	1 963	1 145
Age not stated	601	128	466	7	169
					RURAL
All Ages	**274 459**	**122,218**	**131 709**	**20,532**	**140 199**
Under 1 year	8 972		8 972		4 567
1—4	30 190		30 190		15 210
5—14	76 480	6 170	70 197	113	39 822
15—24	52 447	32 844	18 959	644	26 771
25—34	40 106	36 472	1 903	1 731	20 568
35—44	28 771	24 678	541	3 552	14 971
45—54	18 032	13 047	279	4 706	9 126
55—64	12 582	6 677	227	5 678	6 046
65—74	4 649	1 747	60	2 842	2 201
75 & over	1 770	470	36	1 264	768
Age not stated	460	113	345	2	149
					URBAN
All Ages	**133 764**	**54 394**	**67 786**	**11,584**	**67 008**
Under 1 year	4 412		4 412		2 041
1—4	13 862		13 862		7 035
5—14	35 973	1 432	34 522	19	18 691
15—24	27 333	14 312	12 661	360	13 755
25—34	19 329	16 807	1 495	1 027	9 555
35—44	14 494	11 883	374	2 237	7 378
45—54	9 164	6 120	164	2 880	4 468
55—64	6 034	2 849	99	3 086	2 742
65—74	2 048	749	28	1 271	946
75 & over	974	227	48	699	377
Age not stated	141	15	121	5	20

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

			Females			
Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
86 732	**111 967**	**8,508**	**201 016**	**89 880**	**87 528**	**23 608**
	6 608		6 776		6 7/6	
	22 245		21 807		21 807	
2 839	55 616	58	53 940	4 763	49 103	74
17 273	22 912	341	39 54	29 883	8 708	663
26 295	2 948	880	29 312	26 984	450	1 878
20 176	770	1 403	20 916	16 385	145	4 386
11 402	381	1 811	13 60	7 765	62	5 775
6 218	296	2 274	9 828	3 308	30	6 490
1 868	71	1 208	3 550	628	17	2 905
542	74	529	1 599	155	10	1 434
119	46	4	432	9	420	3
60 275	**73 828**	**6 096**	**134 260**	**61 943**	**57 881**	**14 436**
	4 567		4 405		4 405	
	15 210		14 980		14 980	
2 309	37 463	50	36 658	3 861	32 734	[illegible]
12 631	13 878	26[illegible]	25 676	20 213	5 081	382
18 219	1 685	664	19 538	18 253	218	1 067
13 532	466	973	13 800	11 146	75	579
7 586	233	1 307	8 906	5 461	46	3 399
4 236	208	1 602	6 536	2 441	19	4 076
1 287	49	865	2 448	460	11	1 977
365	37	371	1 00	105	4	893
110	37	2	311	3	308	
26 457	**38 139**	**2 412**	**66 756**	**27 937**	**29 647**	**9 172**
	2 041		2 371		2 371	
	7 035		6 8[illegible]7		6 827	
530	18 153	8	17 28[illegible]	90	16 369	11
4 642	9 034	79	13 578	9 670	3 6[illegible]7	281
8 076	1 263	216	9 774	8 731	232	811
6 644	304	430	7 116	5 239	70	1 807
3 816	148	504	4 696	2 304	16	2 376
1 982	88	672	3 29[illegible]	867	11	2 414
581	22	343	1 10	168	6	928
177	42	158	597	50	6	541
9	9	2	121	6	11	3

II—Distribution of Population in Kutch

Age Group	Persons				Males
	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
					TOTAL
All Ages	**55 819**	**23 682**	**25,962**	**6 175**	**27 127**
Under 1 year	1 803		1 803		936
1—4	5 908		5 908		3 038
5—14	14 451	1 181	13 254	16	7 422
15—24	9 289	5 125	3 967	197	4 420
25—34	8 550	7 313	644	593	4 041
35—44	6 789	5 348	245	1 196	3,290
45—54	4 201	2 747	73	1 381	1 962
55—64	3 016	1 421	45	1 550	1 295
65—74	1 240	429	9	80?	524
75 & over	566	118	8	440	197
Age not stated	6		6		2
					RURAL
All Ag	**45 070**	**19 350**	**20 738**	**4 982**	**21,965**
Unde 1 yea	1 451		1 451		743
1—4	4 848		4 848		2 474
5—14	11 725	1 08	10 678	12	6 068
15—24	7 2 4	4 120	? 985	149	3 43?
25—34	6 908	5 956	488	464	3 268
35—44	5 536	4 354	216	966	2 674
45—54	3 384	2 234	61	1 089	1 598
55—64	2 45	1 146	40	1 266	1 090
65—74	1 051	361	8	682	455
75 & o	455	94	7	354	161
Age not tated	6		6		2
					URBAN
All Ag s	**10 749**	**4,332**	**5 224**	**1 193**	**5,162**
Under 1 year	352		352		193
1—4	1 060		1 060		564
5—14	2 726	96	2 626	4	1 354
15—24	2 035	1 005	982	48	988
25—34	1 642	1 357	156	129	773
35—44	1 253	994	29	230	616
45—54	817	513	12	292	364
55—64	564	275	5	284	205
65—74	189	68	1	120	69
75 & over	111	24	1	86	36
Age n t stated					

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

			Females			
Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11,105	**14,566**	**1 456**	**28,692**	**12,577**	**11,396**	**4 719**
	936		867		867	
	3 038		2 870		2 870	
452	6 964	6	7 029	729	6 290	10
1 651	2 726	43	4 869	3 474	1 241	154
3 279	584	178	4 509	4 034	60	415
2 839	193	258	3 499	2 509	52	938
1 581	68	313	2 239	1 166	5	1 068
893	42	360	1 721	528	3	1 190
317	6	201	716	112	3	601
93	7	97	369	25	1	343
	2		4		4	
9 122	**11 612**	**1,231**	**23 105**	**10 228**	**9 126**	**3 751**
	743		708		708	
	2 474		2 374		2 374	
422	5 640	6	5 657	663	4 988	6
1 364	2 034	34	3 822	2 756	9 1	115
2 676	443	149	3 640	3 280	45	315
2 289	169	216	2 862	2 065	47	750
1 280	56	262	1 786	954	5	827
748	38	304	1 362	398	2	962
269	6	180	596	92	2	502
74	7	80	294	20		274
	2		4		4	
1,983	**2 954**	**225**	**5 587**	**2,349**	**2,270**	**968**
	193		159		159	
	64		496		496	
30	1 324		1 372	66	1 302	4
287	692	9	1 047	718	290	39
603	141	29	869	754	15	100
550	24	42	637	444	5	188
301	12	51	453	212		241
145	4	56	359	130	1	228
48		21	120	20	1	99
19		17	75	5	1	69

III—Economic Groups and Marital Status of

State & District	Number of Sample Households: Total	Livelihood Classes I II & IV	Livelihood Class III	Livelihood Classes V—VIII	POPU All Persons: Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY—						
Total	**28 541**	**15 990**	**3 232**	**9 319**	**67 720**	**81 210**
Rural	**24 341**	**15 195**	**2 999**	**6 147**	**58 275**	**68 951**
Urban	**4 200**	**795**	**233**	**3 172**	**9 445**	**12 259**
Kanara—						
T	2 640	1 246	281	1 113	5 724	7 347
R	1 981	1 100	259	622	4 357	5 530
U	659	146	22	491	1 367	1 817
Kolhapur—						
T	6 577	4 385	80[illegible]	1 390	15 665	20 007
R	5 378	3 957	632	[illegible]89	12 757	16 457
U	1 199	428	170	601	2 908	3 550
Poona—						
T	5 016	4 001	150	865	13 298	14 031
R	4 616	3 884	135	597	12 3[illegible]8	12 714
U	400	117	15	268	9[illegible]0	1 317
Surat—						
T	11 510	4 295	1 968	5 247	26 704	31 572
R	9 816	4 213	1 942	3 661	22 944	26 658
U	1 694	82	26	1 586	3 760	4 914
Sabarkantha—						
T	2 798	2 063	31	704	6 3[illegible]9	8 253
R	2 550	2 041	31	478	5 839	7 59[illegible]
U	248	22		[illegible]26	490	661
SAURASHTRA—						
Total	**3 684**	**1 119**	**89**	**2 476**	**8,875**	**11 031**
Rural	**1 850**	**980**	**74**	**796**	**4 789**	**5 615**
Urban	**1 834**	**139**	**15**	**1 680**	**4 086**	**5,416**
Saurashtra—						
T	3 684	1 119	89	2 476	8 875	11 031
R	1 850	980	74	796	4 789	5 615
U	1 834	139	15	1 680	4 086	5 416
KUTCH—						
Total	**1 925**	**491**	**116**	**1,318**	**3 830**	**4 681**
Rural	**1 169**	**462**	**112**	**595**	**2,382**	**2 629**
Urban	**756**	**29**	**4**	**723**	**1 448**	**2 0[illegible]2**

Sample Household Population by Districts, 1951-52

LATION									
Classes									
Males		Females		Livelihood Classes I II & IV		Livelihood Class III		Livelihood Classes V—VIII	
Married	Others	Married	Others	Males	Females	Males	Fem l	Males	F males
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
31 948	42 726	35 772	38 484	45 145	44 139	6 917	7,340	22 612	22 777
27 467	36 286	30 808	32 665	42 901	41 833	6 424	6,831	14 428	14,809
4 481	6 440	4 964	5 819	2,244	2,306	493	509	8,184	7 968
? 496	3 904	3 228	3 443	3 348	3 387	445	536	2 607	2 748
1 933	2 939	2 424	2 591	2 994	2 974	416	500	1 462	1 541
563	965	804	85	354	413	29	36	1 145	1 207
7 564	10 641	8 101	9 366	12 696	12 158	1 802	1 822	3 707	3 487
6 150	8 696	6 607	7 761	11 463	10 975	1 425	1 439	1 958	1 954
1 414	1 945	1 494	1 605	1 233	1 183	377	383	1 749	1 533
6 273	7 499	7 025	6 532	11 209	11 067	340	3?1	2 223	2 169
5 820	6 819	6 558	5 895	10 838	10 678	316	291	1 485	1 484
4 3	680	467	637	371	389	24	30	738	685
12 500	16 241	14 204	15 331	11 878	12 114	4 280	4 600	12 583	12 821
10 687	13 732	12 257	12 926	11 652	11 848	4 217	4 540	8 550	8 795
1 813	2 509	1 947	2 405	226	266	63	60	4 033	4 0 6
3 115	4 441	3 214	3 812	6 014	5 413	50	61	1 49	1 552
? 877	4 100	2 962	3 49?	5 954	5 358	50	61	973	1 035
238	341	252	320	60	55			519	517
4,301	5 808	4 574	5 223	3 650	3 484	182	202	6,277	6 111
2,326	2 971	2 463	2 644	3 177	3 055	162	173	1 958	1,879
1 975	2 837	2 111	2 579	473	429	20	29	4,319	4 232
4 301	5 808	4 574	5 223	3 650	3 484	182	207	6 277	6 111
2 326	2 971	2 463	2 644	3 177	3 055	162	173	1 958	1 879
1 975	2 837	2 111	2 579	473	429	20	29	4 319	4 232
1 759	2 277	2 071	2 404	1 184	1,258	149	202	2 703	3,015
1 093	1 269	1 289	1,360	1 112	1 163	143	196	1 107	1 290
666	1 008	782	1 044	72	95	6	6	1,596	1 725

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Bombay State, 1951 52

Age Group	POPULATION: Persons: Total	Persons: Married	Persons: Others	Males: Married	Males: Others	Females: Married	Females: Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				TOTAL			
All Ages	**148 930**	**67 720**	**81 210**	**31 948**	**42 726**	**35 772**	**38 484**
Under 1 year	4 986		4 986		2 529		2 457
1—4	15 645		15 645		7 736		7 909
5—9	20 456	146	20 310	36	10 320	110	9 990
10—14	18 852	1 041	17 811	135	9 806	906	8 005
15—19	13 476	5 169	8 307	88	6 08	4 287	[illegible]
20—24	12 191	9 229	2 962	3 252	2 515	5 977	447
25—29	11 706	10 513	1 193	4 823	841	5 690	352
30—34	10 237	9 461	776	4 552	358	4 909	418
35—39	9 154	8 314	840	4 406	296	3 908	544
40—44	7 934	6 881	1 053	3 597	300	3 284	753
45—49	6 522	5 470	1 052	3 111	253	2 359	799
50—54	5 945	4 478	1 467	2 681	415	1 797	1 052
55—59	3 914	2 714	1 200	1 715	3 0	999	890
60—64	3 776	2 164	1 612	1 380	386	784	1 226
65—69	1 778	999	779	642	206	357	573
70—74	1 280	655	625	408	192	247	433
75 & over	1 078	486	59	328	171	159	421
Age not stated							
				RURAL			
All Ages	**127 226**	**58 275**	**68 951**	**27 467**	**36 286**	**30 808**	**32 665**
Under 1 year	4 329		4 329		2 201		2 128
1—4	13 479		13 479		6 683		6 796
5—9	17 511	140	17 371	33	8 810	107	8 561
10—14	16 089	978	15 111	128	8 35	850	6 756
15—19	11 379	4 535	6 844	821	5 086	3 714	1 758
20—24	10 346	8 012	2 334	2 839	014	5 173	320
25—29	9 968	9 018	950	4 163	664	4 855	286
30—34	8 757	8 099	658	3 933	302	4 166	3 6
35—39	7 719	7 017	702	3 686	250	3 331	452
40—44	6 735	5 846	889	3 024	249	2 8	640
45—49	5 605	4 719	886	2 675	209	2 044	677
50—54	5 116	3 859	1 257	2 294	362	1 565	8 5
55—59	3 378	2 336	1 042	1 477	274	859	768
60—64	3 264	1 868	1 396	1 205	337	663	1 0 9
65—69	1 548	864	684	560	185	304	499
70—74	1 085	566	519	344	157	222	362
75 & over	918	418	500	285	148	133	35
Age not stated							
				URBAN			
All Ages	**21 704**	**9 445**	**12 259**	**4,481**	**6 440**	**4 964**	**5 819**
Under 1 year	657		657		328		329
1—4	2 166		2 166		1 053		1 113
5—9	2 945	6	2 939	3	1 510	3	1 423
10—14	2 76	63	2 700	7	1 451	56	1 249
15—19	2 097	634	1 463	61	996	573	467
20—24	1 845	1 17	628	413	501	804	127
25—29	1 738	1 495	243	660	177	835	66
30—34	1 480	1 35	118	619	56	713	6
35—39	1 435	1 297	139	7 0	46	577	92
40—44	1 199	1 035	164	573	51	46	113
45—49	917	751	166	436	44	315	122
50—54	829	619	210	387	33	3	157
55—59	536	378	158	2 8	40	110	112
60—64	512	96	16	175	49	121	167
65—69	230	135	95	82	21	53	74
70—74	195	89	106	64	35	25	71
75 & over	160	68	92	43	23	25	69
Age not stated							

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Saurashtra State, 1951-52

Age Group	POPULATION						
	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL							
All Ages	**19 906**	**8,875**	**11 031**	**4,301**	**5,808**	**4,574**	**5,223**
Under 1 year	644		644		326		318
1—4	2 166		2 166		1 080		1 086
5—9	2 640	1	2 678	7	1 361	5	1 2[illegible]
10—14	2 594	106	2 488	26	1 3[illegible]6	80	1 162
15—19	2 188	861	1 327	213	875	648	452
20—24	1 903	1 476	427	587	344	889	83
25—29	1 542	1 417	125	667	81	750	44
30—34	1 299	1 194	105	600	58	594	47
35—39	1 160	1 066	94	567	39	499	55
40—44	1 056	884	172	510	56	374	116
45—49	671	547	124	326	46	221	78
50—54	728	517	211	297	60	220	151
55—59	372	272	100	166	3	106	68
60—64	594	305	213	130	60	115	159
65—69	186	122	64	83	21	39	43
70—74	136	59	77	40	17	19	60
75 & over	97	37	60	22	26	15	34
Age not stated							
RURAL							
All Ages	**10 404**	**4 789**	**5 615**	**2,326**	**2.971**	**2 463**	**2,644**
Under 1 year	370		370		191		179
1—4	1 212		1 212		581		631
5—9	1 437	11	1 426	6	751	5	675
10—14	1 380	90	1 290	20	703	70	587
15—19	1 096	529	567	150	385	379	182
20—24	976	822	154	362	123	460	31
25—29	768	723	45	372	29	351	16
30—34	667	614	53	313	32	301	21
35—39	605	567	38	287	15	280	23
40—44	541	463	78	244	25	219	53
45—49	363	302	61	180	28	122	33
50—54	353	262	91	143	33	119	58
55—59	197	148	49	91	17	57	32
60—64	258	167	91	100	27	67	64
65—69	84	51	33	33	12	18	21
70—74	63	29	34	20	3	9	31
75 & over	34	11	23	5	16	6	7
Age not stated							
URBAN							
All Ages	**9,502**	**4 086**	**5 416**	**1 975**	**2 837**	**2 111**	**2 579**
Under 1 year	274		274		135		139
1—4	954		954		499		455
5—9	1 203	1	1 202	1	610		592
10—14	1 214	16	1 198	6	623	10	575
15—19	1 097	332	760	63	490	269	270
20—24	977	654	273	225	221	429	52
25—29	774	694	80	295	52	399	28
30—34	632	580	52	287	26	293	26
35—39	555	499	56	280	24	219	32
40—44	515	421	94	266	31	155	63
45—49	308	245	63	146	18	99	45
50—54	375	255	120	154	27	101	93
55—59	175	124	51	75	15	49	36
60—64	266	138	128	90	33	48	95
65—69	102	71	31	50	9	21	22
70—74	73	30	43	20	14	10	29
75 & over	63	26	37	17	10	9	27
Age not stated							

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Kutch State 1951 52

Age Group	POPULATION						
	Persons			Males		Females	
	Tot l	Marr ed	Others	Marr ed	Others	M rr ed	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				TOTAL			
All Ages	**8 511**	**3 830**	**4 681**	**1 759**	**2,277**	**2 071**	**2 404**
Under 1 year	279		279		133		146
1—4	820		820		399		421
5—9	1 117	36	1 081	12	539	24	542
10—14	1 071	137	934	53	495	84	439
15—19	857	361	496	105	310	256	186
20—24	708	532	176	194	140	338	36
25—29	646	573	73	239	48	334	25
30—34	627	556	71	262	31	294	40
35—39	5 8	457	71	232	22	225	49
40—44	509	405	104	211	32	194	72
45—49	274	211	63	117	15	94	48
50—54	363	252	111	137	25	115	86
55—59	18	103	79	60	14	43	65
60—64	272	118	154	74	33	44	121
65—69	108	51	57	39	10	12	47
70—74	70	21	49	11	14	10	35
75 & over	80	17	63	13	17	4	46
Age not tated							
				RURAL			
All Ages	**5 011**	**2 382**	**2 629**	**1 093**	**1,269**	**1 289**	**1 360**
Under 1 ye r	174		174		85		89
1—4	498		498		238		260
5—9	684	27	657	11	330	16	327
10—14	612	99	513	39	278	60	235
15—19	487	263	224	89	144	174	80
20—24	383	321	62	125	51	196	11
25—29	373	340	33	143	24	197	9
30—34	370	331	39	154	15	177	24
35—39	310	268	42	130	10	138	32
40—44	290	239	51	114	14	125	37
45—49	166	137	29	68	7	69	22
50—54	242	175	67	97	16	78	51
55—59	112	71	41	45	9	26	32
60—64	170	66	104	45	21	21	83
65—69	58	28	30	21	8	7	22
70—74	44	10	34	7	11	3	23
75 & o er	38	7	31	5	8	2	23
Age not stated							
				URBAN			
All Ag	**3,500**	**1 448**	**2 052**	**666**	**1 008**	**782**	**1 044**
Und r 1 year	10ↄ		105		48		57
1—4	3 2		322		161		161
5—9	433	9	424	1	209	8	215
10—14	459	38	421	14	217	24	204
15—19	370	98	272	16	166	82	106
20—24	325	211	114	69	89	142	25
25—29	273	233	40	96	24	137	16
30—34	257	225	32	108	16	117	16
35—39	218	189	29	102	12	87	17
40—44	219	166	53	97	18	69	35
45—49	108	74	34	49	8	25	26
50—54	121	77	44	40	9	37	35
55—59	70	32	38	15	5	17	33
60—64	102	52	50	29	12	23	38
65—69	50	23	27	18	2	5	25
70—74	26	11	15	4	3	7	12
75 & over	42	10	32	8	9	2	23
Age n t tated							

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Saurashtra State, 1951 52

Age Group	POPULATION						
	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				TOTAL			
All Ages	**19 906**	**8,875**	**11 031**	**4,301**	**5,808**	**4,574**	**5,223**
Under 1 year	644		644		326		318
1—4	2 166		2 166		1 080		1 086
5—9	2 640	12	2 6 8	7	1 361	5	1 26
10—14	2 594	106	2 488	26	1 326	80	1 162
15—19	2 188	861	1 327	213	875	648	452
20—24	1 903	1 476	427	587	344	889	83
25—29	1 542	1 417	125	667	81	750	44
30—34	1 299	1 194	105	600	58	594	47
35—39	1 160	1 066	94	567	39	499	55
40—44	1 056	884	172	510	56	374	116
45—49	671	547	124	3 6	46	221	78
50—54	728	517	211	297	60	220	151
55—59	372	272	100	166	32	106	68
60—64	5 4	305	219	190	60	115	159
65—69	186	122	64	83	21	39	43
70—74	136	9	77	40	17	19	60
75 & over	97	37	60	22	26	15	34
Age not stated							
				RURAL			
All Age	**10 404**	**4,789**	**5 615**	**2,326**	**2,971**	**2 463**	**2,644**
Under 1 year	370		370		191		179
1—4	1 212		1 212		581		631
5—9	1 437	11	1 4 6	6	751	5	675
10—14	1 380	90	1 290	20	703	70	587
15—19	1 096	529	567	150	395	379	182
20—24	976	822	154	362	123	460	31
25—29	768	723	45	372	29	351	16
30—34	667	614	53	313	32	301	21
35—39	605	567	38	287	15	280	23
40—44	541	463	78	244	25	219	53
45—49	363	30	61	180	28	122	33
50—54	353	262	91	143	33	119	58
55—59	197	148	49	91	17	57	32
60—64	258	167	91	100	27	67	64
65—69	84	51	33	33	12	18	21
70—74	63	29	34	20	3	9	31
75 & over	34	11	23	5	16	6	7
Age not stated							
				URBAN			
All Age	**9 502**	**4 086**	**5 416**	**1 975**	**2,837**	**2 111**	**2 579**
Under 1 year	274		274		135		139
1—4	954		954		499		455
5—9	1 203	1	1 202	1	610		592
10—14	1 214	16	1 198	6	623	10	575
15—19	1 092	332	760	63	490	269	270
20—24	927	654	273	225	221	429	52
25—29	774	694	80	295	52	399	28
30—34	632	580	52	287	26	293	26
35—39	555	499	56	280	24	219	32
40—44	515	421	94	266	31	155	63
45—49	308	245	63	146	18	99	45
50—54	375	255	120	154	27	101	93
55—59	175	124	51	75	15	49	36
60—64	266	138	128	90	33	48	95
65—69	102	71	31	50	9	21	22
70—74	73	30	43	20	14	10	29
75 & over	63	26	37	17	10	9	27
Age not stated							

Households of Bombay State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1951-52

OF MOTHER											
25—34			35—44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of child en surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviv ng	No of mothers	No of ch ldren born	No f children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of ch'ldren surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
2 298	**9,531**	**7 703**	**755**	**4 653**	**3 691**	**62**	**480**	**374**			
175	175	16	12	12	10	1	1	1			
295	590	525	31	6	52	2	4	3			
463	1 389	1 223	59	177	150	1	3	3			
465	1 860	1 569	81	324	293	4	16	16			
374	1 870	1 519	121	605	517	7	35	33			
26	1 572	1 245	133	798	673	6	36	31			
264	2 075	1 460	318	2 675	1 996	41	385	287			
1 995	**8 161**	**6,594**	**665**	**4 048**	**3 215**	**56**	**436**	**342**			
163	163	151	12	12	10	1	1	1			
268	536	479	28	56	47	2	4	3			
398	1 194	1 044	59	177	150	1	3	3			
395	1 580	1 329	65	260	234	4	16	16			
326	1 630	1 322	106	530	448	6	30	28			
227	1 362	1 072	125	750	634	5	30	25			
218	1 696	1 197	270	2 263	1 692	37	352	266			
303	**1 370**	**1 109**	**90**	**605**	**476**	**6**	**44**	**32**			
12	12	11									
27	54	46	3	6	5						
65	195	179									
70	280	240	16	64	59						
48	240	197	15	75	69	1	5	5			
35	210	173	8	48	39	1	6	6			
46	379	263	48	412	304	4	33	21		...	..

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

	PRESENT AGE								
	All ages			14 & less			15—24		
Order of Birth	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL									
All Orders	684	2,558	2 165	1	1	1	270	539	473
1st	138	138	132	1	1	1	119	119	114
2nd	121	242	219				80	160	142
3rd	116	348	314				39	117	99
4th	80	320	287				22	88	73
5th	81	405	358				6	30	26
6th	55	330	281				3	18	15
7th & above	93	775	574				1	7	4
RURAL									
All Orders	392	1 412	1 269				146	304	270
1st	66	66	65				55	55	54
2nd	79	158	144				51	102	91
3rd	75	225	204				23	69	58
4th	43	172	157				10	40	36
5th	54	270	247				4	20	16
6th	38	228	210				3	18	15
7th & above	37	293	242						
URBAN									
All Orders	292	1 146	896	1	1	1	124	235	203
1st	72	72	67	1	1	1	64	64	60
2nd	42	84	75				29	58	51
3rd	41	123	110				16	48	41
4th	37	148	130				12	48	37
5th	27	135	111				2	10	10
6th	17	102	71						
7th & above	56	482	332				1	7	4

Households of Saurashtra State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1951-52

OF MOTHER

25—34			35—44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mother	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
290	**1 223**	**1 029**	**118**	**760**	**634**	**5**	**35**	**28**			
17	17	16	1	1	1						
37	74	69	4	8	8						
68	204	190	9	27	25						
47	188	171	11	44	43						
55	275	243	19	95	84	1	5	5			
26	156	126	26	156	140						
40	309	214	48	429	333	4	30	23			
166	**645**	**590**	**76**	**441**	**390**	**4**	**22**	**19**			
10	10	10	1	1	1						
25	50	47	3	6	6						
44	132	123	8	24	23						
26	104	94	7	28	27						
33	165	155	16	80	71	1	5	5			
16	96	89	19	114	106						
12	88	72	22	188	156	3	17	14			
124	**578**	**439**	**42**	**319**	**244**	**1**	**13**	**9**			
7	7	6									
12	24	2	1	2	2						
24	72	67	1	3	2					..	
21	84	77	4	16	16						
22	110	88	3	15	13						
10	60	37	7	42	34						
28	221	142	26	241	177	1	13	9	..		

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

	PRESENT AGE								
	All ages			14 & less			15—24		
Order of Birth	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									TOTAL
All Orders	298	1 113	861				107	228	191
1st	53	53	51				39	39	37
2nd	56	112	103				35	70	64
3rd	55	165	134				20	60	41
4th	44	176	155				7	28	26
5th	23	115	89				5	25	19
6th	24	144	102				1	6	4
7th & above	43	348	227						
									RURAL
All Orders	187	665	524				62	115	101
1st	44	44	43				30	30	29
2nd	31	62	58				18	36	34
3rd	31	93	76				9	27	19
4th	28	112	97				4	16	15
5th	13	65	54						
6th	17	102	65				1	6	4
7th & above	23	187	131						..
									URBAN
All Orders	111	448	337				45	113	90
1st	9	9	8				9	9	8
2nd	25	50	45				17	34	30
3rd	24	72	58				11	33	22
4th	16	64	58				3	12	11
5th	10	50	35				5	25	19
6th	7	42	37						
7th & above	20	161	96						

Households of Kutch State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1951-52

OF MOTHER											
25—34			35—44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	2..
141	579	450	47	281	202	3	25	18			
13	13	13	1	1	1						
20	40	37	1	2	2						
32	96	85	3	9	8						
28	112	100	9	36	29						
14	70	53	4	20	17						
13	78	58	10	60	40						
21	170	104	19	153	105	3	25	18			
86	325	254	37	210	159	2	15	10			
13	13	13	1	1	1						
12	24	22	1	2	2						
19	57	49	3	9	8						
16	64	56	8	32	26						
9	45	37	4	20	17						
8	48	32	8	48	29						
9	74	45	12	98	76	2	15	10			
55	254	196	10	71	43	1	10	8			–
8	16	15									
13	39	36									
12	48	44	1	4	3						
5	25	16									
5	30	26	2	1	11						
12	96	59	7	55	29	1	10	8			

VII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households by Economic

TOTAL NUMBER

State & District	Persons				Males			
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BOMBAY—								
Total	1 970	1 205	228	537	987	590	115	282
Rural	1 708	1 134	206	368	858	553	105	200
Urban	262	71	22	169	129	37	10	82
Kanara—								
T	124	64	10	50	62	29	5	28
R	96	54	9	33	43	21	4	18
U	28	10	1	17	19	8	1	10
Kolhapur—								
T	588	429	66	93	280	209	31	40
R	483	383	50	50	232	185	24	23
U	105	46	16	43	48	24	7	17
Poon?—								
T	389	294	12	83	204	145	5	54
R	351	281	10	60	184	141	4	39
U	38	13	2	23	20	4	1	15
Su at—								
T	688	284	140	64	352	139	74	139
R	608	282	137	189	316	138	73	105
U	80	2	3	75	36	1	1	34
Sab rk ntha—								
T	181	134		47	89	68		21
R	170	134		36	83	68		15
U	11			11	6			6
SAURASHTRA—								
Total	285	104	9	172	170	69	4	97
Rural	153	84	7	62	95	55	2	58
Urban	132	20	2	110	75	14	2	59
Sorath—								
T	285	104	9	172	170	69	4	97
R	153	84	7	62	95	55	2	38
U	132	20	2	110	75	14	2	59
KUTCH—								
Total	165	57	7	101	80	27	4	49
Rural	117	51	7	59	56	25	4	27
Urban	48	6		42	24	2		22

Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1951 52

OF DEATHS				WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
983	615	113	255	816	818	135	133	36	32
850	581	101	168	724	715	102	107	32	28
133	34	12	87	92	103	33	26	4	4
62	35	5	22	50	52	11	5	1	5
53	33	5	15	39	46	3	3	1	4
9	2		7	11	6	8	2		1
308	220	35	53	238	270	33	26	9	12
251	198	26	27	210	231	14	10	8	10
57	22	9	26	28	39	19	16	1	2
185	149	7	29	177	156	17	21	10	8
167	140	6	21	157	139	17	20	10	8
18	9	1	8	20	17		1		
336	145	66	125	275	265	62	66	15	5
292	144	64	84	248	229	56	59	12	4
44	1	2	41	27	36	6	7	3	1
92	66		26	76	75	12	15	1	2
87	66		21	70	70	12	15	1	2
5			5	6	5				
115	35	5	75	88	52	8	60		3
58	29	5	24	58	34	37	22		2
57	6		51	30	18	45	38		1
115	35	5	75	88	52	82	60		3
58	29	5	24	58	34	37	22		2
57	6		51	30	18	45	38		1
85	30	3	52	55	53	25	26		6
61	26	3	32	34	35	22	20		6
24	4		20	21	18	3	6	..	

VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Bombay State by Sex and Age at Death, 1951-52

Age Group	NUMBER OF DEATHS								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	**1 970**	**987**	**983**	**1 708**	**858**	**850**	**262**	**129**	**133**
Under 1 year	424	219	205	363	185	178	61	34	27
1—4	399	180	219	352	166	186	47	14	33
5—9	86	35	51	76	32	44	10	3	7
10—14	31	13	18	28	10	18	3	3	
15—19	59	27	32	51	22	29	8	5	3
20—24	73	32	41	63	27	36	10	5	5
25—29	55	22	33	47	21	26	8	1	7
30—34	56	20	36	48	16	32	8	4	4
35—39	50	22	28	47	21	26	3	1	2
40—44	50	31	19	44	29	15	6	2	4
45—49	51	34	17	44	28	16	7	6	1
50—54	79	54	25	62	43	19	17	11	6
55—59	66	44	22	60	40	20	6	4	2
60—64	101	56	45	91	50	41	10	6	4
65—69	90	57	33	73	45	28	17	12	5
70—74	79	40	39	67	37	30	12	3	9
75 & ove	207	91	116	181	78	103	26	13	13
Age not tated	14	10	4	11	8	3	3	2	1

VIII—Number of Deaths ın Sample Households of Saurashtra State by Sex and Age at Death, 1951 52

	NUMBER OF DEATHS								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
Ag Group	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Fem les
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	**285**	**170**	**115**	**153**	**95**	**58**	**132**	**75**	**57**
Under 1 yc	70	43	27	37	25	12	33	18	15
1—4	85	46	39	50	31	19	35	15	20
5—9	18	14	4	8	6	2	10	8	2
10—14	7	4	3	3	1	2	4	3	1
15—19	8	3	5	4	2	2	4	1	3
20—24	7	3	4	4	2	2	3	1	2
25—29	7	4	3	3	3		4	1	3
30—34	3	2	1	3	2	1			
35—39	7	5	2	4	3	1	3	2	1
40—44	8	4	4	2	1	1	6	3	3
45—49	10	6	4	5	3	2	5	3	2
50—54	9	5	4	5	2	3	4	3	1
55—59	3	3		2	2		1	1	
60—64	9	7	2	5	4	1	4	3	1
65—69	9	4	5	6	2	4	3	2	1
70—74	8	5	3	5	3	2	3	2	1
75 & o er	16	11	5	[illegible]	2	4	10	9	1
Age not t ted	1	1		1	1				

VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Kutch State by Sex and Age at Death, 1951-52

Age Group	NUMBER OF DEATHS								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	165	80	85	117	56	61	48	24	24
Under 1 year	29	18	11	21	14	7	8	4	4
1—4	47	23	24	31	15	16	16	8	8
5—9	14	7	7	6	3	3	8	4	4
10—14	7	2	5	5	1	4	2	1	1
15—19	2		2	2		2			
20—24	6	2	4	5	2	3	1		1
25—29	4	1	3	2		2	2	1	1
30—34	3	2	1	3	2	1			
35—39	9	4	5	7	4	3	2		2
40—44	7	4	3	5	2	3	2	2	
45—49	2	1	1	1		1	1	1	
50—54	7	4	3	7	4	3			
55—59	1	1		1	1				
60—64	10	6	4	8	5	3	2	1	1
65—69	3	1	2	3	1	2			
70—74	5	2	3	5	2	3			
75 & over	7		7	5		5	2		2
Age not stated	2	2					2	2	

MADHYA PRADESH

Report on the Census of Births and Deaths in Sample Households in Madhya Pradesh

By

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The decision of the Madhya Pradesh Government to accept the operative proposals of the Registrar General for the year 1952 53 was conveyed to the Registrar General in General Administration Department letter No 3251 480 II dated the 30th June 1952 on the subject of improvement of population data

2 A combined review of the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls and a census of births and deaths in sample households were carried out in the following five Tahsils of Madhya Pradesh from the 1st December 1952 to the 15th December 1952

Se l n	D st ct	T hs l
1	2	3
1	S ga	S g r
2	Chh ndw	Chh ndw
3	Ra p	R p r
4	Bl nd	Bh nd a
5	Am vat	Am v t

The Central Government declared its intention to take a census of births and deaths in the aforesaid areas during the first fortnight of December 1952 in Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No 21 /52 Public dated the 14th October 1952 in the Gazette of India

Administrative Set up

3 The Superintendent of Census Operations Madhya Pradesh was appointed Officer on Special Duty in the General Administration Department for carrying out the above operations vide Memorandum No 4276/2256 II dated the 29th August 1952 from the Additional Secretary to the Government of Madhya Pradesh General Administration Department to all Deputy Commissioners

The responsibility for carrying out the combined review of the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls and the census of sample households in the selected Tahsils in accordance with the instructions issued by the Officer on Special Duty from time to time rested with the Deputy Commissioners Chief Executive Officers and Tahsildars

The Deputy Commissioners of the selected districts were the ex officio Chief Registration Officers for purposes of conducting the review and the sample census in their districts

The Chief Executive Officer of the Janapada Sabha of each selected Tahsil who was responsible to the Deputy Commissioner for the proper compliance of all the instructions in the matter was the ex-officio Registration Officer The Tahsildar of the selected Tahsil was the ex officio Deputy Registration Officer

Each selected Tahsil was divided by the Chief Registration Officer with the help of the Registration and Deputy Registration Officer into suitable charges each under the direction of a Registration Supervisor As far as possible the division of the Tahsils into charges was closely modelled on that of the 1951 Census and the services of the Charge Superintendents of the last census were secured for appointment as Registration Supervisors Each charge was similarly divided into a number of circles each containing not more than 2 000 houses Circles were placed under Deputy Registration Supervisors and where possible Circle Supervisors of the last census were appointed Deputy Registration Supervisors Each circle was further divided into registration areas each under a Registrar The following instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioners in regard to the constitution of registration areas and appointment of Registrars

The formation of the registration areas and appointment of the Registrars is an important part of the scheme and the Deputy Commissioners must themselves scrutinise the proposals of the Tahsildars and the Chief Executive Officers before finally approving them

These registration areas should be formed keeping in mind the following basic principles

(*a*) It is probable that eventually the registration area in charge of the Registrar will be a permanent institution for recording births deaths and other data about migratory movements of people which would be necessary to keep the Electoral Rolls up to-date and for providing basic information for improvement of population data

(*b*) The registration area should therefore be such that the registration centre is as close to the people of the area for whom it is meant as possible so that the Registrar may be readily accessible in rural areas Normally therefore the registration area should not be larger than a village or a very few contiguous villages with a total population of say about 2 000 persons The births and deaths occurring in such a small community would be about a dozen per month normally and a school teacher a Panchayat or Janapada employee a resident patwari or any other public servant stationed in the locality would be able to carry out this small permanent work if it is to be eventually done

(*c*) The Registrar to be appointed and the registration area for which he is to be appointed should therefore be selected carefully for purposes of undertaking the combined review of the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls The Registrar may be given temporary assistance during the actual review work by appointing additional Registrars who may be school masters or other public servants As the Registrar will have only a population of about 2 000 to deal with he would be required to visit only about 400 houses for purposes of the combined review and he can himself complete the work in about two weeks by visiting about 30 houses a day In suitable cases however there

need be no objection in appointing an additional Registrar as pointed out above and as only one fifth of the area of the district would be covered each year for the review the Deputy Commissioner might not find it difficult to get temporary help for a couple of weeks or so from the adjoining tahsils if it is at all needed in any particular area

4 The following statement shows the number of Registration Supervisors Deputy Registration Supervisors and the Registrars appointed in each selected tahsil

Serial no	District	Tahsil	Number of		
			Registration Supervisors	Deputy Registration Supervisors	Registrars
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sagar	Sagar	9	65	290
2	Chhindwara	Chhindwara	7	122	3[illegible]6
3	Raipur	Raipur	9	172	310
4	Bhandara	Bhandara	6	35	171
5	Amravati	Amravati	8	108	606

The Registrars were mostly drawn from among the primary school teachers in villages and towns In backward areas having no schools the Patwari performed the functions of both the Registrar and Deputy Registration Supervisor In the towns the headmasters of primary schools were generally appointed Deputy Registration Supervisors while in villages the Patwaris were so appointed to that office The Revenue Inspectors and Secretaries of the Municipal Committees were appointed Registration Supervisors for the rural and urban areas respectively In the case of forest villages officials of the Forest Department were appointed Registrars etc the Range Officer being made the Registration Supervisor In the railway and military areas the railway and military officials were appointed Registrars Deputy Registration Supervisors and Registration Supervisors

There was some difficulty in getting the operations done in the urban areas of Amravati Tahsil where the Deputy Commissioner had ultimately to sanction prosecution under the Indian Census Act against 12 persons who not only refused to act as Registrars but also tried to prevent others from working as such The officials of Raipur Tahsil had to bear more than their ordinary share of the burden on account of a bye election to the House of People which came off exactly during the period when the combined review of the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls and the Census of Sample Households were in progress

Training of the staff

5 Training of the staff commenced in October 1952 It was an important part of the operations and was organized on the same lines as at the last census Training classes were first organized by the Registration Officers Deputy Registration Officers and Naib Tahsildars for imparting instructions to the Registration Supervisors and as many Deputy Registration Supervisors as possible Once the Registration Supervisors were thoroughly trained they set themselves the task of drilling the Deputy Registration Supervisors and as large a number of Registrars as possible in the work The Deputy Registration Supervisors were in their turn made responsible for training intensively the Registrars under them The official holding the training class generally adopted the following procedure for bringing home to the trainees the instructions regarding the method of interrogating the householders and filling in the National Register of Citizens and the sample census slips He asked the trainees to put the various questions to him that they would be required to put to the householders while carrying out the operations and he gave different replies to them and wanted them to tell him how they would record the replies in the National Register of Citizens and the census slips Sufficient practice on black boards slates and rough paper was given to the staff Systematic training of the staff by district officers by means of conferences and by continued personal instruction and inspection during their tours went on till the end In the course of my tours I had tested the proficiency of the staff at the Tahsil headquaters and in the interior alike and found it to be fairly high almost everywhere At some places quite a number of Deputy Registration Supervisors were found to have acquired the ability to fill in the census slips even a fortnight before the actual census

Combined Review of the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls

6 House to house visits were undertaken by the Registrars and Additional Registrars if any from the 1st to the 15th December 1952 for purposes of carrying out the necessary corrections in the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls The following instructions were issued to them for carrying out the review

The Registrar should visit each house with the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls and should carry out the following simple instructions very carefully

(a) He should read out the entries relating to each household to the head of the household or to some other available and responsible member of the household from the National Register of Citizens All entries in all the columns should be carefully read out

(b) He should ascertain whether there have been any changes due to birth or death or by permanent change in the address of any of the members of the household

(c) If the Registrar finds that certain persons whose names are recorded in the National Register of Citizens have died or have permanently left the household he should score out the relevant entries from the Register by drawing a horizontal line right across the entry and making a brief note of the event in the remarks column

(d) If the Registrar finds that some children are born in the household or that some other persons have permanently become members of the household he should make fresh entries about such children or persons in the Register after the last entry pertaining to the household and if sufficient space is not available after the last entry the fresh entries be made at the end of the Register after making a note of the page where the entries are made in the remarks column of the last original entry in the Register When fresh entries are made at the end of the Register on fresh forms or blank paper the serial number of the household the house number and the householdwise serial number of the citizens should all be carefully given and in the remarks column the page of the original entries should also be noted The remaining columns of the Register in respect of the new entries should also be carefully filled in following the printed instructions given on the cover of the National Register of Citizens

(e) After cancelling the entries relating to dead persons or persons who have left the household permanently and after entering the particular of new members of that household as explained above the Registrar should proceed to make corrections where necessary in particular columns in respect of the remaining entries Changes in age marital status means of livelihood etc should all be carefully noted

(f) The National Register need not be brought up to-date in respect of persons enumerated at the 1951 Census either as inmates of hospitals asylums or jails etc or as houseless persons

(g) Persons who are not permanent residents of the household in a particular house and who are merely visitors need not be recorded in the National Register Permanent residents of a household are those persons who declare that they are members of the household and are not casual visitors If a particular member of a household has temporarily gone out for some work but is otherwise a permanent resident of the household his name should be recorded in the National Register

(h) After making the corrections in the National Register as mentioned above the Registrar should proceed to correct the Electoral Rolls Entries relating to dead persons should be scored out Similarly entries in respect of persons who have attained the age of 21 years on the 1st of March 1952 must be made into the Electoral Rolls from the National Register of Citizens if they are not already there

(i) In correcting the Electoral Rolls care should be taken to see that a person who is otherwise qualified to be a voter is registered at the address where he has the residential qualification during the qualifying period under section 21 of the Representation of the People Act 1950 (Act No XLIII of 1950) Under section 19 of the Act the condition of registration is that he should have been ordinarily resident in a constituency for not less than 180 days during the qualifying period i e the year 1951 Thus if a person has the residential qualification at his former place of residence and not at the place to which he has moved at the time of combined review of the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls his name should not be entered in the Electoral Rolls of that place

It is possible that at the time of verifying the entries in the National Register of Citizens of a particular household it might be found that a new household has come in place of the old one In such a case all the entries relating to the old household will have to be scored out from the National Register of Citizens and fresh entries in respect of the new household will have to be entered at the end of the register in the manner described above

As the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls were prepared at different times and perhaps by different persons it is also likely that in some cases the entries in the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls might widely differ In such cases first of all the National Register entries should be all brought up to date by actual verification in the particular house and subsequently the Electoral Rolls must be corrected in accordance with the duly corrected entries in the National Register of Citizens

After the verification work is completed and all necessary corrections are made in the National Register the Registrar should prepare a neat and fair copy of the Register on blank forms to be supplied by the Tahsildar for the purpose In making the fair copy care should be taken to bring all the entries relating to one household at the same place and to begin writing entries of the second household leaving space of about one inch to make corrections in future

Supervision and check on the work of Registrars

7 Adequate arrangements were made by the Chief Registration Officers for ensuring effective supervision and check on the work of revision of the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls Not only did the Registration Officers Deputy Registration Officers Naib Tahsildars Registration Supervisors and Deputy Registration Supervisors intensively check the work of Registrars on the spot but also the Revenue Officers of the neighbouring Tahsils were appointed Checking Officers by the Deputy Commissioner and made responsible for verifying on the spot the accuracy of the work of Registrars With a view to ensuring a thorough check the Chief Registration Officers prescribed an additional period of one week from the 16th to the 23rd December 1952 for intensive check by all concerned As the Electoral Rolls prepared in the past contained many omissions the need of ensuring very close supervision and systematic

check on the revision of the National Register of Citizens and Electoral Rolls was particularly impressed on all the Chief Registration Officers by the State Government

8 The nature and extent of corrections which had to be carried out in the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls in the course of the review varied from Tahsil to Tahsil

In Sagar Tahsil fresh entries were made and existing entries deleted in the National Register of Citizens in respect of 57 426 persons Of them 10 583 were newly born children and 8 406 persons had died A rather pronounced change was noticed in the returns of the means of livelihood in certain parts in that a large number of persons formerly engaged in agriculture had since drifted to *bidi* making industry In places where the displaced persons had settled and in the military area of Sagar Town a large number of changes were necessitated on account of whole families having left the place and new families having come in their place As regards the corrections in the Electoral Rolls of Sagar Tahsil about 3 per cent of them were on account of deaths and permanent migrations and another 3 per cent on account of certain persons attaining the prescribed age Ex change of houses within the village or town by families accounted for a large number of corrections in the Electoral Rolls

In Chhindwara Tahsil fresh entries had to be made in the National Register of Citizens on account of 39 811 new arrivals and 15 947 new births while the existing entries in them had to be scored out in respect of 47 210 migrants and 14 364 deceased persons Names of 42 390 persons were added and those of 41 053 struck off from the Electoral Rolls of Chhindwara Tahsil The number of voters in the Electoral Rolls of the Tahsil was found to have risen from 158 427 to 159 764 The total population of the Tahsil was found to have registered a decrease from 332 550 (1951 Census) to 326 714

In the rural areas of Raipur Tahsil entries were made and deleted for 46 777 and 45 647 persons respectively in the National Register of Citizens and 34 048 and 31 840 persons respectively in the Electoral Rolls The names orginally entered in the National Register of Citizens and Electoral Rolls numbered 297 820 and 161 752 respectively The actual account of the number of changes made in the Electoral Rolls of Raipur town could not be obtained The Tahsildar however reported that the number of additions and deletions was about 70 per cent of the total number of names originally entered in the Rolls

In the National Register of Citizens of Bhandara Tahsil fresh entries were made in respect of 13 279 new arrivals and 1 689 new births while entries were scored out in respect of 17 968 persons who had permanently left their original residence and 13 708 persons who had died In the Electoral Rolls of the Tahsil 9 147 names of deceased persons were deleted while names of 3 116 persons were scored out as they had ceased to fulfil the prescribed condition regarding residence Again 13 884 fresh names were entered in the Rolls of which 6 259 were of those who had attained the age of 21 years during 1952 while 7 625 were of those who had since acquired the necessary residential qualification

The total number of names added and scored out in the National Register of Citizens of Amravati Tahsil was 17 127 The detailed account of the alterations carried out in the Electoral Rolls of the Tahsil could not be furnished by the Tahsildar

Census of Sample Households

9 A census of births and deaths was also undertaken side by side with the review in certain randomly chosen households in the selected Tahsils by the Deputy Registration Supervisors The Deputy Registration Supervisors carried out the census while going from house to house for purposes of checking the work of Registrars and Additional Registrars relating to the combined review of the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls The size of the sample was kept at about one per cent of the total number of households in the district The reference date of the census was the sunrise of the 1st December 1952 Births and deaths occurring during a period of one year prior to that date were recorded

* * * * *

10 The following Table shows the number of sample households chosen in each selected Tahsil for purposes of carrying out the census

Name of District	Name of Tahsil	No. of sample households chosen
1	2	3
Sagar	Sagar	2 472
Chhindwara	Chhindwara	2 435
Raipur	Raipur	4 183
Bhandara	Bhandara	2 507
Amravati	Amravati	2 396

The total numbers of household verification slips birth slips and death slips filled in each selected Tahsil are given below

D tr ct	Tah il	Total number of Hous h ld Ve fication Sl p	Birth Sl ps	D ath Sl ps
1	2	3	4	5
Saga	S ga	2 472	443	293
Chhi dwara	Cl h ndwara	2 436	510	285
Ra pur	Ra pu	4 183	699	439
Bhand a	Bh ndara	2 507	611	3?9
Am a at	Am av t	? 396	455	247

11 Considerable care was taken by the district officers to ensure that the census was carried through with the maximum degree of accuracy Besides the Registration Officers Deputy Registration Officers Naib Tahsildars and R gistration Supervisors the revenue officers of the neighbouring Tahsils as well as touring officers of other departments stationed in the district were also entrusted with the duty of checking on the spot the correctness of the returns during their tours A campaign of intensive checking much on the same lines as at the last decennial census was organized in the selected Tahsils from the 16th to the 23rd December 1952

12 The slips began pouring in by about the first week of January 1953 A tabulation office was set up with the help of a few temporary clerks who had already acquired some experience of sorting and compilation during the 1951 Census tabulation operations

Preliminary Checking of Slips

13 The slips were first subjected to thorough preliminary scrutiny in the Tabulation Office in order to supply omissions correct obvious mistakes in them etc The instructions issued by the Registrar General in regard to the preliminary checking of the slips are as reproduced below

The most important preliminary is to examine all the slips very careful checking for errors and omissions If there is an entry of a child under 1 year in the household slip there *must* be a corresponding birth slip The sex of the child on the birth slip must tally with the sex of the child on the household slip The age of the mother if omitted from the birth slip can be deduced generally from the married female column on the household slip

If there is a birth slip for a household but no corresponding entry in the household slip of a child under 1 year probably it will be found that there is a death slip for the child This should be verified

In cases of still births there should only be a birth slip It will be found that some enumerators have also prepared death slips and given the cause of death as still born Such death slips should be removed because still births are not cases of infant deaths These slips should not be allowed to swell the normal death totals

Cases of still births will be fairly frequent more so than cases of multiple birth Still births do not figure in any of the tables Therefore at the initial stage of scrutiny of the slips still birth slips should be removed and should be classified by economic groups and the number in each economic group should be given in the fly leaf to Table V

Cases of multiple births will be infrequent but it is possible that by mistake more than one slip has been prepared by the enumerator in cases of multiple births This mistake has to be corrected Since it is desirable to gather information about multiple births such multiple birth slips should be taken out at the stage of initial scrutiny They will figure in the main body of Tables V and VI The relevant information can be inserted in Tables V and VI after the main sorting is over A note on the fly leaf of Table VI should stage how many multiple births there were by the age of the mother

* * * *

14 As many as 209 birth slips and 153 death slips were rejected No household verification slip was rejected Rejection of all of the birth and death slips was due to the fact that they had been prepared in respect of births and deaths not taking place within the prescribed 12 month period While rejecting the birth slips and death slips relating to vital events occurring after the 1st December 1952 changes were also simultaneously made in column (4) of the relevant household verification slip in order that the latter might give the population of the household just as it was at the reference date In a few cases only one birth slip or death slip had been prepared in respect of two or more births or deaths occurring in the household A separate birth slip or death slip was prepared for each vital event in such cases

* * * *

Representativeness of the Sample

15 Before proceeding to analyse the data furnished by the census the degree of representativeness of the sample chosen for carrying out the census was tested The following characteristics of the Experimental Census population were therefore compared with those of the population of the areas as returned at the 1951 Census

(a) *The Livelihood Class Structure*

The following Table shows that the livelihood class break up of the Experimental Census population closely agre that of the population of the area at the

(d) Marital Status Ratio

The following table shows the distribution of 10 000 females in the Experimental Census area into Married and Others at the 1951 Census and the Experimental Census The figures for 1951 Census are those relating to the 10 per cent sample population It will be noticed that there is a striking resemblance between the corresponding marital status ratio figures of the two censuses

DISTRIBUTION OF 10 000 FEMALES ACCORDING TO CIVIL CONDITION (MARRIED AND OTHERS) AT THE 1951 CENSUS AND THE EXPERIMENTAL CENSUS

Age group	Males		Others	
	1951 Census	Expe imental Census	1951 Census	Expe im ntal Census
1	2	3	4	5
Under 15 years	345	345	3 331	3 51?
15—?4	1 3?3	1 463	287	219
25—34	1 469	1 480	259	140
35—44	62	943	?45	27?
45—54	485	421	352	372
55 & ve	314	208	616	6?5
Age not stated	8		4	

(e) Average size of households at 1951 Census and Experimental Census

The following table shows that in the areas of Madhya Pradesh where the Experimental Census was held the average size of a household as ascertained at the 1951 Census (4 43) was slightly less than that revealed by the Experimental Census (4 70)

AVERAGE SIZE OF A HOUSEHOLD

	1951 Census	E p m tal C nsu
	1	2
Total	**4 43**	**4 70**
Ru l	4 4	4 69
U ban	4 46	4 73

16 The aim of the Experimental Census was to ascertain as clearly as possible the extent of under registration of births and deaths in the selected Tahs ls

Births

17 It will appear that in the areas of Madhya Pradesh covered by the Experim ntal Census the birth rate calculated from the data furnished by the Experimental Census was 38 1 while that worked out from the number of births registered in the areas from the 1st December 1951 to the 30th November 1952 was 38 0 These figures tend to show that about 99 7 per cent of the births get registered i e registration of births in the State is almost complete Actually however this is not the case

A glance at the Subsidiary Table (1) in Appendix II shows that the total number of births verified in the entire Experimental Census area was 2 507 Of these 8 9 per cent were reported as not registered while in the case of 4 2 per cent it was not known whether they had been registered or not It will be further seen that the number of unregistered births per 100 registered births that came in the sample in Madhya Pradesh was 10 3 while the corresponding percentage of not known births was 4 8

The true birth rates can be estimated by applying correction factors to the birth rates recorded under normal registration cond tions as described below The proportion of not registered and not known births to registered births can be worked out and by adding the former to the birth rates recorded under normal registration cond tions the lower limits of the true birth rates can be estimated while by adding the proportional figures of both the not registered and not known births to the birth rates calculated from the registration data the upper limits of the true birth rates can be

Census of 1951 At the Experimental Census the livelihood class of every individual was taken to be the same as that of the head of the household At the 1951 Census on the other hand the livelihood class of each person

separately deter- ... birth rates for livel...

DISTRIBUTION OF 10 000 ... AREAS ...

						Estimated true birth rate	
				... per 100 registered births	... not known cases per 100 registered births	Lower limit	Upper limit
			3	4	5	6	7
	Total	38 1	38 0	10 3	4 8	42 0	43 8
	Rural	40 9	40 0	6 6	4 2	43 5	45 2
	Urban	30 0	31 4	28 8	7 6	39 0	41 4
	T	38 0	37 8	5 9	3 0	40 2	41 3
	R	42 4	45 3	3 0	3 0	43 8	45 2
	U	29 7	22 7	14 7	2 9	33 0	33 7
	T	39 3	37 1	13 0	2 6	44 1	45 1
...hh...	R	39 6	37 0	12 6	2 5	44 3	45 2
	U	36 8	37 8	17 2	3 4	43 3	44 6
...pur	T	34 9	31 4	20 8	8 4	41 4	44 0
	R	35 5	34 8	7 8	6 4	38 2	40 4
	U	33 3	21 3	94 8	0 8	53 5	57 9
Bhandara	T	44 5	43 0	4 2	3 3	46 3	47 7
	R	46 0	42 8	3 6	3 3	47 5	48 9
	U	37 1	43 5	8 6	2 9	40 8	42 1
Amravati	T	35 3	41 6	5 9	5 9	37 8	40 3
	R	44 4	43 9	5 6	5 6	46 9	49 4
	U	21 9	37 9	6 9	6 9	24 5	27 1

The estimated true birth rates given above cannot be regarded as quite correct The greater the divergence between the birth rates yielded by the registration data and the Experimental Census the lesser the accuracy of the *estimated true birth rate* In fact in the case of Amravati district where the disparity between the figures in columns (2) and (3) is by far the most pronounced the birth rates recorded under normal registration conditions are more reliable than the estimated true birth rates

Deaths

18 In the Experimental Census area of the State the death rate worked out from the Experimental Census figures was 21 9 while that derived from the normal registration data of the area for the 12 month period preceding the 1st December 1952 was 24 4 That the death rate recorded at the Experimental Census was lower than that recorded under normal registration conditions clearly proved that the former was wrong because the registered figure is obviously the minimum

The total number of deaths verified in the Experimental Census areas was 1 440 of which 11 7 per cent were reported as not registered and 5 8 per cent as not known It will also be seen from columns (6) and (12) of the Table that the proportions of unregistered deaths and not known' deaths per 100 registered deaths reported at the Experimental Census were 14 2 and 7 1 respectively

The true death rates can be estimated in the same manner as the true birth rates by the application of the correction factors to the death rates calculated from the registration data The following statement shows the

upper and lower limits of the estimated true death rates for the area covered by the Experimental Census

St t and D t cts (Experimental Cen us)		D th at co ded t the Exp r m t l C nsu	D th ate c ded unde normal eg tration o d t on	Number of un gist ed d ths pe 100 g t d d th	Number of not known ases per 100 gist d d th	E t m t d true de th rate	
						Lowe lim t	Uppe l m ts
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Prad h	**Total**	**21 9**	**24 4**	**14 2**	**7 1**	**25 4**	**27 1**
	Rural	**23 8**	**26 5**	**10 1**	**5 8**	**26 5**	**28 0**
	U b n	**16 4**	**17 7**	**37 4**	**14 5**	**23 0**	**25 6**
S g r	T	25 0	26 4	11 2	5 2	28 0	29 4
	R	26 6	32 4	11 9	2 2	30 5	31 2
	U	?2 0	14 6	9 6	12 3	23 4	25 2
Chh ndwa a	T	21 1	26 5	12 3	5 4	24 4	25 8
	R	22 0	26 7	12 4	5 7	25 3	26 8
	U	11 6	24 8	10 0		14 1	14 1
R pur	T	21 2	2? 2	26 2	9 7	27 0	29 2
	R	22 9	25 8	10 2	6 9	25 5	27 3
	U	16 6	11 7	217 4	43 5	42 0	47 1
Bhand a	T	23 4	23 7	10 2	4 7	25 8	?6 9
	R	24 8	24 5	9 3	4 8	27 1	28 3
	U	16 7	19 4	17 2	3 4	20 0	20 7
Am v t	T	18 9	24 0	6 6	10 5	20 5	23 0
	R	23 7	25 2	5 8	9 5	25 2	27 6
	U	11 9	22	9 1	13 6	13 9	16 9

As in the case of birth the estimated true death rates cannot be assumed to be accurate In the case of Chhindwara and Amravati districts the death rates recorded under normal registration are obviously nearer the correct figures than the estimated true death rates The estimated true death rates depict the correct position more accurately in the case of Bhandara district than in the case of any other since the difference between the death rates recorded at the Experimental Census and under normal registration conditions is the least for that district

Another conclusion of the data collected is that higher the age group of death the lower is the proportion of unregistered deaths per 100 registered deaths *This is what may be expected for the likelihood of the* death of an elderly person missing registration is much less than that in the case of an infant

It will be seen that in the case of Chhindwara district and the urban area of Sagar district the proportion of unregistered deaths per 100 registered deaths is invariably higher than the corresponding proportion in respect of births If the information collected at the Experimental Census be taken as correct conclusion is warranted that among vital occurrences deaths miss registration to a greater extent than births *Prima facie* this conclusion appears to be erroneous because normally there are far more chances of a birth at a place passing unnoticed than death

Rural/Urban Characteristics

19 The proportion of unregistered births per 100 registered births in each district is lower in rural than in urban areas It also appears that the corresponding proportion in respect of deaths is generally lower in the case of rural areas It proves that the general standard of registration of births and deaths in rural areas is better than that in towns

The birth rates and death rates recorded at the Experimental Census as well as under normal registration conditions are higher in rural than in urban areas That the infant mortality rates in rural areas are far in excess of those in urban areas will be evident from the figures in column (20) of the Subsidiary Table (IV)

Maternity Data

20 A perusal of the table below shows that of the *total number of births reported at the Experimental* Census in the State the mothers in the age group 25—34 accounted for the largest percentage (50 10 per cent) of births

	Ag group of mothers				
	14 less	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 &
	1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	**0 11**	**23 22**	**50 10**	**24 27**	**2 30**

The following Table compiled from the data furnished by the Experimental Census reveals that 2 491 mothers gave birth to 9 083 children during the 12 month period preceding the reference date of the census The average number of children born per mother was 3 65 the average number of children surviving per mother

Columns (6) and (7) of the following Table give the lower and upper limits respectively of the true birth rates

State & District (Experimental Census)		Birth rate recorded at the Experimental Census	Birth rate recorded under normal registration conditions	Number of unregistered births per 100 registered births	Number of not known cases per 100 registered birth	Estimated true birth rate	
						Lower limit	Upper limit
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	**Total**	**38.1**	**38.0**	**10.3**	**4.8**	**42.0**	**43.8**
	Rural	**40.9**	**40.0**	**6.6**	**4.2**	**43.5**	**45.2**
	Urban	**30.0**	**31.4**	**28.8**	**7.6**	**39.0**	**41.4**
Sagar	T	38.0	37.8	5.9	3.0	40.2	41.3
	R	42.4	45.3	3.0	3.0	43.8	45.2
	U	29.7	22.7	14.7	2.9	33.0	33.7
Chhindwara	T	39.3	37.1	13.0	2.6	44.1	45.1
	R	39.6	37.0	12.6	2.5	44.3	45.2
	U	36.8	37.8	17.2	3.4	43.3	44.6
Raipur	T	34.9	31.4	20.8	8.4	41.4	44.0
	R	35.5	34.8	7.8	6.4	38.2	40.4
	U	33.3	21.3	94.8	20.8	53.5	57.9
Bhandara	T	44.5	43.0	4.2	3.3	46.3	47.7
	R	46.0	42.8	3.6	3.3	47.5	48.9
	U	37.1	43.5	8.6	2.9	40.8	42.1
Amravati	T	35.3	41.6	5.9	5.9	37.8	40.3
	R	44.4	43.9	5.6	5.6	46.9	49.4
	U	21.9	37.9	6.9	6.9	24.5	27.1

The estimated true birth rates given above cannot be regarded as quite correct The greater the divergence between the birth rates yielded by the registration data and the Experimental Census the lesser the accuracy of the estimated true birth rate In fact in the case of Amravati district where the disparity between the figures in columns (2) and (3) is by far the most pronounced the birth rates recorded under normal registration conditions are more reliable than the estimated true birth rates

Deaths

18 In the Experimental Census area of the State the death rate worked out from the Experimental Census figures was 21.9 while that derived from the normal registration data of the area for the 12 month period preceding the 1st December 1952 was 24.4 That the death rate recorded at the Experimental Census was lower than that recorded under normal registration conditions clearly proved that the former was wrong because the registered figure is obviously the minimum

The total number of deaths verified in the Experimental Census areas was 1 440 of which 11.7 per cent were reported as not registered and 5.8 per cent as not known It will also be seen from columns (6) and (12) of the Table that the proportions of unregistered deaths and not known deaths per 100 registered deaths reported at the Experimental Census were 14.2 and 7.1 respectively

The true death rates can be estimated in the same manner as the true birth rates by the application of the correction factors to the death rates calculated from the registration data The following statement shows the

TABLES

was 2 60 and the number of children surviving per 1,000 born was 712 8

NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER MOTHER

N mber of mothers	2 491
Number of ch ldren born to them	9 083
Number of surv v ng ch ldren	6 474
Average number of child n born per mother	3 65
Ch ld en surv v ng per 1 000 born	712 8
A erage number of surviving children per motl er	2 60

At the Experimental Census in Madhya Pradesh 10 mothers less than 14 years of age had had an average of 1 child each 1 071 mothers aged 15—24 had had an average of 1 97 children each 1 042 mothers aged 25—34 gave birth to an average of 4 36 children each 341 mothers aged 35—44 gave birth to an average of 6 46 children each and 27 mothers aged 45 and over accounted for an average of 7 74 children each

It will be seen from the Table below that the proportion of children surviving to the total born is the highest in the case of children born to mothers aged 14 or less In fact the proportion in question steadily decreases as the age group of mothers increases This is natural as younger the mother lesser the number of children born to her and thus smaller the number of children actually exposed to the risk of death

Age of mothe	Number f ch ld n surv ng pe 1 000 born
1	2
14 or l	90 00
15—24	77 29
25—34	70 31
35—44	68 06
45 & over	64 9

The survi al rate

21 The statistics collected at the Experimental Census gave a survival rate of 38 1 minus 21 9 i e 16 2 The registration data of the area covered by the Experimental Census for the 12 month period preceding the 1st December 1952 gave a survival rate of 38 0 minus 24 4 i e 13 6 The survival rate as worked out from the normal registration data of the whole of Madhya Pradesh for the calendar year 1951 was 9 The decennial rate of natural increase (registered) for the decade 1941—50 for Madhya Pradesh was 37 0 minus 30 3 i e 6 7

Concluding remarks

22 All the births and deaths occurring within the prescribed 12 month period in the selected Tahsils were not recorded at the Experimental Census It is clear that if a complete record of vital occurrences had been obtained at the Census better estimates of true birth rates and true death rates could have been secured

The question is how to ensure a complete cover of all births and deaths in a sample inquiry of such a type Success of any inquiry of this kind doubtless depends on the extent of co-operation received from the respondents This point was realized at the outset and very adequate publicity was undertaken in the Experimental Census areas with a view to enlisting wholehearted co-operation of the public But education of public opinion takes time As public consciousness grows and people become more and more alive to their civic responsibilities much better results may be expected in such inquiries in furture

Every precaution was taken in each selected Tahsil to ensure that the standard of training impart to the census officials was really high and that the arrangements made for the systematic checking on the spot of the work of Deputy Registration Supervisors left nothing to be desired As the staff gains more experience in conducting such inquiries improvement in the quality of work is bound to be achieved

Bırth and Death Rates per mılle by Dıstrıcts, 1951

LATION

Males	Fem les	Reg st at n popul t n	Reg te d b th rate	R g t ed d th rat
5	6	7	8	9
10 662 812	**10 584 721**	**18 131 647**	**33 5**	**24 8**
9 167 850	**9 202 344**	**15 430 245**	**34 1**	**25 7**
1 494 962	**1 382,377**	**2 01 402**	**30 6**	**19 8**
509 584	484 0 0	995 243	26 9	21 5
42? 859	403 731	835 544	27 3	22 7
86 725	80 339	159 699	25 0	14 9
538 739	506 857	1 050 094	36 6	23 5
376 690	370 095	768 075	41 0	27 2
16? 049	136 76	282 019	24 6	13 6
43? 386	415 512	848 709	42 9	31 5
362 714	35? 048	714 660	45 5	34 1
69 672	63 464	134 049	29 1	17 6
268 762	254 734	5 3 836	40 6	?6
04 965	196 525	400 846	43 9	?9 0
63 797	58 209	122 990	32 0	17 2
269 122	278 498	549 055	32 4	23 5
261 737	271 640	534 744	31 9	23 0
7 385	6 858	14 311	51 2	42 6
2 6 175	225 480	452 099	34 0	26 1
208 446	209 455	417 967	34 5	26 9
17 729	16 025	34 132	27 5	16 5
539 410	541 081	1 082 039	34 9	26 8
500 950	506 062	1 008 174	34 6	26 9
38 460	35 019	73 865	38 7	24 4
802 555	837 451	1 644 116	33 0	2 3
736 566	777 510	1 517 130	34 0	23 2
65 989	59 941	126 986	1 4	11 6
825 571	854 066	1 683 976	30 7	23 5
792 544	822 257	1 618 931	30 8	23 6
33 0 7	31 809	65 045	27 5	21 6
720 392	761 364	9 0 855	37 1	27 5
681 541	721 836	960 490	37 0	27 6
38 851	39 5 8	20 365	41 1	24 7
458 014	455 732	N A	N A	N A
448 53	446 497	N A	N A	N A
9 48?	9 235	N A	N A	N A
456 142	463 378	N A	N A	N A
429 405	436 219	N A	N A	N A
27 737	27 159	N A	N A	N A
4?0 608	401 433	N A	N A	N A
409 110	391 665	N A	N A	N A
11 498	9 768	N A	N A	N A
4?9 620	487 9?8	981 095	31 0	23 8
442 ? 6	442 184	888 182	29 6	23 1
46 664	45 814	9? 913	43 9	30 1
534 589	537 068	1 07 272	36 1	24 7
486 916	492 776	982 474	36 3	25 2
47 673	44 292	9? 798	33 8	20 4

I A—Area, Households, Population and Registered

State & District		Area (in square miles)	Number of households	POPU Persons
1		2	3	4
Balaghat	T	3 614	144 273	693 379
	R		136 745	659 007
	U		7 5 8	34 377
Wardha	T	2 429	127 836	538 903
	R		99 661	413 051
	U		28 175	125 852
Nagpur	T	3 842	259 046	1 234 556
	R		146 102	656 906
	U		112 944	577 650
Amravati	T	4 715	235 145	1 031 160
	R		176 672	748 221
	U		58 473	282 939
Akol	T	4 093	211 722	950 994
	R		169 463	740 767
	U		42 259	210 232
Buldana	T	3 760	212 156	870 168
	R		181 423	726 571
	U		30 733	143 597
Yeatmal	T	5 238	211 346	931 982
	R		183 804	820 250
	U		27 542	111 73

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951—(*concld.*)

LATION

Males	Females	Registration population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
5	6	7	8	9
348 689	344 690	695 075	20 6	19 6
331 223	327 779	668 970	20 7	20 0
17 466	16 911	26 105	15 6	10 0
271 751	267 152	539 556	26 2	20 5
207 228	205 823	412 855	23 6	20 3
64 523	61 329	126 701	34 7	21 4
631 199	603 357	1 240 375	27 1	22 3
333 777	323 129	662 945	30 3	25 3
297 422	280 228	577 430	23 5	19 0
526 593	504 567	1 032 548	37 2	28 3
379 479	368 742	748 903	38 4	30 8
147 114	135 825	283 645	33 8	21 8
485 119	465 875	952 436	40 6	26 2
375 536	365 226	740 927	39 2	26 2
109 583	100 649	211 509	45 7	26 3
439 270	430 898	871 811	36 7	25 0
365 013	361 558	727 380	37 1	25 5
74 257	69 340	144 431	34 9	22 6
468 522	463 460	933 457	33 7	30 7
410 663	409 587	821 048	33 4	31 5
57 859	53 873	112 409	35 7	24 8

NOTE Registration data (columns 7, 8 & 9) relates to the year 1952

I-B—Registered Deaths in Madhya Pradesh State by age and Sex, 1952

Age Group	Registered Deaths		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
		TOTAL	
All Ages	**450 367**	**239 062**	**211,305**
Under 1 year	117 908	64 15?	53 756
1—4	89 183	47 961	41 222
5—9	27 310	14 793	12 517
10—14	20 079	10 763	9 316
15—19	20 087	10 245	9 842
20—29	29 290	14 161	15 129
0—39	28 539	15 000	13 539
40—49	26 964	14 911	12 053
50—59	27 141	14 680	12 461
60 & o e	63 866	3? 396	31 470
		RURAL	
All Ag	**396 940**	**211 115**	**185 825**
Under 1 y ar	104 446	56 79?	47 654
1—4	78 159	42 331	35 8?8
5—9	24 124	13 164	10 960
10—14	17 568	9 413	8 155
15—19	17 410	8 991	8 419
20—29	?5 470	12 422	13 048
0—39	25 183	13 257	11 926
40—49	23 854	13 193	10 661
50—59	24 174	13 018	11 156
60 & ov r	56 552	28 534	28 018
		URBAN	
All Ag	**53 427**	**27 947**	**25,480**
Under 1 ye	13 462	7 360	6 10
1—4	11 024	5 630	5 394
5—9	3 186	1 629	1 557
10—14	2 511	1 350	1 161
15—19	2 677	1 254	1 423
20—29	3 8?0	1 739	2 081
30—39	3 35?	1 743	1 613
40—49	3 110	1 718	1 39?
50—59	2 967	1 66?	1 305
60 & o er	7 314	3 862	3 45

II—Distribution of Population in Madhya Pradesh

Age Group	Persons: Total	Persons: Married	Persons: Unmarried	Persons: Widowed	Males: Total
1	2	3	4	4	6
					TOTAL
All Ages	**2 141 780**	**1 059,526**	**891 259**	**190 995**	**1 080,580**
Under 1 year	72 990		72 990		37 510
1—4	223 315		223 315		112 810
5—14	524 671	63 806	457 794	3 071	268 536
15—24	346 741	237 901	100 523	8 317	175 890
25—34	347 897	306 574	20 784	20 539	173 717
35—44	269 877	230 539	6 551	32 787	140 707
45—54	182 074	132 726	4 608	44 740	92 562
55—64	104 957	58 875	2 504	43 578	48 211
65—74	47 953	20 819	1 221	25 913	20 876
75 & over	19 395	7 158	376	11 861	8 705
Age not stated	1 910	1 128	593	189	1 106
					RURAL
All Ages	**1,859 381**	**928 679**	**763 651**	**167 051**	**932,341**
Under 1 year	63 226		63 226		32 172
1—4	195 554		195 554		98 780
5—14	458 806	59 998	395 927	2 881	234 490
15—24	292 229	206 216	78 531	7 482	146 757
25—34	303 688	268 570	16 822	18 296	150 465
35—44	236 040	201 765	5 463	28 812	122 444
45—54	157 995	115 218	3 895	38 882	79 409
55—64	91 362	51 340	2 224	37 798	41 768
65—74	41 948	18 208	1 150	22 590	18 014
75 & over	16 759	6 298	321	10 140	7 515
Age not stated	1 774	1 066	538	170	1 077
					URBAN
All Ages	**282 399**	**130 847**	**127 608**	**23 944**	**148 239**
Under 1 year	9 764		9 764		[illegible] 338
1—4	27 761		27 761		14 030
5—14	65 865	3 808	61 867	190	34 046
15—24	54 512	31 685	21 99	835	2[illegible] 633
25—34	44 209	38 004	3 962	2 243	23 252
35—44	33 837	28 774	1 088	3 975	18 263
45—54	24 079	17 508	713	5 858	13 153
55—64	13 595	7 535	280	5 780	6 443
65—74	6 005	2 611	71	3 323	2 812
75 & over	2 636	860	55	1 721	1 190
Age not stated	136	62	55	19	79

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

			Females			
Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
534 191	**493 959**	**52 430**	**1 061 200**	**525,335**	**397,300**	**138,565**
	37 510		35 480		35 480	
	112 810		110 505		110 505	
22 908	244 646	982	256 135	40 898	213 148	089
95 563	77 263	3 064	170 851	142 338	23 260	5 253
152 211	13 639	7 867	174 180	154 363	7 145	12 672
126 674	3 899	10 134	129 170	103 865	2 652	22 653
79 096	2 271	11 195	89 512	53 630	2 337	33 545
37 641	1 005	9 565	56 746	21 234	1 499	34 013
14 277	360	6 189	27 127	6 542	861	19 724
5 156	183	3 366	10 690	2 002	193	8 495
665	373	68	804	463	220	121
466 946	**419 640**	**45 755**	**927 040**	**461 733**	**344 011**	**121,296**
	32 172		31 054		31 054	
	98 780		96 774		96 774	
22 073	211 480	937	224 316	37 925	184 447	1 944
83 183	60 176	2 898	145 972	123 033	18 355	4 584
133 089	10 327	7 049	153 223	135 481	6 495	11 247
110 297	3 249	8 898	113 596	91 468	2 214	19 914
67 987	1 845	9 577	78 586	47 231	2 050	29 305
32 668	843	8 257	49 594	18 672	1 381	29 541
12 477	298	5 239	23 934	5 731	852	17 351
4 540	134	2 841	9 244	1 758	187	7 299
632	336	59	747	434	207	111
67,245	**74,319**	**6 675**	**134,160**	**63 602**	**53,289**	**17 269**
	5 338		4 426		4 426	
	14 030		13 731		13 731	
835	33 166	45	31 819	2 973	28 701	145
12 3 0	17 087	166	24 879	19 305	4 905	669
19 122	3 312	818	20 957	18 882	650	1 425
16 377	650	1 236	15 574	12 397	438	2 739
11 109	426	1 618	10 976	6 399	287	4 240
4 973	162	1 308	7 152	2 562	118	4 472
1 800	62	950	3 193	811	9	2 373
616	49	525	1 446	244	6	1 196
33	37	9	57	29	18	10

III—Economic Groups and Marital Status of

State & District	Number of Sample Households: Total	Livelihood Classes I II & IV	Livelihood Class III	Livelihood Classes V—VIII	POPULATION — All — Persons: Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MADHYA PRADESH—						
Total	13 993	6 054	2 432	5 507	31 854	33 897
Rural	10 480	5 786	2,352	2,342	24,388	24 758
Urban	3 513	268	80	3 165	7 466	9 139
Sagar—						
T	2 472	880	421	1 171	5 142	6 465
R	1 628	831	416	381	3 408	4 157
U	844	49	5	790	1 734	2 308
Chhindwara—						
T	2 435	1 367	217	851	5 223	6 115
R	2 226	1 353	216	657	4 774	5 613
U	209	14	1	194	449	502
Raipur—						
T	4 183	2 025	674	1 484	10 320	8 740
R	3 039	1 953	657	429	7 922	6 152
U	1 144	72	17	1 055	2 398	2 588
Bhandara—						
T	2 507	1 144	34	1 021	6 263	6 285
R	2 102	1 038	370	694	5 333	5 114
U	405	[illegible]6	22	327	930	1 171
Amravati—						
T	2 396	638	778	980	4 906	6 292
R	1 485	561	743	181	2 951	3 722
U	911	77	35	799	1 955	2 570

Sample Household Population by Districts, 1952

LATION

Classes

Males		Females		Livelihood Classes I II & IV		Livelihood Class III		Livelihood Classes V—VIII	
Married	Others	Married	Others	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
15,998	17 131	15 856	16 766	15 441	15 699	4 792	4 758	12 896	12 165
12,193	12,385	12 195	12,373	14 622	14 981	4 648	4,601	5,308	4 986
3 805	4 746	3 661	4,393	819	718	144	157	7 588	7 179
2 60	3 445	2 540	3 0[illegible]0	2 350	2 174	857	773	2 840	2 613
1 700	2 211	1 708	1 946	178	2 033	846	767	887	854
902	1 234	832	1 074	172	141	11	6	1 953	1 759
2 606	3 146	2 617	2 969	3 507	3 543	367	417	1 878	1 626
2 375	2 886	2 399	2 727	3 473	3 515	366	416	1 422	1 195
231	260	218	242	34	28	1	1	456	431
5 230	4 054	5 090	4 686	4 774	5 112	1 259	1 38[illegible]	3 251	3 282
4 006	2 791	3 916	3 361	4 588	4 924	1 238	1 354	971	999
1 224	1 263	1 174	1 325	186	188	21	28	2 280	2 283
3 133	3 148	3 130	3 137	3 102	3 185	733	705	2 446	2 377
2 680	2 543	2 653	2 571	2 906	3 004	69	654	1 625	1 566
453	605	477	566	196	181	41	51	821	811
2 427	3 338	2 479	2 954	1 708	1 685	1 576	1 481	2 481	2 267
1 432	1 954	1 519	1 768	1 477	1 505	1 506	1 410	403	372
995	1 384	960	1 186	231	180	70	71	2 078	1 895

III—Economic Groups and Marital Status of

State & District	Number of Sample Households: Total	Livelihood Classes I II & IV	Livelihood Class III	Livelihood Classes V—VIII	POPU[LATION] All Persons: Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MADHYA PRADESH—						
Total	**13 993**	**6 054**	**2 432**	**5,507**	**31 854**	**33 897**
Rural	**10 480**	**5 786**	**2,352**	**2,342**	**24,388**	**24 758**
Urban	**3,513**	**268**	**80**	**3 165**	**7 466**	**9 139**
Sagar—						
T	2 472	880	421	1 171	5 142	6 465
R	1 628	831	416	381	3 408	4 157
U	844	49	5	790	1 734	2 308
Chhindwara—						
T	2 435	1 367	217	851	5 223	6 115
R	2 226	1 353	216	657	4 774	5 613
U	209	14	1	194	449	50?
Raipur—						
T	4 183	2 025	674	1 484	10 320	8 740
R	3 039	1 953	657	479	7 92?	6 152
U	1 144	72	17	1 055	2 398	2 588
Bhandara—						
T	2 507	1 144	342	1 021	6 263	6 285
R	2 102	1 088	3 0	694	5 333	5 114
U	405	56	22	327	930	1 171
Amravati—						
T	2 396	638	778	980	4 906	6 29?
R	1 485	561	743	181	2 951	3 722
U	911	77	35	799	1 955	2 570

Sample Household Population by Districts, 1952

LATION									
Classes									
Males		Females		Li elihood Clas es I II & IV		Livel hood Class III		L velihood Classes V—VIII	
Married	Others	Married	Others	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Fem les
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
15 998	17 131	15 856	16 766	15 441	15 699	4,792	4 758	12 896	12 165
12,193	12,385	12 195	12,373	14 622	14 981	4 648	4 601	5,308	4,986
3 805	4 746	3 661	4,393	819	718	144	157	7,588	7 179
2 60?	3 445	2 540	3 020	2 350	2 174	857	773	2 840	2 613
1 700	2 211	1 708	1 946	2 178	2 033	846	767	887	854
902	1 234	832	1 074	172	141	11	6	1 953	1 759
2 606	3 146	2 617	2 969	3 507	3 543	367	417	1 878	1 626
2 375	2 886	2 399	2 727	3 473	3 515	366	416	1 422	1 195
231	260	218	242	34	28	1	1	456	431
5 230	4 054	5 090	4 686	4 774	5 112	1 259	1 382	3 251	3 282
4 006	2 791	3 916	3 361	4 588	4 924	1 238	1 354	971	999
1 224	1 263	1 174	1 32	186	188	21	28	2 280	2 283
3 133	3 148	3 130	3 137	3 102	3 185	733	705	2 446	2 377
2 680	2 543	2 653	2 571	2 906	3 004	692	654	1 625	1 566
453	605	477	566	196	181	41	51	821	811
2 427	3 338	2 479	2 954	1 708	1 685	1 576	1 481	2 481	2 267
1 432	1 954	1 519	1 768	1 477	1 505	1 506	1 410	403	372
995	1 384	960	1 186	231	180	70	71	2 078	1 895

IV—Age, Sex & Marıtal Status of the Sample Household Populatıon of Madhya Pradesh State, 1952

	POPULATION						
	Persons			M les		Females	
Age Gro p	Total	M rned	Oth rs	Ma ed	Others	M rned	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				TOTAL			
All Age	**65 751**	**31 854**	**33 897**	**15 998**	**17 131**	**15 856**	**16 766**
Under 1 year	2 256		2 256		1 114		1 14?
1—4	7 626		7 626		3 805		3 821
5—9	8,247	257	7 990	8?	3 976	175	4 014
10—14	7 228	1 310	5 918	361	3 439	949	2 479
15—19	5 857	3 323	2 534	1 094	1 982	2 2?9	552
20—24	5 414	4 446	968	1 901	805	2 545	163
25—29	5 572	5 0?9	543	2 428	351	2 601	192
30—34	4 978	4 469	509	2 242	245	2 227	264
35—39	4 351	3 767	584	2 077	201	1 690	383
40—44	3 871	3 162	709	1 777	205	1 385	504
45—49	2 837	2 119	718	1 325	203	794	515
50—54	2 583	1 669	914	1 088	217	581	697
55—59	1 543	908	635	598	137	310	498
60—64	1 632	731	901	515	208	216	693
65—69	770	337	433	253	99	84	334
70—74	569	190	379	142	73	48	306
75 & ove	417	137	? 0	115	71	2	209
Age not stated							
				RURAL			
All Ages	**49 146**	**24,388**	**24,758**	**12 193**	**12,385**	**12 195**	**12 373**
Under 1 year	1 771		1 771		864		907
1—4	5 633		5 633		2 831		2 802
5—9	6 187	237	5 950	73	2 978	164	2 972
10—14	5 391	1 158	4 233	326	2 512	832	1 721
15—19	4 180	2 604	1 576	925	1 248	1 679	328
20—24	3 907	3 358	549	1 470	453	1 888	96
25—29	4 188	3 800	388	1 829	44	1 971	144
30—34	3 775	3 409	366	1 706	168	1 703	198
35—39	3 306	2 851	455	1 562	155	1 289	300
40—44	2 871	2 342	529	1 298	153	1 044	376
45—49	2 169	1 609	560	1 00	162	607	398
50—54	1 946	1 239	707	768	170	471	537
55—59	1 206	699	507	457	104	24?	403
60—64	1 262	564	698	386	157	178	541
65—69	614	267	347	194	78	73	269
70—74	429	143	286	106	53	37	233
75 & ov	311	108	203	91	55	17	148
Age not tated							••
				URBAN			
All Ag s	**16 605**	**7 466**	**9 139**	**3 805**	**4 746**	**3 661**	**4,393**
Under 1 ye r	485		485		250		235
1—4	1 993		1 993		974		1 019
5—9	2 060	0	2 040	9	998	11	1 042
10—14	1 837	152	1 685	35	927	117	758
15—19	1 677	719	958	169	734	550	224
20—24	1 507	1 088	419	431	352	657	67
25—29	1 384	1 ?29	155	599	107	630	48
30—34	1 203	1 060	143	536	77	524	66
35—39	1 045	916	129	515	46	401	83
40—44	1 000	8?0	180	479	52	341	128
45—49	668	510	158	3?3	41	187	117
50—54	637	430	207	3?0	47	110	160
55—59	337	209	128	141	33	68	95
60—64	370	167	203	129	51	38	[illegible]
65—69	156	70	86	59	21		
70—74	140	47	93	36	20		
75 & ove	106	9	77	24	16		
Ag not tated							

V—Number of Births in Sample Households by

State & D trict	Number of Mothers				Persons (TOTAL)			
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C. V—VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MADHYA PRADESH—								
Total	**2 491**	**1,260**	**371**	**860**	**2,507**	**1 271**	**373**	**863**
Rural	**1 994**	**1 215**	**362**	**417**	**2 009**	**1,226**	**364**	**419**
Urban	**497**	**45**	**9**	**443**	**498**	**45**	**9**	**444**
Sag r—								
T	438	190	60	188	441	191	60	190
R	319	181	60	78	321	182	60	79
U	119	9		110	120	9		111
Chhindwara—								
T	444	273	30	141	446	274	30	142
R	409	271	30	108	411	272	30	109
U	35	2		33	35	2		33
R pur—								
T	661	361	97	203	666	365	98	203
R	495	348	93	54	500	352	94	54
U	166	13	4	149	166	13	4	149
Bhandara—								
T	556	286	59	211	559	289	59	211
R	478	274	58	146	481	277	58	146
U	78	12	1	65	78	12	1	65
Am avati—								
T	392	150	125	117	395	152	126	117
R	293	141	121	31	296	143	122	31
U	99	9	4	86	99	9	4	86

Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

NUMBER OF BIRTHS								WHETHER BIRTH WAS REGISTERED					
Males				Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1 251	**603**	**193**	**455**	**1 256**	**668**	**180**	**408**	**1 087**	**1 092**	**102**	**122**	**62**	**42**
993	**587**	**184**	**222**	**1 016**	**639**	**180**	**197**	**894**	**920**	**55**	**64**	**44**	**32**
258	***16***	***9***	***233***	***240***	***29***		***211***	***193***	***172***	***47***	***58***	***18***	***10***
221	90	37	94	220	101	23	96	203	202	11	13	7	5
167	88	37	42	154	94	23	37	157	146	5	4	5	4
54	2		52	66	7		59	46	56	6	9	2	1
227	125	17	85	219	149	13	57	190	196	30	20	7	3
210	124	17	69	201	148	13	40	176	181	27	18	7	2
17	1		16	18	1		17	14	15	3	2		1
317	164	50	103	349	201	48	100	250	265	40	67	27	17
227	162	46	19	273	190	48	35	203	235	10	24	14	14
90	2	4	84	76	11		65	47	30	30	43	13	3
283	151	1	111	276	138	38	100	264	256	10	12	9	8
240	143	20	77	241	134	38	69	226	224	5	11	9	6
43	8	1	34	35	4		31	38	32	5	1		2
203	73	68	62	192	79	58	55	180	173	11	10	12	9
149	70	64	15	147	73	58	16	132	134	8	7	9	6
54	3	4	47	45	6		*39*	*48*	*39*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

	PRESENT AGE								
	All ages			14 & less			15—24		
Order of Birth	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									TOTAL
All Orders	**2 491**	**9 083**	**6 474**	**10**	**10**	**9**	**1 071**	**2 109**	**1 630**
1st	520	520	466	10	10	9	447	447	399
2nd	492	984	802				342	684	544
3rd	390	1 170	898				182	546	399
4th	323	1 292	934				70	280	193
5th	249	1 245	895				28	140	88
6th	190	1 140	791				2	12	7
7th & above	327	2 732	1 688						
									RURAL
All Orders	**1 994**	**7 248**	**4 988**	**7**	**7**	**6**	**845**	**1 639**	**1,232**
1st	419	419	366	7	7	6	357	357	310
2nd	403	806	641				277	554	428
3rd	313	939	698				140	420	295
4th	253	1 012	712				49	196	132
5th	190	950	653				20	100	60
6th	152	912	604				2	12	7
7th & above	264	2 210	1 314						
									URBAN
All Orders	**497**	**1 835**	**1 486**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**226**	**470**	**398**
1st	101	101	100	3	3	3	90	90	89
2nd	89	178	161				65	130	116
3rd	77	231	200				42	126	104
4th	70	280	222				21	84	61
5th	59	295	242				8	40	28
6th	38	228	187						
7th & above	63	522	374						

Households of Madhya Pradesh State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1952

OF MOTHER

25—34			35—44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1 042	**4 551**	**3 200**	**341**	**2,204**	**1 500**	**27**	**209**	**135**			
61	61	56	2	2	2						
137	274	237	13	26	21						
182	546	434	25	75	62	1	3	3			
212	848	612	40	160	126	1	4	3			
173	865	617	47	235	185	1	5	5			
124	744	517	58	348	245	6	36	22			
153	1 213	727	156	1 358	859	18	161	102			
854	**3 705**	**2 511**	**267**	**1 742**	**1 147**	**21**	**155**	**92**			
53	53	48	2	2	2						
116	232	197	10	20	16						
154	462	357	18	54	43	1	3	3			
171	684	480	32	128	97	1	4	3			
138	690	471	31	155	117	1	5	5			
99	591	391	46	276	187	5	30	19			
123	990	567	128	1 107	685	13	113	62			
188	**846**	**689**	**74**	**462**	**353**	**6**	**54**	**43**			
8	8	8									
21	42	40	3	6	5						
28	84	77	7	21	19						
41	164	132	8	32	29						
35	175	146	16	80	68						
25	150	126	12	72	58	1	6	3			
30	223	160	8	251	174	5	48	40			

VII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households by Economic

State & District	TOTAL NUMBER							
	Persons				Males			
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MADHYA PRADESH—								
Total	**1 440**	**728**	**255**	**457**	**724**	**372**	**131**	**221**
Rural	**1 168**	**704**	**249**	**215**	**598**	**362**	**129**	**107**
Urban	**272**	**24**	**6**	**242**	**126**	**10**	**2**	**114**
Sagar—								
T	290	107	43	140	137	50	26	61
R	201	103	43	55	100	49	26	25
U	89	4		85	37	1		36
Chhindwara—								
T	239	162	21	56	122	82	7	33
R	228	161	21	46	115	81	7	27
U	11	1		10	7	1		6
Raipur—								
T	405	230	66	109	202	118	31	53
R	322	222	64	36	161	115	30	16
U	83	8	2	73	41	3	1	37
Bhandara—								
T	294	167	37	90	148	82	17	49
R	259	162	33	64	132	79	16	37
U	35	5	4	26	16	3	1	12
Amravati—								
T	212	62	88	62	115	40	50	25
R	158	56	88	14	90	38	50	2
U	54	6	...	48	25	2		23

Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

OF DEATHS				WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
716	356	124	236	596	591	83	86	45	39
570	342	120	108	522	486	49	53	27	31
146	14	4	128	74	105	34	33	18	8
153	57	17	79	117	132	12	16	8	5
101	54	17	30	89	87	9	12	2	2
52	3		49	28	45	3	4	6	3
117	80	14	23	103	100	13	12	6	5
113	80	14	19	97	96	12	12	6	5
4			4	6	4	1			
203	112	35	56	149	149	40	38	13	16
161	107	34	20	141	134	14	14	6	13
42	5	1	36	8	15	26	24	7	3
146	85	20	41	127	129	15	11	6	6
127	83	17	27	115	112	11	10	6	5
19	2	3	14	12	17	4	1	...	1
97	22	38	37	100	81	3	9	12	7
68	18	38	12	80	57	3	5	7	6
29	4		25	20	24	..	4	5	1

VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Madhya Pradesh S… by Sex and Age at Death, 1952

Age Group	NUMBER OF DEATHS — Total			Rural			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Ages	1 410	724	716	1 168	598	570	272
Under 1 year	251	137	114	238	129	109	13
1—4	358	178	180	277	134	143	81
5—9	76	43	33	61	34	27	15
10—14	29	18	11	20	14	6	9
15—19	47	16	31	34	13	21	13
20—24	59	20	39	45	17	28	14
25—29	48	15	33	38	12	6	10
30—34	48	19	29	35	14	21	13
35—39	46	22	24	38	21	17	8
40—44	52	27	25	40	23	17	12
45—49	37	24	13	9	19	10	8
50—54	72	44	28	55	37	18	17
55—59	42	25	17	3	19	13	10
60—64	97	46	51	77	38	39	20
65—69	45	24	21	39	19	0	6
70—74	54	27	27	44	24	0	10
75 & over	76	38	38	63	30	33	13
Age not stated	3	1	2	3	1	2	

MADHYA BHARAT

Report on Operations connected with the Improvement of Population Data Madhya Bharat 1952

By

(SHRI RANG LAL *Superintendent of Census Operations*)

This Report is in two parts Part I reviews briefly the existing methods of registration of births and deaths and sets out specific proposals for the reorganization of the system of Registration of vital occurrences Part II reviews briefly the manner in which the Experimental Census of births and deaths was carried out and exhibits in Tabular form the results of that Census

PART I

REGISTRATION OF VITAL OCCURRENCES

2 It appears from the Report of the Director of Health Services that the existing system of registration of births and deaths is not universally enforced throughout the State and that even in registration areas the arrangements for the collection of births and deaths statistics are not satisfactory In Rural areas the village Chowkidar is required to report all vital occurrences The reports are made to the Patwari who maintains a register of births and deaths and sends a monthly return to the Deputy Collector of the district through the Tahsildar concerned The Deputy Collector prepares a consolidated statement and sends it every month to the Deputy Director of Health Services of the Division

3 In towns different systems and different bye laws are in force In some the original reporting agency in the case of births is a parent while in others the midwife or sweeper or both The arrangements for the registration of births and deaths are unsatisfactory even in large Municipal towns The Director s Report as to the agency responsible for the reporting of deaths in urban areas is silent All that is known is that generally the responsibility has been laid either on members of the family of the deceased or on sweepers or on both Municipalities with a population of 30 000 and over submit their returns of births and deaths every week and smaller Municipalities every month to the Deputy Director of Health Services send every month consolidated statements of births and deaths for their Division to the Director of Health Services

4 The statistics of births and deaths are not published by the Health Department only those of towns having a population of 30 000 and over are sent to the Director General of Health Services Government of India and are published by him along with the figures for the other States in the weekly report on vital statistics Monthly statements of vital statistics are also sent to the Economic and Development Adviser Madhya Bharat who publishes the information in the Statistical Bulletins of his Department

5 The Sample inquiry recently carried out by me and the statistics actually collected for the last three years by the Health Department show that the standard of registration in Madhya Bharat is very low and that the statistics produced are entirely unreliable and tantalisingly deficient at critical points

Existing Provisions

6 Provisions for the collection of vital statistics in rural areas have been made in the the Madhya Bharat Panchayat Act (Act XXXXVIII of 1949) Section 33 of this Act provides that it shall be the duty of every *Kendra Panchayat* to arrange for the registration of births deaths and marriages in the villages within its jurisdiction *provided that it can find adequate funds for the purpose* Section 35 of the same Act imposes a similar duty on a Mandal (District) Panchayat in respect of the collection of essential statistical data But in this case also the performance of this duty is subject to the availability of funds Panchayats established under this Act started functioning in 1950 51 but no Panchayat has so far been able to do anything in this direction

7 For the registration of births and deaths in urban areas provisions have been made in the bye laws of some Municipalities but nowhere except perhaps in the Indore city are these provisions rigorously enforced In the new Municipalities Bill which is about to become Law the following provisions have been made

I

It shall be the duty of every Municipality to make reasonable and adequate provisions (i) for the following matters within the Municipal limits under its authority namely

* * * *

(*b*) Registering births marriages and deaths

* * * *

[Section 65]

II

A Municipality may from time to time with the previous sanction of the Government in the case of a city Municipality and of the Inspector General of Municipalities in the case of a I or II class Municipality make bye laws not inconsistent with this Act and may from time to time alter or rescind them

* * * *

(*h*) For the registration of births deaths and marriages within the Municipality and for enforcing the supply of such information as may be necessary to make such registration effective

* * * *

provided always that the Municipality may with the previous sanction of the Government prescribe a fine not exceeding Rs 500 for every infringement of any such bye law as well as for recurring infringement of any one bye-law by a particular individual or party

[Section 46 (i)]

8 The provisions made in the Panchayat Act are of a permissive and hesitant character and are therefore r securing complete registration of births

and deaths Provisions made in the Municipal Bill are also defective because even if all the Municipalities do all they can to secure complete registration of vital events the system will not be uniform and the data collected will vary from place to place as regards details The first thing to do therefore is to give the whole subject of vital registration a standing by enacting a separate law for the purpose as has been done by many other States Such Act should provide among other things for

(i) Compulsory reporting of vital occurrences by certain persons

(b) Penalties for failures to report by such persons

(c) Establishment of Registration Offices at convenient places

(d) Appointment of Registration Officers and

(e) Prescribing forms for the collection of required data on births and deaths

9 The draft of a Bill is appended for the consideration of the Government It is recommended that in rural areas the unit of Registration should be the area within the jurisdiction of a village Panchayat that the Registrar should be the Secretary of the village Panchayat and that the Secretary of the *Kendra* Panchayat should be the Supervising Registrar The latter officer should be required to supervise the work of the Registrar and to prepare and submit to the Chief Registration Officer of the district all statements required by him The Chief Registration Officer should be the Electoral Registration Officer of the district appointed under Section 22 of the Representation of the People Act 1950

10 The Chief Electoral Officer of the State should be the Deputy Registrar General and he should be empowered to exercise such powers and functions as the Government may from time to time delegate to him This officer should also be the Ex-officio Secretary to the Government and should be authorised to correspond direct with the Registrar General India

PART II

Results of Experimental Census of Births and Deaths

11 With a view to arriving at some estimate of the birth and death rates about which we know next to nothing at present an Experimental Census of births and deaths was taken on a sample basis in conjunction with the preparation of Electoral Rolls and the revision of the National Register of Citizens All these three operations were carried out under my supervision by the staff appointed for the preparation of the Electoral Rolls

12 The Census of births and deaths was confined to areas selected for the intensive revision of Rolls that is to say to areas in which Rolls were prepared *de novo* by means of house to house enquiry For such revision of the Rolls Government selected one fifth area of each district in addition to the towns of Gwalior Indore Ujjain and Ratlam The areas selected were these

I Town Ar as	II Other Areas	
	Con t tuency	Dist ct
1	2	3
(1) Lashkar Con t tue cy	(1) P hho Bhand	G d
(2) G al or C t tu ncy	(2) Ghat on	G rd
(3) Mora Const tu ncy	(3) Bh nd	Bh nd
(4) Ind e C ty A Const tuency	(4) M ena	Morena
(5) Indore C ty B Con t tuency	(5) Ka era	Sl ivpuri
(6) Indore C ty C Co t tuency	(6) Goona	Goona
(7) Indo C ty D Const tuency	(7) Rajgarh	Rajgarh
(8) Ujj in C ty C n t tuency	(8) Basoda	Bh lsa
(9) Ujjain Teh l Constit ency and	(9) Shajapu	Sh j pur
(10) Ratl m C ty Const tu ncy	(10) Bagli	Dewas
	(11) Sitamau	Mandsa r
	(12) Sardarpur	Dhar
	(13) Jhabua	Jhabua
	(14) Khargone	Nima
	(15) Banwani	Nimar

13 The Census covered approximately one per cent of the households in the areas selected The house holds were selected on a random basis from the copies of the National Register of Citizens prepared at the time of the 1951 population Census Instructions in regard to the abstraction of sample households were issued to the Deputy Collectors who were made responsible for the Experimental Census of births and deaths In the case of cities every 100th house came under this sample and in rural areas the sample included every 20th village and every 5th household of each village selected For pur poses of this Census the twelve months between Diwali period was fixed The Census thus covered the period from 30/10/51 to 18/10/1952 and every householder was required to state the number of births or deaths that had taken place during this period It was explained to the Enumerators that for purposes of the Experimental Census a birth in the case of a wife who had gone to her parent s house or elsewhere for confinement should be treated as having occurred in the wife s husband s house hold Similarly deaths that took place in hospitals or elsewhere were to be treated as occurring in the sample households In order to prevent the size of the sample from being unduly diminished changes in residence of households were ignored and new household that had come in place of the sample household were treated as sample household for the purposes of the Census Simi larly in case the house containing the sample household was found to be empty at the time of the Census the house next to the sample household was substituted Thus the size of the sample was kept at roughly 1 per cent of the households in the selected areas at the time of the 1951 Census Actually one household in every 368 came under the sample

14 For the presentation of the results of the Census 8 Tables were prescribed by the Registrar General India It will appear from the Tables that of the 733 births *occurring in the sample household only 189 and of the* 419 deaths occurring in the sample households only 116 are reported to have been registered

15 The size of the sample is small and the areas selected are not representative of the whole district and therefore any conclusions drawn from the figures as to particular details such as birth and death rates for small areas must be highly speculative

16 According to the results of the Experimental Census the birth and death rates for the State as a whole and its Natural Divisions are as shown in the Table below This Table also shows the birth and death rates calcula ted on the basis of the figures supplied by the Health Department The period covered by the Census is from 30/10/1951 to 18/10/1952 and that for which figures have been supplied by the Health Department is from *1/11/1951 to 31/10/1952*

State & Natural Division	Birth and death rates per 1,000 of population calculated on the basis of			
	Results of the Experimental Census		Figures supplied by the Health Department	
	Birth	Death	Birth	Death
1	2	3	4	5
State	33.0	18	10.4	6.5
Lowland	28.3	13.5	7.9	3.1
Plateau	34.7	[illegible]	1 0	8.1
Hill	36	19.7	8	5

The Madhya Bharat Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953

An Act for Registering Births and Deaths

PREAMBLE

Whereas it is expedient to provide the means for a complete register of births and deaths

It is hereby enacted as follows -

Power to direct registration of births and deaths and define area

1 The Government may at any time by a notification published in the Official Gazette, direct that all births and deaths or all births or all deaths occurring within the limits of any area after a certain date to be named in such notification shall be registered and for that purpose may define the limits of such area

From and after such date this Act shall apply to the whole of the area so defined

Magistrate may divide area into registration units and may appoint registrars

2 The Magistrate of the district may for the purpose of such registration divide any such area into such and so many registration units as he may think fit and may appoint one or more persons to be registrars of births or of deaths or of births and deaths within such registration unit and may at any time for sufficient reason dismiss any such registrar and may fill up any vacancy in the office of registrar

Magistrate to publish list of registrars

The Magistrate shall cause to be published a list containing the name and place of office of every registrar in the area and specifying the hours of the day during which such registrar shall attend at his office for the purpose of registration

Every registrar to have an office within his registration unit

3 Every registrar shall have an office within the registration unit of which he is appointed registrar and shall cause his name with the addition of registrar of births (or of deaths or of births and deaths according to his appointment) for the registration unit for which he is so appointed and notice of the hours during which he will attend for the purpose of registration to be affixed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his office

Magistrate to have register books prepared and numbered

4 The Magistrate shall cause to be prepared a sufficient number of register books for making entries of all births or deaths or both according to such forms as the Government may from time to time sanction and the pages of such books shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end and every place of entry shall be also numbered progressively from the beginning to the end of the book and every entry shall be divided from the following entry by a line

Registrar to inform himself of and register births and deaths

5 Every registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth or of every death, or of both according to his appointment which shall happen in his registration unit and shall register as soon as conveniently may be after the event without fee or reward the particulars required to be registered according to the forms mentioned in the last preceding section touching every such birth or every such death as the case may be which shall not have been already registered

Chaukidar to obtain particulars and to report to registrar

6 Every chaukidar or other village watchman in any area to which this Act shall apply or where there is no chaukidar or other village watchman such person as the Magistrate may appoint shall be required to report every birth or death occurring within his beat to such registrar and at such periods as the Magistrate may direct

He shall obtain in writing if possible and if it is impossible for him to obtain in writing he shall obtain verbally from any person who is bound to give information of the birth or death all particulars which are required to be known and registered and he shall report such particulars to the registrar

Penalty for neglect

Any chaukidar or other village watchman or other person so appointed who wilfully or negligently refuses or omits to produce such writing if any or to report such birth or death shall be punishable at the discretion of the Magistrate with fine which may extend to two rupees

Persons bound to give information of birth

7 The father or mother of every child born within such area or in case of the death illness absence or inability of the father and mother the midwife assisting at the birth of such child shall within eight days next after the day of every such birth give information either personally or in writing to the registrar of the registration unit or by means of the chaukidar or other village watchman or other person as provided in the last preceding section according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child

Penalty for neglect

Any person who refuses or neglects to give any information which it is his duty to give under this section shall be punishable at the discretion of the Magistrate with fine which may extend to five rupees

Provided that not more than one person shall be punishable at the discretion of the Magistrate for such refusal or neglect to give information

Persons bound to give information of death

8 The nearest male relative of the deceased present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of any person dying within such area or in the absence of any such relative the occupier of the

house or if the occupier be the person who shall have died some male inmate of the house in which such death shall have happened shall within eight days next after the day of such death give information either personally or in writing to the registrar of the registration unit or by means of the chaukidar or other village watchman or other person as provided in section 6 according to the best of his knowledge and belief of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such persons

Provided that no persons shall be bound to give the name of any female relative

Penalty for neglect

Any person who refuses or neglects to give any information which it is his duty to give under this section shall be punishable at the discretion of the Magistrate with fine which may extend to five rupees

Provided that not more than one person shall be punishable for such refusal or neglect to give information

Penalty for registrar refusing to register

9 Any registrar who refuses or neglects to register any birth or death occurring within his registration unit which he is bound to register within a reasonable time after he shall have been duly informed thereof or demands or accepts any fee or reward or other gratification as a consideration for making such registry shall be punishable at the discretion of the Magistrate with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each such refusal or neglect

Penalty for wilfully giving false information

10 Whoever wilfully makes or causes to be made for the purpose of being inserted in any register of births or deaths any false statement touching any of the particulars required to be known and registered shall be punishable at the discretion of the Magistrate with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees

Municipality under Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act may arrange for keeping register of births or deaths or both

11 In any place to which the Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act shall have been extended the Municipal Commissioner or the Chief Executive Officer (as the case may be) arrange for keeping a register of all births or of all deaths or of all births and deaths occurring within the Municipality

With effect from the date fixed by the Commissioner or the Chief Executive Officer (as the case may be) of a Municipality all the provisions of this Act shall be deemed to apply to the Municipality concerned and the Municipal Commissioner or the Chief Executive Officer (as the case may be) of such Municipality shall be authorised to provide out of the Municipal funds for the employment of a sufficient number of Registrars and for the expenditure necessary for the maintenance of such registers and shall exercise all the powers of a Magistrate under this Act

Magistrate may depute subordinate Magistrate to discharge his functions

12 The Magistrate of a registration unit may depute any subordinate Magistrate to exercise the powers and to perform the duties vested in the Magistrate by this Act within such registration unit or any part thereof

Report on the Experimental Census of Births and Deaths, Madhya Bharat, 1953

By

(SHRI DAYA RAM GUPTA D puty Chief Electoral Officer)

Purpose of the enquiry

1 This enquiry is a part of the scheme of the Improve ment of Population Data and was first conducted in the year 1952 on the recomm ndation of the Government of India One of the purpose of the enquiry was to arrive at some estimate of the birth and death rates about which we have no authentic statistics so far due to incomplete regis tration of vital events The report on the 1952 enquiry was submitted to the Registrar General India and the Chief Secretary Madhya Bharat Government on 30th Sep tember 1953 by Shri Rang Lal who was appointed as the Officer on Special Duty for the purpose of carrying out the enquiry The enquiry to which the report relates is second in succession and was undertaken under the orders of the Madhya Bharat Government communicated through the Law Depart ment s letter No 1899 VI 341/53 dated the 16th September 1953

Scope of the enquiry

2 (*a*) As on the previous occasion the 1953 enquiry was also confined to the areas selected for the intensive revision of the electoral rolls These were the following

Exclus vely Urb n A a	Othe Areas: Constituency	Othe Areas: Distr t
1	2	3
1 La hk r Const tu n y	1 Laha	Bhind
2 Gwal or Const tu n y	2 Jou a	Morena
3 Mora Con t tu ncy (Urban)	3 Pichhore North	Shivpuri
4 Ujjain C ty Const tuency	4 Chachaura	Goona
Ujj n T hs l Con tituency (U b n portion)	5 Kurwa	Bhil a
	6 N rsingarh	Rajgarh
6 Indore City A } Con t tuenc es (Urban p t on only)	7 Shaj pur	Shaj pur
7 Indore City B }	8 Khategaon	Dewa
8 Indore City C }	9 Ba nagar	Ujja n
9 Indore City D }	10 Mhow	Ind e
	11 N emucl	M nd au
	12 Mandsaur South	M nd ur
	13 Ratlam Tahs l	Ratl m
	14 Sa l n	Ratlam
	15 Dha Badn wa	Dhar
	16 J bat	Jhabua
	17 S ndhwa	N mar

Thus out of 79 Constituencies this Census was carried out in 20 Constituencies and parts of 6 Constituencies

(*b*) The Census as in 1952 was taken on random sample basis but its scope was widened in the 1953 enquiry by extending the size of the sample by five times i e from 1/100 to 1/20 This enlargement of the sample was considered necessary because the former sample was too small to give any reliable result for smaller units i e Districts etc and for all the characters investigated e g causes of deaths etc As a result of this expansion of the sample one household out of every 77 households in the State came in under the present enquiry as com pared with 1 in 368 in the year 1952

Method of the enquiry

3 The enquiry was conducted by the staff of the Dis trict Election Office by visiting every household coming into the sample and recording the particulars about the inhabitants of the households and the births and deaths which had occurred in the sample households during the mid Dewali period i e between 18th October 1952 and

8th November 1953 Comprehensive and detailed instructions for drawing the sample filling in of the enumeration forms and the tabulation and compilation of the statistics were issued from the Election and Electoral Department together with necessary forms required for the purpose

The Statistics

4 (*a*) The results of the enquiry have been tabulated and compiled in the following seven tables attached to this report

Table I Total number of Births and Deaths by Social Groups

Table II Age Sex and Marital Status of the Sample Household Population

Table III Number of Births in Sample House holds by Social Groups and their Registration

Table IV Number of Deaths in Sample House holds by Social Groups and Regis tration

Table V Number of children born and sur viving to Mothers in Sample House holds by order of Births and present age of Mothers

Table VI Number of Deaths in Sample House holds by Sex and Age of the Deceased

Table VII Deaths classified according to the Causes of Death

(*b*) The above Tables differ considerably from those prepared in 1952 The change in the Table form has been made with a view to make the best use of all the information collected and also with the intention that some important statistics may be exhibited social group wise i e for the Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes and the rest

Accuracy of Statistics

5 Before proceeding to discuss the statistics of this Experimental Census a word of caution seems to be necessary about the accuracy of the statistics As is obvious the results cannot be cent per cent accurate firstly because the sample was not wholly random because the Constituencies in which the enquiry was conducted were not selected by random process but were chosen from the administrative point of view and secondly even in random samples there are the usual sampling errors Another factor affecting the accuracy of the statistics was that this enquiry was voluntary and there was no legal obligation on the persons under investiga tion to give true and accurate information There are also certain other sources of inaccuracy such as inadver tent mistakes in giving and recording information ignor ance of the informants and lack of proper care on the part of the enumerating agency

Household and Household Population which has been investigated

6 According to the 1951 Census there are in Madhya Bharat 1 594 584 households and 7 870 735 household population The number of households and the population which came under investigation are 20 746 and 106 755 respectively which comes to about 1 3 and 1 4 per cent respectively The following table shows the investigated population of each social group and its ratio to the total State Population of that group —

TABLE—1

S l Gr up	Popul t on in 1951	P pul t n in vestig ted	P centag of investig ted p pu l t on to total
1		3	5
S h duled Castes	1 323 881	16 64	1 3
Schedul d T bes	1 060 812	19 157	1 8
Oth rs	5 569 461	70 956	1 3
Total	**7 954 154**	**106 755**	**1 3**

Thus it will be een that the sample is fairly represen tative of all the populations except that of Scheduled Tribes which has an excess representation owing to the inclusion of three Tribal constituencies in the sample

Crude Birth and Death rates

7 (*a*) In the 106 755 sample population there have occurred 3 265 Births and 1 651 Deaths during the mid Dewali period of about a year and there fore the crude Birth and Death rates come to 30 6 and 15 5 per thousand respectively as compared with 33 0 and 18 8 per thousand respectively in the year 1952 Further analysis of the figures discloses that there is considerable difference between the figures of exclusi vely urban areas and those of the other areas and also between those of the different social groups The table given below exhibits these differences —

TABLE—2

R t	Soc l G ps				
	S hed l d C tes	S h duled T ibe	Others	Other a as	Urban ar as
1	2	3	4	5	6
B rth Rate	34 4	35 5	28 3	31 9	21 8
D th Rat	16 5	18 7	14 4	18 9	7 2

From these figures we can draw two broad conclusions viz (1) that both Birth and Death rates are high in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in comparison with others (2) that in the city areas both these rates are considerably low

(b) Here it may be mentioned that the Birth and Death rates are lower in cities everywhere due to low proportion of females better medical facilities etc

(c) The Birth and Death rates in other areas are considerably high in comparison with the urban areas Birth rate in other areas being 34 9 per thousand and Death rate 18 9

(d) If we examine the figures district wise then it is found that the highest Birth rate of 52 9 per thousand is found in Pichhore North Constituency of Shivpuri District followed by 50 5 per thousand in Dhar Badnawar Constituency of Dhar District Ratlam Tahsil and Sailana Constituencies also have a Birth rate of above 40 per thousand

(e) The Death rate is highest in Kurwai Constituency of Bhilsa District being 31 5 per thousand Next comes Shujalpur Constituency of Shajapur District with 30 5 per thousand

Multiple Births and Still Births

8 The number of mothers who gave births to twins was 26 Out of 52 children born to these 26 mothers 21 were males and 31 females Out of 26 cases of multiple births the age of the mothers in 7 cases was between 15 to 24 years in 14 cases between 25 to 34 years and in 5 cases between 35 to 44 years The reported cases of still births are only 4 and it seems that the information in this respect has been suppressed

Births by Sex

9 Out of 3 265 births recorded in sample households 1 634 were boys and 1 631 girls In other words there were 1 002 male births to 1000 female births This indicates that at birth the number of girls is almost equal to the number of boys and it is in subsequent years that owing to high Death rate in the female children their ratio declines The result of this enquiry and the observation made above is supported also by the 1951 Census figures and the age return of the sample population of this experimental census which show that in the first year of age the ratio of male and female children is almost equal and that the female ratio begins to decline after the fourth year

Births by Sex and Social Groups

10 If we examine the figures of births by social groups we find that in Scheduled Castes there were 287 male births against 284 female births, in Scheduled Tribes 339 against 338 and in other Castes the number of male and female births was 1008 and 1 009 respectively

Registration of Births

11 In this enquiry a question was put to every householder having a birth or death requiring him to state whether such birth or death had been registered with the authority concerned The reply was required in Yes or No or Not known The tabulation of these replies shows that out of 3 265 reported births only 1 276 or 39 per cent have been registered In 1 826 or 56 per cent cases the birth was not got registered and in 163 or 5 per cent cases the respondants were not sure whether the registration had been effected or not This clearly indicates that the registration is defective to the extent of more than 60 per cent

Deaths by Sex

12 Out of 1 651 deaths occurring in sample households 830 were male deaths and 821 female deaths Though the absolute figures of female deaths are fewer by 9 than the male deaths yet in fact the Death rate is higher among women than in men In the sample household population there are 55 321 males and 51 434 females and therefore the Death rate per thousand of population in the case of males comes to 15 while that of females to 16 Female Death rate is highest among the Scheduled Tribes where there are 184 female deaths as against 175 male deaths

Registration of Deaths

13 As in the case of births registration of deaths is also defective and to the same extent Here also the registration is only 39 per cent

Deaths by Age

14 (a) Table VI appended to this report gives the details as regards the age of the persons deceased The information contained therein is very important and therefore require a detailed study From this Table it will be seen at a glance that of all the deaths a little less than half or to be more exact 46 per cent deaths occur in the age group 0 to 4 i e among children of under 5 years of age Death rate is also high beyond the age of 60

(b) We also find that out of every 16 babies born one dies before completing first year of its age Next age period i e of 1 to 4 years also has a very high rate of mortality and 1 child out of every twenty dies in this period

(c) When we take male and female death figures separately it is noticed that the Death-rate is higher in the females between the ages 5—34 in comparison with the male Death rate As regards the adult females the reason of this high death rate is obviously the deaths *occurring in child births*

Causes of Death

15 (a) An attempt was this time made to compile the statistics relating to the causes of death but the information collected in this respect cannot be accepted on its face value because it has been found very difficult in certain cases to diagnose the real cause of death In rural areas in a very large number of cases the cause is given in very vague terms

(b) A reference to Table VII will show that the largest number of deaths have been due to malarial and other fevers The next largest diseases are Pneumonia and Tuberculosis Of the epidemics Cholera has taken a toll of 54 lives and Small pox 77 Women dying in Child birth and due to Septic fever number 26 Accidents are responsible for only 11 deaths

(c) The following summary table gives the number

of deaths due to a particular cause and the percentage of such deaths to total deaths —

TABLE—

Name of Diseas	No of d aths	Percentage of total deaths
1	2	3
1 Fever	393	23 8
2 Pneum n a	229	13 9
3 Mala a	132	8 0
4 Rick ts	83	5 0
5 Tub cul is	83	5 0
6 Small pox	77	4 7
7 Typh id	6	3 9
8 Asthama	6	3 9
9 Chol a	54	3 3
10 Dy entery	49	3 0
11 Old g	47	2 8
12 Fever and Cough	44	2 7
13 Broncho Pneum a	39	2 4
14 D arrhoe	24	1 5
15 D l v ry C ses	18	1 0
16 F ve and Dy ent ry	17	1 0
17 Influ za	15	0 9

From this it will be clear that the above 17 causes were responsible for more than 87 per cent of all the deaths

(*d*) From the above figures and Table VII appended to this report it will also be seen that various infectious diseases take a very heavy toll of life High number of child deaths from Rickets and Small pox and women deaths during child birth are also note worthy

Total number of Children Born and Surviving

16 (*a*) During the present Census a few questions were asked in respect of all the mothers who had given birth to a child during the period under enquiry These questions were (1) Age of the mother when the child was born (2) Number of children born alive to mother (including present birth) (3) Number of children alive at present and (4) number of those who have died The result of this enquiry have been compiled and are contained in Table V appended herewith The information contained therein is very important

(*b*) The most significant fact which has come out of this enquiry is that the married women who remain alive upto the age of 45 years give birth to 6 5 children during whole of their child bearing period Out of these children 1 9 or say 2 predecease their mother and 4 6 remain alive The results of a similar enquiry conducted in Madhya Pradesh and Travancore Cochin at the time of the last Census as contained in the 1951 Census Report of India (Census of India 1951 Volume I Part I A Page 85) are given below for the sake of comparison

TABLE—4

State & Division	Child birth index	Child survived index	Child loss index
1	2	3	4
Madhya Bharat	6 5	4 6	1 9
Travancore Cochin	6 6	4 6	2 0
East Madhya Pradesh	6 1	3 6	2 5
North West Madhya Pradesh	6 3	3 6	2 7
South West Madhya Pradesh	6 6	3 6	3 0

These figures indicate that with a slight difference the child birth index is the same in all the three States and it is the loss and survival index that differs considerably from that in Madhya Pradesh

(*c*) Viewed from the point of highest number of children born to a mother it is found that a mother aged 45 years and over has given birth to 17 children of whom 9 are alive Next are two mothers one each in age group 35—44 and 45 and over who have given births to 15 children each But in one case merely two children survived while in the other the number of surviving children is five

(*d*) Other interesting features of the enquiry are —

(i) There are 16 mothers who have given birth to their first child at the age of 14 years or less

(ii) There is a mother below 25 years of age who has given birth to 9 children of whom 6 are surviving

(iii) There is a mother aged 31 years to whom 12 children have been born and all but one are alive

(iv) There is another mother aged 32 giving birth to 10 children and has lost none

(v) On the other hand there are cases in which 10 or more children have been born to a mother but only one or two are alive

Conclusions

17 Broadly speaking the conclusions which we can draw from this enquiry are —

(*a*) That both Birth and Death rates are on a decline and latter more rapidly than the former and consequently the population is increasing at a faster rate than heretofore The annual rate of natural increase is estimated to be between 1 4 and 1 6 per cent

(*b*) That early step are needed to improve the registeration of Births and Deaths which is defective to the extent of about 60 percent at present and is therefore not very useful

TABLES, 1952

I-A—Area, Households, Population and Registered

State & District		Area (in square miles)	Number of households	POPU Persons
1		2	3	4
MADHYA BHARAT	**Total**	**46 478**	**1,594,584**	**7,954 154**
	Rural		**1,300 565**	**6,512,923**
	Urban		**294 019**	**1 441 231**
Bhind	T	1 084	99 460	527 978
	R		94 593	503 918
	U		4 867	24 060
Gird	T	2 027	103 922	530 299
	R		54 457	282 341
	U		49 465	247 958
Morena	T	4 450	122 465	633 581
	R		114 200	595 068
	U		8 265	38 513
Shivpuri	T	4 041	97 245	476 092
	R		92 755	454 205
	U		4 490	21 887
Goona	T	4 264	97 994	478 810
	R		86 438	422 354
	U		11 556	56 456
Bhilsa	T	1 976	63 187	293 023
	R		56 910	264 968
	U		6 277	28 055
Rajgarh	T	2 377	90 784	427 523
	R		81 778	386 373
	U		9 006	41 150
Shajapur	T	2 325	93 224	433 216
	R		86 159	398 448
	U		7 065	34 768
Ujjain	T	2 313	113 608	544 260
	R		77 286	368 029
	U		36 322	176 231
Indore	T	1 563	121 654	596 622
	R		47 583	236 069
	U		74 071	360 553
Dewas	T	2 761	74 440	345 306
	R		67 512	311 817
	U		6 928	33 489
Mandsaur	T	4 160	127 375	636 915
	R		105 475	515 241
	U		21 900	121 674
Ratlam	T	1 686	78 197	383 894
	R		54 649	271 601
	U		23 548	112 293
Dhar	T	3 183	100 261	505 268
	R		91 047	462 361
	U		9 214	42 907
Jhabua	T	2 535	67 632	382 673
	R		66 069	374 934
	U		1 563	7 739
Nimar	T	5 133	143 136	758 694
	R		123 654	665 196
	U		19 482	93 498

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951

LATION

Males	Females	Registration population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
5	6	7	8	9
4 133 075	3 821 079	7 870 735	10 4	6 5
3,376 348	3 136 575	6 443,357	8 5	5 5
756 727	684 504	1 427,378	19 0	11 3
286 499	241 479	524 757	5 6	2 5
273 325	230 593	501 197	5 1	2 2
13 174	10 886	23 560	16 9	8 5
280 416	249 883	5 6 085	10 7	3 2
149 451	132 890	280 760	6 3	2 6
130 965	116 993	245 325	15 8	3 9
342 594	290 987	628 861	7 5	3 6
321 936	273 132	590 769	5 6	3 0
20 658	17 855	38 092	37 6	13 4
249 468	226 624	473 660	9 2	4 5
238 063	216 142	452 184	8 1	4 3
11 405	10 482	21 476	31 6	8 9
249 491	?29 319	475 708	10 7	7 9
220 81	20? 073	419 715	9 3	7 6
29 10	27 246	55 993	21 7	10 1
152 687	140 336	290 230	11 9	8 2
137 929	127 039	262 349	11 3	8 4
14 758	13 297	27 881	17 6	6 1
222 228	205 295	424 842	12 9	8 1
201 322	185 051	384 070	12 4	7 7
20 906	20 244	40 772	18 1	12 2
220 316	212 900	430 352	18 1	10 3
202 571	195 877	39? 777	17 4	9 8
17 745	17 023	34 575	26 3	15 0
78 833	265 427	534 861	4 5	4 1
186 367	181 662	360 155	3 5	2 8
92 466	83 765	174 706	6 7	6 9
314 069	282 553	587 984	20 8	14 4
119 838	116 231	230 585	15 7	12 4
194 231	166 322	357 399	24 0	15 7
176 143	169 163	340 872	8 1	4 5
158 962	152 855	307 456	5 4	3 4
17 181	16 308	33 416	32 9	15 0
326 395	310 520	627 837	12 2	8 8
264 191	251 050	507 068	12 1	8 4
62 204	59 470	120 769	13 0	10 4
195 221	188 673	379 532	8 7	7 7
137 246	134 355	268 360	4 7	3 3
57 975	54 318	111 172	18 6	18 3
257 455	247 813	490 078	3 0	2 2
235 319	227 042	447 918	1 3	1 0
22 136	20 771	42 160	20 9	14 6
196 327	186 346	381 742	10 1	8 0
192 60	182 574	374 154	9 7	7 7
3 967	3 772	7 588	33 6	26 4
384 933	373 761	753 334	11 6	6 8
337 187	328 009	660 840	10 6	6 1
47 746	45 75?		18 9	11 7

NOTE Registration data (cols 7 8 and 9) relates to

II—Distribution of Population in Madhya Bharat

Age Group	Persons				Males
	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
					TOTAL
All Ages	**787 857**	**385 098**	**333 793**	**68 966**	**410,579**
Under 1 year	26 952		26 95?		13 530
1—4	77 888		77 888		38 475
5—14	199 160	22 789	175 872	499	103 360
15—24	143 543	102 579	38 325	2 639	72 378
25—34	132 806	117 182	8 15?	7 472	69 766
35—44	94 380	77 868	2 829	13 683	52 765
45—54	59 688	40 605	1 532	17 551	33 635
55—64	33 623	17 091	748	15 784	17 252
65—74	12 967	5 169	223	7 575	6 300
75 & over	5 543	1 682	130	3 731	2 562
Age not stated	1 307	133	1 142	32	556
					RURAL
All Ages	**649 979**	**320 359**	**272 734**	**56 886**	**338,343**
Under 1 year	23 425		23 425		11 647
1—4	64 139		64 139		31 486
5—14	165 604	20 601	144 557	446	86 034
15—24	116,670	85 693	28 782	2 19[illegible]	58 685
25—34	110 017	96 998	6 671	6 348	57 582
35—44	77 706	63 770	2 387	11 549	43 326
45—54	49 277	33 438	1 379	14 460	7 756
55—64	?7 563	14 161	639	12 763	14 282
65—74	10 527	4 242	184	6 101	5 137
75 & over	4 436	1 354	79	3 003	2 037
Age not stated	615	10?	492	21	371
					URBAN
All Ages	**137 878**	**64 739**	**61 059**	**12 080**	**72 236**
Under 1 year	3 527		3 527		1 883
1—4	13 749		13 749		6 989
5—14	33 556	2 188	31 315	53	17 326
15—24	26 873	16 886	9 543	444	13 693
25—34	22 789	20 184	1 481	1 124	12 184
35—44	16 674	14 098	442	2 134	9 439
45—54	10 411	7 167	153	3 091	5 879
55—64	6 060	2 930	109	3 021	2 970
65—74	2 440	927	39	1 474	1 163
75 & over	1 107	328	51	728	525
Age not stated	692	31	650	11	185

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

			Females			
Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
193 330	**195 629**	**21 620**	**377 278**	**191 768**	**138 164**	**47,346**
	13 5 0		13 4??		13 4?2	
	38 475		39 413		39 413	
5 530	97 600	230	95 800	47 259	78 272	269
3 560	33 777	1 041	71 165	65 019	4 548	1 598
59 837	7 027	2 902	63 040	57 345	1 125	4 570
46 093	2 489	4 183	41 615	31 7/5	340	9 500
7 039	1 306	5 290	26 053	13 66	226	12 261
1 282	656	4 314	16 371	4 809	92	11 470
3 701	186	2 413	6 667	1 468	37	5 162
1 ?04	118	1 ?40	2 ?81	478	12	2 491
84	465	7	751	49	677	2
160 686	**159 825**	**17 832**	**311 636**	**159 673**	**112 909**	**39 054**
	11 647		11 778		11 778	
	31 486		3? 653		3? 653	
5 08	80 751	19?	79 5 0	15 514	63 806	?5?
31 ??4	25 965	856	57 985	53 8 9	2 817	1 339
49 5 8	5 637	2 387	52 435	47 440	1 034	3 961
7 7 0	2 088	3 458	34 380	5 990	299	8 091
2? 91	1 169	4 96	21 5 1	11 147	10	10 164
10 115	562	3 605	13 281	4 046	77	9 158
? 9 8	157	2 00?	5 390	1 ?64	27	4 099
944	68	1 0?5	2 399	410	11	1 978
69	295	7	244	33	197	14
32 644	**35 804**	**3 783**	**65 642**	**32 095**	**25 255**	**8 292**
	1 883		1 ?44		1 644	
	6 989		6 760		6 760	
443	16 849	34	16 230	1 74?	14 466	19
5 696	7 812	185	13 180	11 190	1 731	259
10 279	1 90	515	10 605	9 905	91	609
8 313	401	725	7 235	5 785	41	1 409
4 748	137	994	4 53	419	16	2 097
2 167	94	709	3 090	763	15	2 312
723	29	411	1 277	204	10	1 0?3
260	50	215	58?	68	1	13
15	170		507	16	480	11

II—Dıstrıbutıon of Populatıon ın Madhya Bharat

Age Group	Persons: Total	Persons: Marr ed	Persons: Unmarr ed	Persons: Wıdowed	Males: To
1	2	3	4	5	
					TO
All Ag s	**787 857**	**385 098**	**333 793**	**68 966**	**41**
Under 1 year	26 95?		26 95?		
1—4	77 888		77 888		
5—14	199 160	2? 789	175 872	499	
15—24	143 543	102 579	38 325	2 639	
25—34	132 806	117 182	8 152	7 472	
35—44	94 380	77 868	2 829	13 683	
45—54	59 688	40 605	1 532	17 551	
55—64	33 623	17 091	748	15 784	
65—74	12 967	5 169	223	7 575	
75 & over	5 543	1 682	130	3 731	
Age not st ted	1 307	133	1 142	32	
All Age	**649 979**	**320,359**	**272 734**	**56 886**	
Unde 1 ye r	23 425		23 425		
1—4	64 139		64 139		
5—14	165 604	20 601	144 557	446	
15—24	116 670	85 693	28 782	2 195	
34	110 017	96 998	6 671	6 348	
ihaj pu —	77 706	63 770	2 387	11 549	
T R U	49 277	33 438	1 379	14 460	
	27 563	14 161	639	12 763	
Ujja n—	10 527	4 242	184	6 101	
T R U	4 436	1 354	79	3 003	
	615	102	49?	21	
ndo — T R U	**137,878**	**64 739**	**61 059**	**12 0**	
	3,527		3 527		
lewas—			13 749		
T R U		2 188	31 315		
		16 886	9 543		
		184	1 481		
			44?		
			153		

	55					
T R U	160					
	160					
nd ur— T R U						
25—	230	186				
35—44	230	186			1	
45—54						
55—64	151	21	6			41>
65—74	29	21	4			80
	122		2	120	1	535
75 & over	88	78	8	2		275
Age not stated	88	78	8	2		275
		129		1	310	418
		129		1	310	418
			36	90	761	829
			36	30	588	(51
				60	173	178

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

			Females			
Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
193,330	**195 629**	**21 620**	**377 278**	**191 768**	**138 164**	**47,346**
	13 530		13 47?		13 42?	
	38 475		39 413		39 413	
5 530	97 600	230	95 800	17 259	78 272	263
3 560	33 777	1 041	71 165	65 019	4 548	1 598
59 837	7 0?7	2 902	63 040	57 345	1 125	4 570
46 093	2 489	4 183	41 615	31 775	340	9 500
27 039	1 306	5 290	?6 053	13 ?66	226	12 261
1 282	656	4 314	16 371	4 809	9?	11 470
3 701	186	2 413	6 667	1 468	37	5 162
1 204	118	1 240	2 ?81	478	12	2 491
84	165	7	751	49	677	25
160 686	**159,825**	**17 832**	**311 636**	**159 673**	**112 909**	**39 054**
	11 647		11 778		11 778	
	31 486		32 653		32 653	
5 08	80 751	196	79 570	15 514	63 806	259
31 6?4	25 965	856	57 985	53 829	2 817	1 32?
49 5 ?	5 637	2 387	52 435	47 440	1 034	
37 ?0	2 088	3 458	34 380	?5 990	299	
2? 91	1 169	4 296	21 521	11 147	?10	
10 115	56?	3 605	13 281	4 016		
? 9 8	157	2 00	5 390	1 264		
944	68	1 0 5	2 399	410		
69	295	7	?44	33		
32 644	**35 804**	**3 783**	**65 642**			
	1 8?3		1 ?44			
	6 989		6 76?			
443	16 849	34				
5 696	7 812	185				
10 279	1 390	515				
8 313	401	158				
4 748	137					
2 167	0					
723						
260						
154						

							?40 44 696		74 83 121 96 111 69 143 54 38 39
						3 3	1 587 136 1 451		
					77 77	76 76	49 49		2 082
				506 506	14 14	19 19	89 89		83 471 483 403 10
			61 61	56 56	14 9 5	12 7 5	309 11 298		31 9 15 19
	134 134	13 137	234 234	255 255	0 20	14 14			6 53 80 57 9? 34
213 213	156 156	205 05	367 367	358 358					
378 288 90	46? 370 92	383 300 83	367 281 86	00 478 22	459 435 24	98 98			

IV—Age, Sex & Marıtal Status of the Sample Household Populatıon of Madhya Bharat State, 1952

Age Group	POPULATION						
	Persons			M les		Females	
	Total	Ma d	Others	Ma n d	Oth rs	M rried	Others
1	?	3	4	5	6	7	8
				TOTAL			
All Age	**22 296**	**10 429**	**11 867**	**5 00**	**6 508**	**5 229**	**5 359**
I nder 1 Y	648		648		355		293
1 -4	2 635		635		1 346		1 289
5—9	? 958	51	2 907	6	1 564	45	1 343
10—14	2 604	405	2 199	96	1 341	309	8 8
15—19	2 156	1 276	8 0	367	725	909	155
0—24	2 02?	1 66?	360	695	303	967	57
25—29	1 985	1 768	217	844	156	9 4	61
30—34	1 766	1 573	193	832	104	741	89
35—39	1 318	1 1 6	18?	654	80	48?	10?
40—44	1 276	950	276	582	93	363	183
45—49	856	601	255	399	106	20?	149
50—54	761	471	290	321	93	150	197
55—59	376	188	188	124	6?	64	126
60—64	517	198	319	157	80	41	239
65—69	195	71	124	58	36	13	88
70—74	147	44	103	37	40	7	63
75 &	126	35	91	8	4	7	67
Ag n t tat d							
				RURAL			
All Ag s	**13 881**	**6 595**	**7 286**	**3 258**	**4 009**	**3,337**	**3 277**
Und r I Y	472		47?		262		210
1—4	1 667		1 667		849		818
5—9	1 917	48	1 869	4	1 009	44	860
10—14	1 620	352	1 268	86	818	266	450
15—19	1 95	864	4 1	90	378	574	53
0—24	1 200	1 036	164	453	138	583	26
25—29	1 25	1 101	124	512	92	589	32
30—34	1 112	969	14	522	69	447	74
35— 9	834	700	134	387	51	313	83
40—44	773	5 7	186	364	65	223	121
45—49	538	370	168	244	72	126	96
50— 4	420	249	171	167	60	8	111
55—59	226	114	112	70	43	44	69
60—64	305	115	190	85	47	30	143
65—69	112	39	73	34	19	5	54
70—74	85	27	58	2	20	[illegible]	38
75 & o	80	24	56	18	17	6	39
A e not stat d							
				URBAN			
All Ag	**8 415**	**3 834**	**4 581**	**1 942**	**2 499**	**1 892**	**2 082**
Unde 1 Y ar	176		1 f		93		83
1—4	968		968		497		471
5—9	1 041	3	1 038	2	555	1	483
10—14	984	53	931	10	5 3	43	408
15—19	861	412	449	77	347	335	10
20— 4	82?	626	196	24	165	384	31
25—29	760	667	93	33	64	335	29
30—34	654	604	50	310	35	?94	1
35—39	4 4	436	48	67	29	163	19
40—44	453	363	90	218	8	145	6
45—49	318	231	87	155	34	76	53
0—54	341	22?	119	154	33	68	86
55—59	150	74	76	54	19	20	57
t0—64	21	83	129	7	33	11	96
65—69	83	3	51	24	17	8	31
0—74	6	17	45	15	20	2	5
75 & o r	46	11	35	10	7	1	8
Ag n t tated							

V—Number of Births in Sample Households by

State & District	Number of Mothers: Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Persons: Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII
					TOTAL			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MADHYA BHARAT—								
Total	**733**	**433**	**49**	**244**	**736**	**436**	**49**	**244**
Rural	**536**	**410**	**49**	**74**	**538**	**412**	**49**	**74**
Urban	**197**	**23**		**170**	**193**	**24**		**170**
Bhind—								
T	21	13		8	1	13		8
R	12	11		1	12	11		1
U	9	2		7	9	2		7
Gird—								
T	119	80	5	34	120	81	5	34
R	81	66	5	10	81	66	5	10
U	38	14		24	39	15		24
Morena—								
T	76	60	3	12	76	60	3	12
R	76	60	3	12	76	60	3	12
U								
Shivpuri—								
T	39	32	1	6	39	32	1	6
R	39	32	1	6	39	32	1	6
U								
Goona—								
T	35	21	5	8	35	21	5	8
R	26	19	5	2	[illegible]	19	5	2
U	9	2		6	9	2		[illegible]
Bhilsa—								
T	32	19	2	11	32	19	2	11
R	30	18	2	10	30	18	2	10
U	2	1		1	2	1		1
Rajgarh—								
T	22	19	1	2	23	20	1	2
R	22	19	1	2	23	20	1	2
U								
Shajapur—								
T	36	23	4	9	36	23	4	9
R	36	23	4	9	36	23	4	9
U								
Ujjain—								
T	90	27	11	52	90	27	11	5
R	40	24	11	5	40	24	11	5
U	50	3		47	50	3		47
Indore—								
T	76	1		71	76	1		71
R	5			4	5			4
U	71	1		67	71	1		67
Dewas—								
T	27	18	5	3	27	18	5	3
R	27	18	5	3	27	18	5	3
U								
Mandsaur—								
T	39	36		3	39	36		3
R	39	36		3	39	36		3
U								
Ratlam—								
T	19	3	1	15	19	3	1	15
R	5	3	1	1	5	3	1	1
U	14			14	14			14
Dhar—								
T	28	6	2		28	6	2	
R	28	26	2		28	26	2	
U								
Jhabua—								
T	20	20			20	20		
R	20	20			20	0		
U								
Nimar—								
T	54	35	9	10	55	36	9	10
R	50	35	9	6	51	36	9	6
U	4			4	4			4

NOTE Columns 2 6 10 & 14 include figures f un p fied Livelihood Class also

Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

NUMBER OF BIRTHS								WHETHER BIRTH WAS REGISTERED					
Mal				Females				Yes		No		N t known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	M les	F m les	M les	Fe-m l	M les	F males
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
414	**252**	**29**	**127**	**322**	**184**	**20**	**117**	**107**	**82**	**254**	**173**	**59**	**61**
310	**234**	**29**	**45**	**228**	**178**	**20**	**29**	**58**	**44**	**208**	**142**	**46**	**40**
104	**18**		**82**	**94**	**6**		**88**	**49**	**38**	**46**	**31**	**13**	**21**
14	9		5	7	4		3		1	4	4	10	2
9	8		1	3	3					3	2	6	1
5	1		4	4	1		3		1	1	2	4	1
72	55	4	13	48	26	1	21	7	3	44	26	21	19
5	44	4	4	29	2	1	6	6	2	28	18	18	9
20	11		9	19	4		15	1	1	16	8	3	10
39	29	2	7	37	31	1	5	6	5	25	20	8	12
39	29		7	37	31	1	5	6	5	25	20	8	1
22	18		4	17	14	1	2		1	22	16		
22	18		4	17	14	1	2		1	22	16		
22	13	5	3	13	8		5	6	3	16	6		4
16	11	5		10	8		2			16	6		4
6	2		3	3			3	6	3				
22	12	1	9	10	7	1	2	4		16	5	3	4
20	11	1	8	10	7	1	2	2		16	5	3	4
2	1		1					2					
12	10	1	1	11	10		1	6	5	3	5	3	1
12	10	1	1	11	10		1	6	5	3	5	3	1
25	16	1	8	11	7	3	1		2	23		3	1
25	16	1	8	11	7	3	1		2	23	7	3	1
48	15	6	27	42	12	5	25	13	12	31	20	6	8
22	13	6	3	18	11	5	2	4	7	18	11		
[illegible]	2		24	4	1		23	9	5	13	9	6	8
40	1		35	6			36	27	20	15	12		2
4			3	1			1	2		2	1		
36	1		32	35			35	25	20	13	11		2
15	10	3	2	12	8	2	1	11	6	4	6		
15	10	3	2	12	8	2	1	11	6	4	6		
21	19		2	18	17		1	9	5	10	13	2	
21	19		2	18	17		1	9	5	10	13	2	
8		1	7	11	3		8	6	8			2	3
2		1	1	3	3							2	3
6			6	8			8	6	8				
12	12			16	14	2		5	7	7	9		
12	12			16	14	2		5	7	7	9		
7	7			13	13					6	8	1	5
7	7			13	13					6	8	1	5
35	26	5	4	20	10	4			4	28	16		
32	26	5	1	19	10	4			4	25	15		
3			3	1						3	1		

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

	PRESENT AGE								
	All ages			14 & less			15—24		
Order of Birth	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									TOTAL
All Orders	**733**	**2 619**	**1 964**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**[illegible]**	**772**	**606**
1st	148	148	136	2	2	2	125	[illegible]	[illegible]
2nd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	2	2	90	180	150
3rd	132	396	304				63	189	140
4th	119	476	374				31	124	9
5th	87	435	3 9				14	70	55
6th	53	318	234				6	36	26
7th & above	73	604	[illegible]				6	48	29
									RURAL
All Orders	**536**	**1 888**	**1 398**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**239**	**543**	**415**
1st	108	108	96	2		2	88	88	7
2nd	93	[illegible]	154	1			[illegible]	13	107
3rd	96	[illegible]	[illegible]				47	141	99
4th	[illegible]	3 8	253					88	69
5th	69	345	266				8	40	31
6th	40	210	172				4	24	15
7th & above	48	[illegible]	244				4	30	17
									URBAN
All Orders	**197**	**7 1**	**566**				**96**	**229**	**191**
1st	40	40	40				37	37	37
2nd	28	56	51				24	[illegible]	43
3rd	36	108	91				16	48	41
4th	37	148	[illegible]					36	23
5th	18	90	63				6	30	24
6th	13	78	62				2	12	11
7th & above	25	211	138				2	18	12

Households of Madhya Bharat State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1952

OF MOTHER											
25—34			35—44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
293	**1 245**	**921**	**85**	**515**	**366**	**10**	**57**	**45**	**7**	**26**	**22**
18	18	17	2	2	2				1	1	1
27	54	48	1	2	2				2	4	3
61	183	145	5	15	12	3	9	7			
73	292	235	13	52	41				2	8	6
53	265	196	19	95	77	1	5	1			
31	186	136	13	78	56	2	12	10	1	6	6
30	247	144	32	271	176	4	31	27	1	7	6
218	**895**	**660**	**65**	**391**	**279**	**6**	**37**	**26**	**5**	**18**	**14**
15	15	14	2	2	2				1	1	1
24	48	42	1	2	2				1	2	1
47	141	111	1	3	2	1	3	1			
49	196	151	9	36	27				2	8	6
41	205	157	19	95	77	1	5	1			
24	144	103	11	66	49	1	6	5			
18	146	82	2	187	120	3	23	19	1	7	6
75	**350**	**261**	**20**	**124**	**87**	**4**	**20**	**19**	**2**	**8**	**8**
3	3	3									
3	6	6							1	2	2
14	42	34	4	12	10	2	6	6			
24	96	84	4	16	14						
12	60	39									-
7	42	33	2	12	7	1	6	5	1	6	6
12	101	62	10	84	56	1	8	8			

VII—Number of Deaths ın Sample Households by Economic

TOTAL NUMBER

State & D t ct	Persons				Males			
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MADHYA BHARAT—								
Total	**419**	**242**	**25**	**142**	**224**	**127**	**18**	**76**
Ru al	**315**	**234**	**25**	**52**	**173**	**122**	**18**	**32**
U ban	**104**	**8**		**90**	**51**	**5**		**44**
Bh nd—								
T	9	6		1	4	3		1
R	6	5			2	2		
U	3	1		1	2	1		1
G d—								
T	61	36	1	23	33	21	1	10
R	41	34	1	6	23	20	1	2
U	20	2		17	10	1		8
M en								
T	34	24		8	18	14		3
R	34	24		8	18	14		3
U								
Sh pu								
T	30	22		7	19	12		7
P	30	22		7	19	12		7
U								
Goon —								
T	29	21	2	6	14	11	1	2
R	24	20	2	2	12	10	1	1
U	5	1		4	2	1		1
Bh l —								
T	21	9	2	10	13	5	1	7
R	17	7	2	8	10	3	1	6
U	4	2		2	3	2		1
R j h—								
T	11	8	1	2	8	5	1	2
R	11	8	1	2	8	5	1	2
U								
Shajap —								
T	24	14	5	5	14	8	3	3
R	24	14	5	5	14	8	3	3
U								
Ujj —								
T	51	21	6	24	25	7	5	13
R	29	19	6	4	14	7	5	2
U	22	2		20	11			11
Indo —								
T	34			30	16			15
R								
U	34			30	16			15
Dewa —								
T	14	6	3	5	10	6	2	2
R	14	6	3	5	10	6	2	2
U								
M nd u —								
T	28	25	1	2	17	14	1	2
R	28	25	1	2	17	14	1	2
U								
Ratl m—								
T	17	4		13	7	2		5
R	4	4			2	2		
U	13			13	5			5
Dhar—								
T	15	13	2		6	5	1	
R	15	13	2		6	5	1	
U								
Jh b —								
T	17	17			7	7		
R	17	17			7	7		
U								
N mar—								
T	24	16	2	6	13	7	2	4
R	21	16	2	3	11	7	2	2
U	3			3	2			2

NOTE Columns 2 6 and 10 in l d figu for unspec fi d Livel hood Classes also.

Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

OF DEATHS				WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
195	115	7	66	66	50	119	106	39	39
142	112	7	20	41	22	106	96	26	24
53	3		46	25	28	13	10	13	15
5	3					3	4	1	1
4	3					2	4		
1						1		1	1
28	15		13	8	2	14	12	11	14
18	14		4	7	1	9	9	7	8
10	1		9	1	1	5	3	4	6
16	10		5	4	2	7	10	7	4
16	10		5	4	2	7	10	7	4
11	10					19	11		
11	10					19	11		
15	10	1	4	2	1	12	14		
12	10	1	1			12	12		
3			3	2	1		2		
8	4	1	3	3	1	8	3		4
7	4	1	2	1	1	8	3	1	3
1			1	2				1	1
3	3			5	1	3	2		
3	3			5	1	3	2		
10	6	2	2	2	1	10	9	2	
10	6	2	2	2	1	10	9	2	
26	14	1	11	8	7	11	15	6	4
15	12	1	2	7	4	7	11		
11	2		9	1	3	4	4	6	4
18			15	14	16	1		1	2
18			15	14	16	1		1	2
4		1	3	5	2	5	2		
4		1	3	5	2	5	2		
11	11			5	2	8	7	4	2
11	11			5	2	8	7	4	2
10	2		8	5	7			2	3
2	2							2	2
8			8	5	7				1
9	8	1		3	4	3	5		
9	8	1		3	4	3	5		
10	10					4	5	3	5
10	10					4	5	3	5
11	9		2	2	4	11	7		
10	9		1	2	4	9	6		
1			1						

VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Madhya Bharat State by Sex and Age at Death, 1952

	NUMBER OF DEATHS								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
Age Group	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Fema[illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1[illegible]
All Ag s	419	224	195	315	173	142	104	51	[illegible]
Under 1 year	59	38	21	46	31	15	13	7	
1—4	126	60	66	104	51	53	22	9	[illegible]
5—9	35	23	12	28	18	10	7	5	
10—14	8	1	7	5	1	4	3		
15—19	13	5	8	7	3	4	6	2	
20—24	15	6	9	8	4	4	7	2	
25—29	18	9	9	12	7	5	6	2	
30—34	15	8	7	9	5	4	6	3	
35—39	11	5	6	8	4	4	3	1	
40—44	12	9	3	10	7	3	2	2	
45—49	12	8	4	10	7	3	2	1	
50—54	18	13	5	10	8	2	8	5	
55—59	13	5	8	9	3	6	4	2	[illegible]
60—64	19	12	7	12	7	5	7	5	[illegible]
65—69	14	8	6	12	6	6	2	2	
70—74	11	3	8	10	3	7	1		
75 & o	19	10	9	14	7	7	5	3	[illegible]
Age not st t d	1	1		1	1				

TABLES, 1953

I—Number of Births and Deaths by

N me of District	Name of Constituency	TOTAL				Households of Scheduled Castes	
		No of ho eholds	Household population	Total births	Total deaths	No of households	Household populat on
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ADHYA BHARAT STATE (TOTAL)		**20 746**	**106 755**	**3 265**	**1 651**	**3 291**	**16 642**
XCLUSIVELY URBAN AREAS		**6 279**	**31 464**	**635**	**225**	**743**	**3 805**
rd	Lashkar	828	4 347	64	22	94	512
	Gwal or	935	4 936	88	20	177	976
	Morar	454	2 417	68	19	133	753
Ujjain	Ujj in C ty	740	3 755	88	48	59	261
	Ujjain Tahs l	503	2 497	47	28	111	500
Indo	Indore C ty A	641	2 720	25	6	54	241
	Indore C ty B	732	3 660	71	24	64	330
	Indore City C	666	3 307	87	27	18	66
	Indore City D	780	3 825	97	31	33	166
OTHER AREAS		**14 467**	**75 291**	**2 630**	**1 426**	**2 548**	**12 837**
Bhind	Laha	1 420	6 561	161	80	327	1 649
ena	Jour	472	2 861	115	52	124	754
vpuri	P hhore No th	855	4 361	221	89	140	768
Goona	Ch chau a	689	3 300	127	57	95	478
Bhilsa	Kurwai	841	4 213	129	133	217	1 112
Rajgarh	Narsinga h	1 089	5 144	164	122	276	1 277
Sh japur	Shujalpur	454	2 258	72	69	93	430
Dewas	Khateg on	568	2 649	100	64	102	464
Ujjain	Barnagar	849	4 235	152	50	218	1 078
Indore	Mhow	918	4 760	121	53	250	1 307
Mandsaur	Neemuch	655	3 387	113	61	119	608
	Mandsaur South	1 030	5 255	163	107	228	1 115
Ratlam	Ratlam Tahsil	479	2 386	97	54	72	339
	Sailana	716	4 074	166	60	20	93
Dhar	Dhar Badnawar	1 367	6 765	342	150	164	757
Jhabua	Jobat	808	5 101	156	64	5	25
Nimar	Sendhwa	1 257	7 981	231	161	98	583

Constituencies, Districts and Social Groups

		Households of Scheduled Tribes				Other Households			
Total births	Total deaths	No of households	Household population	Total no of births	Total no of deaths	No of households	Household population	Total births	Total deaths
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
571	**274**	**3 186**	**19 157**	**677**	**359**	**14 269**	**70 956**	**2 017**	**1 018**
92	**34**	**7**	**34**			**5 529**	**27 625**	**543**	**191**
11	3	1	4			733	3 831	53	19
3	4	3	7			755	3 953	65	16
20	7	2	13			319	1 651	48	12
5	6					681	3 494	83	42
14	6	1	10			391	1 987	33	22
3						587	2 479	22	6
8	2					668	3 330	63	22
1	4					648	3 241	86	23
7	2					747	3 659	90	29
479	**240**	**3 179**	**19 123**	**677**	**359**	**8 740**	**43,331**	**1 474**	**827**
26	21					1 093	4 912	135	59
30	13	4	23	2		344	2 084	83	39
48	13	39	183	10	10	676	3 410	163	60
23	10	94	479	13	8	500	2 343	91	39
49	27	42	196	9	9	582	2 905	71	97
43	25	28	102	1	5	785	3 765	120	92
19	18					361	1 828	53	51
23	17	150	772	34	22	316	1 413	43	25
37	11					631	3 157	115	33
52	7					668	3 453	69	46
23	11	18	75	1	1	518	2 704	89	49
32	25	31	163	4	4	771	3 977	127	78
14	9	91	478	22	12	316	1 569	61	33
8	5	537	3 137	121	40	159	844	37	15
41	23	450	2 412	123	53	7 3	3 596	178	74
		801	5 070	156	64	2	6		
11	5	894	6 033	181	131	265	1 365	39	25

II—Distribution of Sample Household Population in

Age Group	TOTAL			UNMARRIED	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Ages	**106 755**	**55 321**	**51 434**	**46 571**	**26 945**
Unde 1 ye	3 090	1 545	1 545	3 090	1 545
1—4	11 535	5 770	5 765	11 516	5 766
5—9	13 886	7 050	6 836	13 665	6 999
10—14	11 971	6 347	5 624	10 215	5 908
15—19	9 594	4 99	4 601	4 607	3 540
0—24	10 463	5 047	5 416	1 828	1 614
25—29	9 392	4 783	4 609	647	607
30—34	9 251	4 923	4 328	347	334
35—39	6 786	3 832	2 954	23[illegible]	227
40—44	6 354	3 444	2 910	165	161
45—49	3 869	2 200	1 669	86	80
50—54	4 189	2 277	1 912	103	100
55—59	1 861	1 006	855	18	16
60—64	2 400	1 089	1 311	30	27
65—69	918	447	471	12	11
70—74	655	330	325	10	10
75 & over	541	238	303		

Madhya Bharat State by Age, Sex and Marital Status

	MARRIED			WIDOWED INCLUDING DIVORCED		
Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
19 626	50 476	25 192	25,284	9 708	3 184	6,524
1 545						
5 750	19	4	15			
6 666	218	49	169	3	2	1
4 307	1 738	433	1 305	18	6	12
1 067	4 876	1 415	3 461	111	38	73
214	8 301	3 279	5 0 2	334	154	180
40	8 258	3 922	4 336	487	254	233
13	8 180	4 281	3 899	724	308	416
5	5 767	3 319	2 448	787	286	501
4	4 966	2 924	2 042	1 223	359	864
6	2 800	1 792	1 008	983	328	655
3	2 583	1 777	806	1 503	400	1 103
2	1 046	745	301	797	245	552
3	1 011	737	274	1 359	325	1 034
1	321	235	86	585	201	384
	227	176	51	418	144	274
	165	104	61	376	134	242

III—Number of Births in Sample Households

District	Constituency	NUMBER OF MOTHERS				TOTAL			
						Persons			
		Total	Scheduled castes	Scheduled tribes	Others	Total	Scheduled castes	Scheduled tribes	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MADHYA BHARAT		3 239	570	669	2 000	3 265	571	677	2 017
EXCLUSIVELY URBAN AREAS		631	92		539	635	92		543
Gird	Lashkar	64	11		53	64	11		53
	Gwalior	87	23		64	88	23		65
	Morar	67	20		47	68	20		48
Ujjain	Ujjain City	88	5		83	88	5		83
	Ujjain Tahsil (Urban)	47	14		33	47	14		33
Indore	Indore City A	25	3		22	25	3		22
	Indore City B	71	8		63	71	8		63
	Indore City C	86	1		85	87	1		86
	Indore City D	96	7		89	97	7		90
OTHER AREAS		2 608	478	669	1 461	2 630	479	677	1 474
Bhind	Laha	160	26		134	161	26		135
Morena	Joura	113	30	2	81	115	30	2	83
Shivpuri	Pichhore North	221	48	10	163	221	48	10	163
Goona	Chachaura	127	23	13	91	127	23	13	91
Bhilsa	Ku	129	49	9	71	129	49	9	71
Rajgarh	Narsingarh	163	43	1	119	164	43	1	120
Shajapur	Shujalpur	71	19		52	72	19		53
Dewas	Khategaon	100	23	34	43	100	23	34	43
Ujjain	Barnagar	148	37		111	152	37		115
Indore	Mhow	121	52		69	121	52		69
Mandsaur	Neemuch	112	23	1	88	113	23	1	89
	Mandsaur North	161	31	4	126	163	32	4	127
Ratlam	Ratlam Tahsil	97	14	22	61	97	14	22	61
	Sailana	166	8	121	37	166	8	121	37
Dhar	Dhar Badnawar	337	41	120	176	342	41	123	178
Jhabua	Jobat	151		151		156		156	
Nimar	Sendhwa	231	11	181	39	231	11	181	39

by Social Groups and their Registration

NUMBER OF BIRTHS								WHETHER BIRTH WAS REGISTERED OR NOT					
Males				Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	Scheduled castes	Scheduled tribes	Others	Total	Scheduled castes	Scheduled tribes	Others	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1 634	**287**	**339**	**1 008**	**1 631**	**284**	**338**	**1 009**	**641**	**635**	**911**	**915**	**82**	**81**
306	**47**		**259**	**329**	**45**		**284**	**168**	**197**	**60**	**57**	**78**	**75**
30	5		25	34	6		28	2			1	28	33
48	9		39	40	14		26			1	1	47	39
30	9		21	38	11		27	28	38	2			
46	2		44	42	3		39	18	14	28	?8		
2	11		11	?5	3		22	9	13	13	12		
9	1		6	16	2		14	3	7	6	9		
24	5		19	47	3		44	16	4	6	4	2	1
46	1		45	41			41	43	39	2		1	
51	4		47	46	3		43	49	44	2			2
1 328	**240**	**339**	**749**	**1 302**	**239**	**338**	**725**	**473**	**438**	**851**	**858**	**4**	**6**
93	13		80	68	13		55	3	8	90	60		
56	15		41	59	15	2	4	1		55	59		
93	17	4	7?	1?8	31	6	91	4	6	89	12		
74	18	5	51	53	5	8	40	10	7	64	4(		
58	19	3	36	71	30	6	35	7	4	51	67		
88	25	1	6	76	18		58	62	53	26	23		
34	12		22	38	7		31		5	34	33		
63	16	22	25	37	7	12	18	54	33	9	4		
79	15	--	64	73	22		51	1	2	78	71		
59	30		29	6?	22		40	36	27	19	31	4	4
57	7		50	56	16	1	39	36	33	21	23		
85	18	3	64	78	14	1	63	17	17	68	61		
44	7	8	29	53	7	14	32	20	0	24	31		2
77	2	62	13	89	6	59	24	12	18	65	71		
178	21	62	95	164	20	61	83	160	151	18	13		
85		85		71		71		38	37	47	34		
105	5	84	16	126	6	97	23	12	17	93	109		--

IV—Number of Deaths in Sample Households

District	Constituency	TOTAL — Persons — Total	Persons — Scheduled castes	Persons — Scheduled tribes	Persons — Others	Males — Total	Males — Scheduled castes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MADHYA BHARAT		**1 651**	**274**	**359**	**1 018**	**830**	**144**
EXCLUSIVELY URBAN AREAS		**225**	**34**		**191**	**101**	**15**
Gird	Lashkar	22	3		19	9	2
	Gwalior	20	4		16	10	3
	Morar	19	7		12	6	2
Ujjain	Ujjain City	48	6		42	21	2
	Ujjain Tahsil (Urban)	28	6		22	11	2
Indore	Indore City A	6			6	3	
	Indore City B	24	2		22	8	1
	Indore City C	27	4		23	16	2
	Indore City D	31	2		29	17	1
OTHER AREAS		**1 426**	**240**	**359**	**827**	**729**	**129**
Bhind	Lahar	80	21		59	47	14
Morena	Joura	52	13		39	28	12
Shivpuri	Pachhore North	89	13	10	66	51	6
Goona	Chachaura	57	10	8	39	30	7
Bhilsa	Kurwai	133	27	9	97	65	15
Rajgarh	Narsingarh	122	25	5	92	65	10
Shajapur	Shujalpur	69	18		51	33	6
Dewas	Khategaon	64	17	22	2	40	11
Ujjain	Barnag	50	11		39	25	5
Indore	Mhow	53	7		46	22	3
Mandsaur	Neemuch	61	11	1	49	28	6
	Mandsaur South	107	25	4	78	51	13
Ratlam	Ratlam Tahsil	54	9	12	33	22	5
	Sailana	60	5	40	15	34	3
Dhar	Dhar Padnaw	150	23	53	74	80	10
Jhabua	Jobat	64		64		30	
Nimar	Sendhwa	161	5	131	25	78	3

by Social Groups and their Registration

NUMBER OF DEATHS						WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED OR NOT					
		Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Scheduled tribes	Others	Total	Scheduled castes	Scheduled tribes	Others	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
175	511	821	130	184	507	333	316	491	502	6	3
	86	124	19		105	51	56	46	67	4	1
	7	13	1		12			9	13		
	7	10	1		9			10	10		
	4	13	5		8	1		5	13		
	19	27	4		23	4	7	17	20		
	9	17	4		13	8	9	3	8		
	3	3			3	3	3				
	7	16	1		15	7	15	1	1		
	14	11			9	14	10		1		
	16	14	1		13	14	12	1	1		
175	425	697	111	184	402	282	260	445	435		
	33	33	7		26	6	6	41	27		
	16	24	1		23	1	2	27	22		
5	40	38	7	5	26	4	4	46	34		
3	20	27	3	5	19	6	2	24	25		
3	47	68	1	6	50	13	10	52	58		
1	54	57	15	4	38	49	38	16	19		
	27	36	12		24	1	1	3	35		
14	15	24	6	8	10	34	19	6	4		
	20	25	6		19	4	2	21	23		
	19	31	4		27	14	18	8	12		
	22	33	5	1	27	14	21	14	12		
2	36	56	12	2	42	8	7	43	49		
6	11	32	4	6	22	12	18	9	14		
23	8	26	2	17	7	6	4	28	22		
26	44	70	13	27	30	73	65	7	5		
30		34		34		18	24	12	10		
62	13	83	2	69	12	19	19	59	64		

V—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample Households

	PRESENT AGE								
	All ages			14 & less			15—24		
Order of Birth	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Orders	**3 239**	**11 481**	**8 783**	**16**	**16**	**15**	**1 392**	**3 078**	**2,436**
1st	646	646	614	16	16	15	514	514	488
2nd	618	1 236	1 051				412	824	689
3rd	554	1 662	1 358				262	786	603
4th	478	1 912	1 504				12	48[illegible]	332
5th	351	1 755	1 332				49	245	175
6th	254	1 524	1 108				17	102	73
7th	140	980	704				10	70	50
8th	108	864	574				5	40	20
9th	44	396	253				1	9	6
10th & ov	46	506	290						

of Madhya Bharat State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother

OF MOTHER

25—34			35—44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1 467	**6 294**	**4 793**	**327**	**1 854**	**1 374**	**37**	**239**	**170**			
105	105	101	11	11	10						
187	374	329	15	30	28	4	8	5			
258	774	605	31	93	83	3	9	7			
308	1 232	1 008	46	184	156	2	8	8			
233	1 165	880	62	310	244	7	35	33			
176	1 056	767	57	342	249	4	24	19			
92	644	449	32	224	175	6	42	30			
61	488	319	38	304	215	4	32	20			
28	252	158	12	108	68	3	27	21			
19	204	117	23	248	146	4	54	27			

VI—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Madhya Bharat State by Sex and Age of the Deceased

Age Group	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All Ages	**1 651**	**830**	**821**
Under 1 year	194	100	94
1—4	564	289	275
5—9	136	64	72
10—14	44	17	27
15—19	40	18	22
20—24	48	16	32
25—29	56	24	32
30—34	54	14	40
35—39	36	24	12
40—44	73	42	31
45—49	53	36	17
50—54	69	43	26
55—59	53	30	23
60—64	102	47	55
65—69	27	11	16
70—74	33	19	14
75 and over	65	35	30
Age not stated	4	1	3

VII—Deaths Classified According to the Cause of Death

Cause of Death	NUMBER OF DEATH Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
MADHYA BHARAT	**1 651**	**830**	**821**
Fever	393	184	209
Pneumonia	229	122	107
Mal	132	64	68
Rickets	83	43	40
Tuberculosis	83	34	49
Small Pox (including measles)	77	42	35
Typhoid	65	35	30
Asthma	65	46	19
Cholera	54	6	28
Dysentery	49	27	22
Old age	47	0	27
Fever with Cough	44	22	22
Broncho Pneumonia	39	25	14
Diarrhoea	24	10	14
Ordinary Illness	23	1	11
Delivery Cases	18		18
Fever & Dysentery	17	9	8
Influenza	15	9	6
Accidental Deaths	11	6	5
Sprue	9	6	3
Fever after Delivery	8		8
Swelling	8	3	5
Heart Failure	8	2	6
Anaemia	8	2	6
Cancer	8	6	2
Diphtheria	7	3	4
Paralysis	6	3	3
Tetanus	6	4	2
Colic	6	4	2
Abdominal T B	6		6
Ulcer	5	2	3
Boils	5	3	2
Dropsy	5	3	2
Jaundice	4	2	2
Sudden Death	4	2	2
Cough	4	3	1
Hysteria	4	4	
Spleen Fever	3	3	
Teething (Dentition)	3	2	1
Snake Bite	3	1	2
Drowning	3	1	2
Guinea Worm	3	3	
Typhus	2	2	
Pile	2	2	
Stomach Pain	2	2	
Ill Health	2	2	
Tonsil	2		2
Appendicitis	2	1	1
Lunacy (Insanity)	2		2
R b	2	2	
H ps	2	2	
Cerebral Malaria	1		1
Swelling and Fe	1		1
Diabetes	1		1
For want of mothers milk	1	1	
B C G Inoculation	1	1	
Serpent Bite	1		1
Syt a	1	1	
Headache	1		1
Blood Press	1	1	
Sept (Septi m)	1		1
Epilepsy	1		1
Gonorrhea	1	1	..
Gland l T B	1	1	..
Heart Disease	1	1	
Shock	1	1	
Meningitis	1	..	1
Other Miscellaneous and undefined causes	3	11	12

VINDHYA PRADESH

Extracts from the Report on the Experimental Census of Births and Deaths, Vindhya Pradesh 1952

By

(SHRI N K DUBE *Superintendent of Census Operations*)

With a view to improve the Population Data an Experimental Census was taken in 1952

According to the detailed instructions issued by the Registrar General India a plan of operation was drawn up for carrying out the Experimental Census of births and deaths occurring in every one household out of 20 households during a period of one year in one-fifth area of the eight districts of Vindhya Pradesh as given below

Name of district	A ea where Experimental Census was h ld
1	2
1 D t a	1 T hsil D ti 2 Mun p l Town Dat a
2 Tikamg rh	1 T hs l Tikamgarh 2 Munic pal Town Tikamga h
3 Chh tarpur	1 Tehs l Chh tarpur 2 Mun c p l Town Chh t rpu 3 Munic p l Town N wg ng 4 Mun pal Town Mah jpu
4 Pann	1 T h l Panna 2 Muni pal T wn Pann
5 S tn	1 T hs l Ra hurajnagar 2 T h l N god 3 M n p l Town S tna 4 Mun pal Town M ihar
6 Rewa	1 T hs l Huzur 2 T hs l Teothar 3 Muni pal Town Rewa
7 Sidh	1 Sidh Marbas
8 Shahd l	1 T hsil S h gpur 2 Munic p l Town Shahd l 3 M ni p l Town Umari

The field work relating to the Experimental Census was carried out through the agency of the permanent staff available in the mofussil viz Kanungoes Patwaris and school teachers etc in rural areas and municipal staff in urban areas where there is a municipality

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In Vindhya Pradesh there is no system of collecting compiling or maintaining any vital statistics The information that *is attempted to be collected is about* the seizures and deaths from the three major epidemic diseases—small pox cholera and plague according to the Director Medical and Health Services Department Vindhya Pradesh But even in this case there is no fixed agency on whom is laid the obligation of providing the initial information nor the authority to whom such information is to be furnished The result therefore is that no information whatever is available regarding such important matters as births deaths infant mortality general mortality fluctuation of population in between census years etc It is therefore necessary to set up an agency for reporting collecting and compiling of vital statistics

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* * * * *

Information collected by the Experimental Census varies widely with the information collected by the Census of 1951 and so does not appear to be reliable No proper organization nor supervision was provided to carry it on So it is not recommended for trial again

TABLES

I A—Area, Households, Population and Registered

State & District		Area in (square miles)	Number of households	POPULATION Persons
1		2	3	4
VINDHYA PRADESH	**Total**	**23 603**	**760 676**	**3 574,690**
	Rural		**688 255**	**3 268 780**
	Urban		**72 421**	**305 910**
Datia	T	733	34 175	164 314
	R		26 318	126 589
	U		7 857	37 725
Tikamgarh	T	1 948	81 718	366 165
	R		77 066	345 9 3
	U		4 652	20 242
Chhattarpur	T	3 389	105 970	481 140
	R		94 935	431 990
	U		11 035	49 150
Panna	T	2 789	58 745	258 703
	R		53 555	236 606
	U		5 190	22 097
Satna	T	2 740	121 813	555 603
	R		105 705	494 238
	U		16 108	61 365
Rewa	T	2 513	131 828	633 706
	R		116 972	572 931
	U		14 856	60 775
Sidhi	T	4 072	89 827	464 302
	R		89 827	464 302
	U			
Shahdol	T	5 419	136 600	650 757
	R		123 877	596 201
	U		1 723	54 556

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951

LATION

Males	Females	Registration population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
5	6	7	8	9
1 832 940	1 741 750	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
1 673 635	1 595 145			
159 305	146 605			
86 398	77 916			
67 00	59 587			
19 396	18 329			
191 610	174 555			
181 224	164 699			
10 386	9 856			
254 163	226 977			
228 380	203 610			
25 783	23 367			
133 275	125 428			
121 862	114 744			
11 413	10 684			
281 201	274 402			
249 516	244 72			
31 685	29 680			
320 181	313 525			
287 728	285 203			
32 453	28 322			
235,616	228 686			
235 616	228 686			
330 496	320 261			
302 307	293 894			
28 189	26 367			

II—Distribution of Population in Vindhya Pradesh

Age Group	Persons Total	Persons Married	Persons Unmarried	Persons Widowed	Males Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
					TOTAL
All Ages	**357 215**	**192 520**	**131 705**	**32 990**	**185 407**
Under 1 year	8 150		8 150		3 923
1—4	34 187		34 187		17 507
5—14	91 928	23 015	68 049	864	50 072
15—24	57 [illegible]02	42 836	12 493	1 973	30 646
25—34	59 991	51 134	4 399	4 458	31 050
35—44	48 458	39 788	2 151	6 519	25 210
45—54	30 631	22 292	985	7 354	15 571
55—64	16 513	9 311	497	6 705	7 677
65—74	6 557	2 939	243	3 375	2 448
75 & over	2 886	1 127	63	1 696	1 010
Age not stated	612	78	488	46	293
					RURAL
All Ages	**326 916**	**176 587**	**119 963**	**30 396**	**169 423**
Under 1 year	7 408		7 408		3 592
1—4	31 353		31 353		16 055
5—14	84 784	21 800	62 150	834	46 307
15—24	51 925	38 968	11 06	1 892	27 772
25—34	54 815	46 610	4 033	4 172	28 323
35—44	44 499	36 518	1 965	6 016	23 075
45—54	27 967	20 400	897	6 670	14 076
55—64	15 102	8 553	446	6 103	6 987
65—74	5 948	2 640	214	3 094	2 191
75 & over	2 665	1 030	57	1 578	892
Age not stated	480	68	375	37	223
					URBAN
All Ages	**30 269**	**15 933**	**11 742**	**2 594**	**15 984**
Under 1 year	742		742		401
1—4	2 834		2 834		1 452
5—14	7 144	1 215	5 899	30	3 765
15—24	5 377	3 868	1 428	81	2 874
25—34	176	4 5 4	366	286	2 727
35—44	3 959	3 270	186	503	2 135
45—54	2 664	1 892	88	684	1 495
55—64	1 411	758	51	602	690
65—74	609	299	29	281	257
75 & over	221	97	6	118	118
Age not stated	132	10	113	9	70

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

			Females			
Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
96 959	**77 520**	**10 928**	**171 808**	**95 561**	**54 185**	**22 062**
	3 923		4 227		4 227	
	17 507		16 680		16 680	
10 079	39 602	391	41 856	12 936	28 447	473
19 734	9 937	975	26 656	23 102	2 556	998
25 755	3 3[illegible]0	1 915	28 941	25 379	1 019	2 543
21 375	1 696	2 139	23 248	18 413	455	4 380
12 564	726	2 281	15 060	9 728	259	5 073
5 421	360	1 896	8 836	3 890	137	4 809
1 472	107	869	4 109	1 467	136	2 506
531	33	446	1 876	596	30	1 250
28	249	16	319	50	239	30
88 582	**70 655**	**10 186**	**157 523**	**88 005**	**49 308**	**20 210**
	3 522		3 886		3 886	
	16 055		15 298		15 298	
9 558	36 370	379	38 477	12 242	25 780	455
18 075	8 747	950	24 153	20 893	2 318	942
23 389	3 104	1 830	26 492	23 221	929	2 342
19 509	1 568	1 998	21 424	17 009	397	4 018
11 325	656	2 035	13 891	9 075	241	4 575
4 918	325	1 744	8 115	3 635	121	4 359
1 314	96	781	3 757	1 326	118	2 313
467	29	396	1 773	563	28	1 182
27	183	13	257	41	192	4
8 377	**6 865**	**742**	**14 285**	**7 556**	**4 877**	**1 852**
	401		341		341	
	1 452		1 382		1 382	
521	3 232	12	3 379	694	2 667	18
1 659	1 190	25	2 503	2 209	238	56
2 366	276	85	2 449	2 158	90	201
1 866	128	141	1 824	1 404	58	362
1 239	70	186	1 169	653	18	498
503	35	152	721	255	16	450
158	11	88	35	141	18	193
64	4	50	103	33	2	68
1	66	3	62	9	47	6

III—Economic Groups and Marital Status of

State & District	Number of Sample Household: Total	Livelihood Classes I II & IV	Livelihood Class III	Livelihood Classes V—VIII	POPU All Persons: Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VINDHYA PRADESH—						
Total	**9 141**	**5 029**	**487**	**3 625**	**24 854**	**17 833**
Rural	**7 768**	**4 917**	**468**	**2,383**	**21 448**	**15 238**
Urban	**1 373**	**112**	**19**	**1 242**	**3 406**	**2 595**
Datia—						
T	651	346	19	286	1 681	1 357
R	371	312	12	47	878	870
U	280	34	7	239	803	487
Tikamgarh—						
T	1 198	716	9	473	2 671	2 618
R	1 030	700	8	322	2 342	2 234
U	168	16	1	151	329	384
Chhattarpur—						
T	1 384	631	31	722	3 240	2 980
R	1 052	590	26	436	2 527	2 401
U	332	41	5	286	713	579
Panna—						
T	1 039	518	79	442	2 126	2 473
R	895	506	73	316	1 827	2 127
U	144	12	6	126	299	351
Satna—						
T	2 521	1 336	81	1 104	7 846	4 661
R	2 165	1 330	81	754	6 835	4 052
U	356	6		350	1 011	609
Sidhi—						
T	1 583	1 036	53	494	[illegible] 197	2 787
R	1 583	1 036	53	494	[illegible] 197	2 287
U						
Shahdol—						
T	76[illegible]	446	215	104	2 093	1 457
R	672	443	215	14	1 842	1 272
U	93	3		90	251	185

Sample Household Population by Districts, 1952

LATION

Classes									
Males		Females		Livelihood Classes I II & IV		Livelihood Class III		Livelihood Classes V—VIII	
Married	Others	Married	Others	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
12 211	9 747	12 643	8 086	12 77	11 892	741	596	8 442	8,241
10 518	8 407	10 930	6 831	12 519	11 642	695	558	5 711	5,561
1 693	1 340	1 713	1,255	2 6	250	46	38	2 731	2 680
864	731	817	6 6	906	763	44	41	645	639
459	481	419	3 9	822	684	30	27	88	97
405	250	398	237	84	79	14	14	557	542
1 351	1 379	1 320	1 239	1 717	1 571	20	25	993	963
1 199	1 202	1 143	1 03	1 677	1 525	17	3	707	627
152	177	177	207	40	46	3	2	286	336
1 640	1 601	1 600	1 379	1 723	1 493	73	57	1 445	1 429
1 66	1 318	1 261	1 083	1 635	1 422	61	48	888	874
374	283	339	296	88	71	1	9	557	555
1 046	1 300	1 080	1 173	1 173	1 128	182	169	991	956
899	1 123	928	999	1 143	1 096	165	156	714	675
147	177	152	174	30	32	17	13	77	281
3 836	2 585	4 010	2 076	3 640	3 472	246	129	2 535	2 485
3 343	2 227	3 492	1 825	3 629	3 4 6	246	129	1 695	1 73
493	358	518	251	11	16			840	753
472	1 362	2 725	9 5	2 556	2 434	142	135	1 136	1 081
2 472	1 362	2 725	925	2 556	2 434	142	135	1 136	1 081
									..
1 002	789	1,091	668	1 060	1 031	34	40	697	688
880	694	962	578	1 057	1 025	34	40	483	475
122	95	129	90	3	6			214	213

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Vindhya Pradesh State, 1952

Age G oup	POPULATION						
	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Marr ed	Others	M rried	Oth rs	Marr ed	Oth s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				TOTAL			
All Ag	**42 687**	**24 854**	**17 833**	**12 211**	**9 747**	**12 643**	**8 086**
Und l y ar	6 8		658		380		278
1—4	3 552		3 5 2		1 792		1 760
5—9	4 048	465	3 583	183	1 940	282	1 643
10—14	3 538	1 109	2 429	435	1 439	6 4	990
15- 19	3 708	2 407	1 01	969	956	1 438	345
20—24	3 330	2 763	567	1 261	420	1 502	147
25—29	3 598	3 200	398	1 584	262	1 616	136
30—34	3 414	2 991	423	1 451	269	1 540	154
35—39	3 0 2	594	428	1 360	207	1 234	221
40—44	2 898	2 321	577	1 217	270	1 104	307
45—49	2 355	1 804	551	921	306	883	245
50—54	2 442	1 887	555	1 027	249	860	306
55—59	1 857	1 373	484	744	243	629	241
60—64	1 696	996	700	536	75	460	425
65—69	1 182	571	611	326	271	245	340
70—74	741	201	540	102	42	99	298
75 & o r	620	165	455	90	217	75	238
Ag not tated	28	7	21	5	9	2	12
				RURAL			
All Age	**36 686**	**21 448**	**15 238**	**10 518**	**8,407**	**10 930**	**6 831**
Und l y ar	561		561		326		235
1—4	3 050		3 050		1 5 9		1 521
5—9	3 480	406	3 074	154	1 687	252	1 387
10—14	3 000	987	2 013	389	1 211	598	802
15—19	3 212	096	1 116	848	821	1 248	295
20—24	843	2 372	471	1 100	352	1 27	119
25—29	3 129	2 786	343	1 381	223	1 405	120
30—34	2 990	2 614	376	1 284	238	1 330	138
35—39	2 573	2 219	354	1 168	179	1 051	175
40—44	2 470	1 972	498	1 014	242	958	256
45—49	2 020	1 532	488	766	287	766	201
50—54	2 063	1 588	475	849	216	739	259
55—59	1 563	1 149	414	628	200	5 1	214
60—64	1 500	903	597	481	242	422	355
65—69	1 073	522	551	298	243	224	308
70—74	621	163	458	82	213	81	245
75 & ov	514	132	382	71	189	61	193
Ag not stated	24	7	17	5	9	2	8
				URBAN			
All Ag	**6 001**	**3 406**	**2,595**	**1 693**	**1,340**	**1 713**	**1 255**
Under 1 y	97		97		54		43
1—4	502		502		263		239
5—9	568	59	509	29	253	30	256
10—14	538	122	416	46	228	76	188
15—19	496	311	185	121	135	190	50
20—24	487	391	96	161	68	230	28
25—29	469	414	55	203	39	211	16
30—34	424	377	47	167	31	210	16
35—39	449	375	74	192	28	183	46
40—44	428	349	79	203	28	146	51
45—49	335	72	63	155	19	117	44
50—54	379	99	80	178	33	121	47
55—59	294	224	70	116	43	108	27
60—64	196	93	103	55	33	38	70
65—69	109	49	60	28	28	21	3
70—74	120	38	82	20	29	18	53
75 & over	106	33	73	19	28	14	45
Age n t stated	4		4				4

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Vindhya Pradesh State, 1952

Age Group	POPULATION						
	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				TOTAL			
All Age	**42 687**	**24 854**	**17 833**	**12 211**	**9 747**	**12,643**	**8,086**
Und r 1 y a	658		6 ?		380		278
1—4	3 552		3 552		1 792		1 760
5—9	4 048	465	3 583	183	1 940	282	1 643
10—14	3 538	1 109	2 4 9	435	1 439	674	990
15—19	3 08	2 407	1 01	969	956	1 438	345
20— 4	3 330	2 63	567	1 261	470	1 02	147
25—29	3 598	3 200	398	1 584	26	1 616	136
30—34	3 414	2 991	423	1 451	69	1 540	154
35—39	3 072	? 594	428	1 360	207	1 234	221
40—44	2 898	2 321	577	1 217	270	1 104	307
45—49	2 355	1 804	551	921	306	883	245
50—54	2 442	1 887	555	1 027	249	860	306
55—59	1 857	1 373	484	744	243	679	241
60—64	1 696	996	700	536	275	460	425
65—69	1 182	571	611	326	271	245	340
70—74	741	201	540	102	242	99	298
75 & ov r	620	165	455	90	217	75	238
Ag not stated	28	7	21	5	9	2	12
				RURAL			
All Ag	**36 686**	**21 448**	**15,238**	**10 518**	**8 407**	**10,930**	**6,831**
Under 1 y a	561		561		326		235
1—4	3 0 0		3 050		1 529		1 521
5—9	3 480	406	3 074	154	1 687	252	1 387
10—14	3 000	987	2 013	389	1 211	598	802
15—19	3 212	096	1 116	848	821	1 248	295
20—24	843	2 372	471	1 100	352	1 272	119
25—29	3 129	2 786	343	1 381	223	1 405	120
30—34	2 990	2 614	376	1 284	38	1 330	138
35—39	2 573	2 219	354	1 168	179	1 051	175
40—44	2 470	1 972	498	1 014	242	958	256
45—49	2 020	1 532	488	766	87	766	201
50—54	2 063	1 588	475	849	216	739	259
55—59	1 563	1 149	414	628	200	521	214
60—64	1 500	903	597	481	242	4 2	355
65—69	1 073	572	551	298	243	224	308
70—74	621	163	458	82	213	81	245
75 & ov	514	132	382	71	189	61	193
Age not stated	24	7	17	5	9	2	8
				URBAN			
All Ag s	**6 001**	**3 406**	**2,595**	**1 693**	**1,340**	**1 713**	**1 255**
Under 1 y r	97		97		54		43
1—4	502		502		263		239
5—9	568	59	509	29	253	30	256
10—14	538	122	416	46	228	76	188
15—19	496	311	185	121	135	190	50
20—24	487	391	96	161	68	230	8
25—29	469	414	55	203	39	211	16
30—34	424	377	47	167	31	210	16
35—39	449	375	74	192	28	183	46
40—44	428	349	79	203	28	146	51
45—49	335	272	63	155	19	117	44
50—54	379	299	80	178	33	121	47
55—59	294	224	70	116	43	108	7
60—64	196	93	103	55	33	38	70
65—69	109	49	60	[illegible]	28	21	3
70—74	120	38	82		9	18	53
75 & over	106	33	73		28	14	45
Age not stated	4		4				

V—Number of Births in Sample Households by

State & District	Number of Mothers				TOTAL Persons			
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VINDHYA PRADESH—								
Total	694	367	21	306	694	367	21	306
Rural	592	363	19	210	592	363	19	210
Urban	102	4	2	96	102	4	2	96
Datia—								
T	69	42	3	24	69	42	3	24
R	52	41	2	9	52	41	2	9
U	17	1	1	15	17	1	1	15
T k n h—								
T	92	56	2	34	92	56	2	34
R	73	55	1	17	73	55	1	17
U	19	1	1	17	19	1	1	17
h tta pur—								
T	98	54	2	42	98	54	2	42
R	89	53	2	34	89	53	2	34
U	9	1		8	9	1		8
nna—								
T	56	31	7	18	56	31	7	18
R	45	31	7	7	45	31	7	7
U	11			11	11			11
Satna—								
T	267	115	5	147	267	115	5	147
R	226	114	5	107	226	114	5	107
U	41	1		40	41	1		40
S dhi—								
T	63	44		19	63	44		19
R	63	44		19	63	44		19
U								
Sh hd l—								
T	49	25	2	22	49	25	2	22
R	44	25	2	17	44	25	2	17
U	5			5	5			5

Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

NUMBER OF BIRTHS								WHETHER BIRTH WAS REGISTERED					
Males				Females				Yes		No		Not known	
T tal	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	F m les	Mal	Females	Males	Fem les
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
399	208	13	178	295	159	8	128	110	85	252	166	37	44
344	206	12	126	248	157	7	84	92	66	218	142	34	40
55	2	1	52	47	2	1	44	18	19	34	24	3	4
43	28	1	14	26	14	2	10	15	11	25	13	3	2
34	28	1	5	18	13	1	4	9	6	24	11	1	1
9			9	8	1	1	6	6	5	1	2	2	1
43	27	1	15	49	29	1	19	32	36	4	5	7	8
37	27		10	36	28	1	7	27	24	4	5	6	7
6		1	5	13	1		12	5	12			1	1
46	23	1	22	52	31	1	20	10	11	28	31	8	10
40	22	1	17	49	31	1	17	9	11	23	30	8	8
6	1		5	3			3	1		5	1		2
35	17	6	12	21	14	1	6	24	13	11	5		3
27	17	6	4	18	14	1	3	20	12	7	3		3
8			8	3			3	4	1	4	2		
157	67	2	88	110	48	3	59	25	14	117	76	15	20
133	66	2	65	93	48	3	42	23	13	95	60	15	20
24	1		23	17			17	2	1	22	16		
47	32		15	16	12		4	1		4	15	4	1
47	32		15	16	12		4	1		42	15	4	1
28	14	2	12	21	11		10	3		25	21		
26	14	2	10	18	11		7	3		23	18	..	..
2			2	3			3	...	...	2	3	..	..

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

Order of Birth	PRESENT AGE: All ages: No of mothers	All ages: No of Children born	All ages: No of children surviving	14 & less: No of mothers	14 & less: No of children born	14 & less: No of children surviving	15—24: No of mothers	15—24: No of children born	15—24: No of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									TOTAL
All Order	694	2 049	1 687	2			265		
1st	181	181	174	2			135		
2nd	150	300	273				64		
3rd	152	456	392				44		
4th	82	328	273				13		
5th	64	320	231				8		
6th	28	168	132				1		
7th & above	37	296	212						
									RURAL
All Order	592	1 733	1 444	1	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	221	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
1st	151	151	146	1			112		
2nd	134	268	242				54		
3rd	133	399	345				37		
4th	70	280	235				11		
5th	50	250	191				6		
6th	24	144	111				1		
7th & above	30	241	174						
									URBAN
All Orders	102	316	243	1			44		
1st	30	30	28	1			23		
2nd	16	32	31				10		
3rd	19	57	47				7		
4th	12	48	38				2		
5th	14	70	40				2		
6th	4	24	21						
7th & above	7	55	38						

Households of Vindhya Pradesh State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1952

OF MOTHER											
25—34			35—44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
292			105			13			17		
27			7			1			9		
75			5			4			2		
79			24			3			2		
49			16			1			3		
33			20			3					
14			13								
15			20			1			1		
251	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	93	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	11	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	15	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
24			6			1			7		
69			5			4			2		
69			23			2			2		
42			13			1			3		
26			16			2					
10			13								
11			17			1			1		
41			12						2		
3			1						2		
6											
10			1			1			..		
7			3								
7			4			1			..		
4			..								
4			3								

VII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households by Economic

TOTAL NUMBER

State & District	Persons				Males			
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VINDHYA PRADESH—								
Total	**772**	**468**	**34**	**270**	**428**	**270**	**19**	**139**
Rural	**636**	**455**	**28**	**153**	**366**	**263**	**17**	**86**
Urban	**136**	**13**	**6**	**117**	**62**	**7**	**2**	**53**
Datia—								
T	64	36	5	23	32	19	2	11
R	40	30		10	22	16		6
U	24	6	5	13	10	3	2	5
Tikamgarh—								
T	96	67	3	26	47	31	1	15
R	84	66	3	15	40	30	1	9
U	12	1		11	7	1		6
Chhatarpur—								
T	82	48	2	32	47	30	1	16
R	68	46	2	20	41	29	1	11
U	14	2		12	6	1		5
Panna—								
T	49	24	9	16	26	9	5	12
R	37	23	9	5	16	8	5	3
U	12	1		11	10	1		9
Satna—								
T	289	144	9	136	166	95	5	66
R	217	141	8	68	137	94	5	38
U	72	3	1	68	29	1		28
Sidhi—								
T	163	127	5	31	98	76	4	18
R	163	127	5	31	98	76	4	18
U								
Shahdol—								
T	29	22	1	6	12	10	1	1
R	27	22	1	4	12	10	1	1
U	2			2				

Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

OF DEATHS				WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
344	**198**	**15**	**131**	**103**	**91**	**282**	**168**	**43**	**85**
270	**192**	**11**	**67**	**77**	**75**	**258**	**121**	**31**	**74**
74	**6**	**4**	**64**	**26**	**16**	**24**	**47**	**12**	**11**
32	17	3	12	16	14	15	15	1	3
18	14		4	6	6	15	12	1	
14	3	3	8	10	8		3		3
49	36	2	11	38	37	1	5	8	7
44	36	2	6	31	33	1	5	8	6
5			5	7	4				1
35	18	1	16	6	6	35	25	6	4
27	17	1	9	3	5	33	21	5	1
8	1		7	3	1	2	4	1	3
23	15	4	4	17	21	8	1	1	1
21	15	4	2	13	19	2	1	1	1
2			2	4	2	6			
123	49	4	70	25	12	116	106	25	5
80	47	3	30	23	11	100	68	14	1
43	2	1	40	2	1	16	38	11	4
65	51	1	13	1		95	1	2	64
65	51	1	13	1		95	1	2	64
									..
17	12		5		1	12	15	..	1
15	12		3		1	12	13	..	1
2		..	2			..	2	...	...

VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Vindhya Pradesh State by Sex and Age at Death, 1952

Age Group	NUMBER OF DEATHS								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	**772**	**428**	**344**	**636**	**366**	**270**	**136**	**62**	**74**
Under 1 year	40	22	18	31	18	13	9	4	5
1—4	102	51	51	73	39	34	29	12	17
5—9	59	32	27	50	28	22	9	4	5
10—14	23	13	10	20	12	8	3	1	2
15—19	25	11	14	19	10	9	6	1	5
20—24	24	11	13	15	7	8	9	4	5
25—29	32	14	18	27	13	14	5	1	4
30—34	34	17	17	31	15	16	3	2	1
35—39	8	22	16	34	19	15	4	3	1
40—44	51	31	20	44	28	16	7	3	4
45—49	56	37	19	[illegible]	36	14	6	1	5
50—54	57	30	27	53	27	26	4	3	1
55—59	41	24	17	36	21	15	5	3	2
60—64	68	32	36	58	27	31	10	5	5
65—69	22	16	6	20	15	5	2	1	1
70—74	44	28	16	38	26	12	6	2	4
75 & over	40	27	13	33	23	10	7	4	3
Age not stated	16	10	6	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	8	4

Report on the Sample Census of Births and Deaths Rajasthan, 1952

By

(SHRI YAMUNA LAL DASHORA *Superintendent of Census Operations*)

The work with regard to the Improvement of Population Data Scheme was undertaken by way of sample in compliance with letter No 4/22/52 RG dated the 3rd March 1952 from the Registrar General India (copy enclosed Ex I) The Report on this work has been prepared in two parts Part I reviews briefly the existing methods of Registration of births and deaths and sets out some broad proposals for the reorganisation of the system Part II review briefly the results of the experimental census of Births and Deaths

PART I

The organisation etc as existing in Rajasthan in July 1952 has been summed up by the Director of Medical and Health Services Government of Rajasthan in his letter No 5528/S/H dated the 29th July 1952 (vide Appendix) Copy of draft Act referred to therein was also forwarded to the Registrar General India The tentative plan referred to there is given in Appendix the approval of which was communicated by the Rajasthan Government per their letter No F 13(23) M H 50 dated the 7th June 1952 (vide Appendix) The views of the Director of Medical and Health Services Rajasthan regarding the Registrar General s proposals contained in Appendix I to his letter referred to above are contained in Appendix Letters were issued by the Rajasthan Government to all Commissioners for compliance of the tentative plan

In spite of the above orders the work has not yet started The main difficulties reported by the district officers in carrying out the instructions centre round the following points

(1) Printed forms have not yet been supplied for reporting and for registration The Director of Medical and Health Services on being requested about this has expressed his inability to supply printed forms for want of funds which have not yet been sanctioned by the Rajasthan Government He has only supplied specimen proforma and requested District Officers for supplying the information on those forms on ordinary paper but the District Officers complained of the shortage of stationery even for complying with this request

(2) There is no inducement for the Patwaris or Tehsil clerks to whom this work is entrusted as no honorarium has been sanctioned

(3) Detailed instructions for filling in the necessary forms have not been supplied in sufficient number to enable each Patwari to keep the booklet of instructions with him study them and supply them

(4) In some places specially in Jagir areas there are no Government Patwaris nor any other suitable agency for carrying out this work

In March 1953 I contacted a good many of the District Officers by visiting the Divisional Headquarters My proposals based on suggestions of such of the local officers as I could contact are summarised below

(1) The Superintendent of Census Operations should be ex officio Director of Population Records under whose supervision this work should be started

(2) Legislation There should be a Legislation fixing the responsibility of reporting births and deaths on the heads of households etc The draft prepared by the Director of Medical and Health Services can be finalised by making some amendments after discussing details This Act should be made applicable for the first year to the cities with a population of 50 000 and over In the next year it should be extended to the towns with a population having 20 000 and over in the third year to all Municipal Towns and in the fourth year throughout the State

(3) Breaches of the law should be strictly dealt with The powers of trial of such cases may be delegated to the village Panchayats wherever they exist or to the ordinary Magistrates where Panchayats do not exist

(4) Apart from the legislation executive orders should also be issued fixing the responsibility of reporting on the municipal staff in municipal towns i e scavengers etc and in other places on revenue machinery namely Lambardars (Headmen of the village) or Sehnas or Patwaris of the villages Some sort of honorarium and allowance should be fixed for the municipal or revenue staff and strict disciplinary action should be taken against such staff in case of default

(5) In the municipal towns any senior clerk of the municipality should be the Registrar The scavengers etc should be given the proforma which they should be requested to get filled in by any literate person in the neighbourhood of the house where the events take place From these reporting forms the Registrar should make entries in the registers the proforma of which should be something like the slips prescribed for the experimental census of births and deaths They should be in triplicate with perforations so that every month or every week one copy might be torn off and sent to the office of the Superintendent of Census Operations and ex officio Director of Population Records another can be given to the house holder by way of a certificate There should be no totalling or compilation of the figures either at the tehsil level or at the district level All compilation should be done in the office of the Director of Population Records Some sort of remuneration should be fixed for the municipal clerks In the office of the Director of Population Records whole time compilation staff should be provided according to the amount and nature of work

(6) In the rural areas where the Patwaris exist reporting forms should be supplied to the Lambardars who can get them filled in by literate persons in the neighbourhood of the house where the event takes place and forward them to the Partwari who will submit them to the tehsil clerk where the information contained in the reporting form will be entered in a register which will be similar to the one maintained by the clerk of the municipality From the tehsil one copy of the slip should be forwarded direct to the Director of Population Records

for compilation Some remuneration should be fixed for Patwaris and tehsil clerks

(7) In place where Patwari system does not exist at present I have two suggestions to make (a) either we should not start the work at all until the Partwari system is established which will not take a very long time (b) or we can make the Jagirdars responsible for the collection of the information through their staff maintained by them for the collection of revenue

(8) Regarding the forms of registers I find on consulting the District Officers that it will not be possible in all cases to enter house number and household number and that age returns will also be unsatisfactory But there is no harm in trying There will be no difficulty in collecting other information regarding birth or death as recommended by the Registrar General

(9) The Superintendent of Census Operations as suggested by the Registrar General is the most suitable officer for appointment as Director of Population Records In the beginning he should be given a small staff with some grant for contingencies printing of forms their distribution and travelling He should prescribe forms of reporting and register get them printed in sufficient number and distributed to the actual workers It will also be his responsibility to draft detailed instructions in the local language for the filling of each form and explaining them to all concerned by personal contact as well as through special instructor cum inspectors appointed for this purpose He should supervise the compilation in his own office and present the data in the form of tables which may be prescribed by Registrar General from time to time

When the above broad items are finalised details of ery item will be worked out

PART II

Results of the Experimental Census of Births and Deaths

With a view to arriving at some estimate of the birth id death rates about which we know next to nothing present an experimental census of births and deaths was taken on a sample basis This work was to be undertaken in conjunction with the preparation of electoral rolls and the revision of the National Register of Citizens but before this scheme could be put into force the work of preparation of the electoral rolls had been practically completed in the state and therefore this experimental census was undertaken quite separately through the agency of Patwaris under the supervision of the Collector in case of Rajasthan and the Chief Electoral Officer in the case of Ajmer State Side by side with this census the National Register of Citizens prepared at the 1951 Census for the above area were also revised and brought upto date

The census of births and deaths was confined to selected areas The intention was that one fifth area of each of the states of Rajasthan and Ajmer be selected for the purpose In ca e of Ajmer experimental census of births and deaths was conducted in all the urban areas and four constituencies namely Pushkar North Pushkar South Srinagar and Cagwana of rural area This covered about 20 per cent of the population of the State In Rajasthan instead of five districts (one fifth of the 25 districts) only the Kotah District was selected on financial grounds

The households were slected on a random basis from the copies of the National Register of Citizens prepared at the time of the 1951 census Instructions in regard to the abstraction of sample households were issued to the Tehsildars in case of rural areas and non municipal towns and the Chief Executive Officers in case of municipal towns or city who were made responsible for the experimental census of births and deaths In the case of cities every 100th house came under this sample and in rural areas the sample included every 10th village and every 10th household of each village selected Thus the census covered approximately one per cent of the households in the areas selected For purpose of this census a twelve months period was fixed The census thus covered the period from January 1 1951 to December 31 1951 and every householder was required to state the number of births and deaths that had taken place during this period It was explained to the enumerators that for purposes of the Experimental Census a birth in the case of a wife who had gone to her parent s house or elsewhere for confinement should be treated as having occurred in the wife s husband s household Similarly deaths that took place in hospitals or elsewhere were to be treated as occurring in the sample housholds In order to prevent the size of the sample from being unduly diminished changes in residence of households were ignored and new households that had come in place of the sample household were treated as sample households for the purposes of the Census Similarly in case the house containing the sample household was found to be empty at the time of the Census the house next to the sample household was substituted Thus the size of the sample was kept at roughly 1 per cent of the households in the selected areas

It will appear from the Tables that of the 338 births in Kotah District of Rajasthan and 85 in Ajmer State occurring in the sample households only 73 in Kotah District of Rajasthan and 51 in Ajmer State are reported to have been registered The latter shows that of the 195 deaths in Kotah District of Rajasthan State and 35 in Ajmer State occurring in the sample households only 50 deaths in Kotah District and 21 deaths in Ajmer State are reported to have been registered

Copy of letter No 5528/S/H dated the 29th July 1952 from the Director of Medical and Health Services Rajasthan to the Secretary to Government Local Self Government and Public Health Department Rajasthan

SUBJECT REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ETC IN RAJASTHAN

In continuation of this office letter No 2610/S/H dated 29th May 1952 I am reviewing the present position of registration of births deaths and marriages in Rajasthan and also giving below my suggestions for the improvement of the same till the Act is passed for the registration of births deaths and marriages

Present Position

There is no Births and Deaths Registration Act for the whole of Rajasthan and draft of the same has been sent vide my letter No 13447/S/H dated 2nd February 1952 The matter is still pending and is under consideration of the Government Pending this the Government was moved to approve of a tentative plan for collecting these statistics through the staff of Local Bodies and revenue officials which has been approved by the Government vide letter No F 13 (23) MH/50 dated the 7th June 1952 The success of the whole plan approved by the Government will depend upon finances and co operation of the local bodies revenue staff and other officials concerned

Urban Areas

Most of the Municipalities have some provision for the collection of births and deaths In covenanting States like Jodhpur Bikaner Udaipur Acts were enforced for the registration of births and deaths They are still in force Registrars were appointed to register births and deaths in their respective circles They were all ex officio State or Municipal employees The noteworthy aspect of these Acts (The Marwar Registration of Births Deaths & Marriages Act of 1945 the Births Deaths & Marriages Act 1950 of Bikaner State) is that the onus of reporting of births and deaths has been laid on the parents and their relatives and they have to report either in writing or orally to the Registrars But nevertheless these Acts have not achieved their full purpose for which they were enacted and are still incomplete In the former Jodhpur State a provision under Municipal Act of 1945 to register births and deaths was made and later on a separate Act was passed to improve the conditions but still the position is fluid In this the onus of reporting the occurrence of births deaths etc has not been laid down on the parents but on the Municipal staff and so in practice this has failed in its object In Mewar State (Udaipur) the Registration of Births and Deaths Act was passed and a separate Revenue Department order was issued to collect particulars of births and deaths but this has not worked satisfactorily In Sirohi State there was a law (with bye laws framed under it) empowering all the Municipalities in Sirohi State to register births and deaths but this also has not been reported to have worked satisfactorily In the rest of the covenanting States there were separate Municipal or other laws in each capital State under which there were provisions to register births deaths and marriages and they were enforced in Kotah Bundi Jhalawar Kushalgarh Banswara Dungarpur Alwar Bharatpur Karauli Dholpur etc In all these towns there were different provisions but the common aspect of all of them was that where ever there was Health staff viz Health Officer or Sanitary Inspector they were made responsible for this work But where there was no Health staff either a clerk or a Secretary of the Municipalities was allotted this work In all these places the reports were made by the sweepers to the Registrar or the persons incharge who kept the record and so consequently the reports were incomplete Thus in urban areas in nearly all the important towns there were some provisions to collect births and deaths and they have all been collecting them But this has not been done well and has now become a chronic thing which either must be improved or must die its own course

In all the covenanting States described above arrangements were made in rural areas to collect birth and death figures This was either done by enforcing Acts like the Marwar Registration of Births and Deaths Act or the departmental order like the revenue order of the Mewar State and these were made to collect statistics of births and deaths but the results were far from satisfactory After 1947 and onward the Indian States and particularly Rajasthan had so many political changes and the newly formed Government could not organise their work as they were particularly preoccupied and nobody had the time to look to this aspect though it was of national importance After the formation of the present Rajasthan the first two years were spent in the integration of the old units and the formation of the new ones In 1951 February when the new organisation of the Medical and Health Department came into force a Vital Statistical Officer was appointed in this department to organise this work Immediately on joining an enquiry was made by him regarding the registration of births and deaths and the above is the summary of all the reports received During these two years when the integration was being completed all affairs where questions of statistics were concerned were dealt with by the Cheif Statistical Officer who was designated at that time as Special Statistical Officer What action he took during the course of these two years to form a uniform policy for the registration of births and deaths and to organise this work of national importance is not known to this department as we have not received any communication from him on this point as yet although a Draft Act for births and deaths registration was sent to him as long ago as June 1951 vide this office letter No 3760 72/ML dated 25th June 1951 to which an interim communication has been received in which he has stated that as the time is short at his disposal he will give his remarks in due course of time which have not yet been communicated to this office though it is over 12 months

A Draft Act for births deaths and marriages registration has been made by the Vital Statistical Officer attached to this department and has been circulated to the authorities concerned in the Provinces of the Indian Union and opinions have been invited A draft was also submitted to the Rajasthan Government and it has reached the Registrar General Government of India Several opinions have been received and considered The Draft Act is still under consideration of the Government

From the perusal of the above note it would be clear that the present state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue and they need immediate improvement The Registrar General has also emphasised this and a

reference was made to this office vide your endorsement No F 1 (292) MH/50 dated the 3rd June 1952 and the views of this department were sent vide this office No 5171 72/ML dated the 9th June 1952 to you The following are my suggestions for the improvement of births deaths and marriages registration till the Act comes into force

Standardisation of Forms

1 Forms should be standardised and similarly the registers At present the different covenanting States are using different types of forms and different types of registers It is essential that they must be standardised and all of them must use standardised forms so as to facilitate compilation work This matter has already been taken up by this department and draft forms have been prepared but they could not be got printed as the budget provision for printing of this department has been drastically reduced and hence it has not been possible to get them printed within the budget allotment However copies of the standard forms have been cyclostyled and are being sent to authorities concerned to enable them to send the reports on a uniform basis It will entirely depend upon the fresh grant which Rajasthan Government may give so that this printing can be taken in hand The estimate cost will be found under the head Financial implications

Provision of staff at all levels

2 At present there is no provision of suitable and sufficient clerical staff in all the municipalities tehsils districts or even in the offices of District Medical and Health Officers to register and compile this important data correctly and in time At all these places proper staff should be provided Allocation to carry out this work should be made to certain staff attached in these offices and part time allowances for this work should be given where full time staff is not provided These allowances were given in former Jodhpur State and in some other States With the integration of Rajasthan these allowances were discontinued The result has been that the work has come to a standstill Tremendous change has taken place in the outlook of the staff working and no body wants to do any extra work without suitable remuneration and hence it is not possible to take up this extra work without paying suitable allowances There has been similar experience in the census and election work even after the Government had issued instructions and top priority was given to such work The work of registration of births deaths and marriages although of routine nature is of continued type requiring constant vigilance and not exactly like that of election and census departments which work temporarily If suitable allowances are not given nobody will care to pay special attention to get the requisite registration and compilation done punctually and in due time Some money therefore will have to be spent in order to improve this work and establish it on satisfactory footing

Provision of Registrars

3 The Registrars who will receive reports of births deaths and marriages etc from the reporters should be ex officio and will do this work part time except in big cities where there will be full time registrars Part time registrars should be paid some allowances It has been proposed in our original scheme that there should be one Registrar for every 2 000 of the population

Provision for punishment for defaulters

4 The defaulters whether they are State servants or members of the public should receive adequate penalties for their non reporting This is necessary because the Registration authority without power behind it will be impotent Unless strict discipline is maintained in the reporting staff of the Local Bodies tehsil and revenue no correct reporting will be possible

Technical supervision

5 All the staff doing this work should be under the technical supervision and control of the Medical and Health Directorate who should be ultimately responsible for this work This deems advisable irrespective of different departments engaged in this work

Under the above provisional scheme apparently no legislative measures will be required as it will not be compulsory and obligatory for the public to report but a Government order will be needed to direct all Local Bodies and revenue staff to cooperate and to comply with the instructions issued by this department from time to time in this connection For this it is requested that departmental instructions to the concerned heads of the departments be issued by the Government Besides this a Gazette Notification will be helpful in directing all the officers concerned and subordinate offices to cooperate and comply with the instructions issued by this Directorate Without Government instructions as suggested above the work carried on by this department will neither be effective nor complete as although at present this department has been trying to collect the data the cooperation from the municipalities and other staff has been wanting Hence it is requested that necessary Government orders may kindly be issued as quickly as possible so that we may start collection and compilation at least from 1st September 1952

Extent to which this scheme will apply

6 This scheme will apply to urban as well as rural areas For the purpose of this scheme urban areas will comprise of towns A town was defined as every Municipality every cantonment or village which had a population of 5 000 or over in 1941 or any other village which was treated as a town for special reasons by the Census Superintendent This has been defined by the Census Superintendent Rajasthan The list of towns and cities which will be considered as urban areas is enclosed as Appendix A The rest will remain as rural areas

Machinery for the enforcement of this scheme

7 (*a*) *State Level* This Directorate will be the Head Office for all work in this connection There is already a Vital Statistical Section in this office which will be properly staffed Additional staff required for the purpose is given in Appendix B The expenditure for this additional staff can be met out of the budget head of this department and will not involve any extra financial commitment but will be filled up from 20 per cent vacancies which have been kept vacant for which Government sanction is requested

(*b*) *District Level* Extra ministerial staff at district level will not be needed if Government approve of centralised collection and compilation of data which requires staff in the Directorate as mentioned above But in case the Government does not agree with this view and the collection and compilation has to be done at the

district level one extra clerk will have to be given to each D M & H O or a part time allowance of Rs 10/ p m to one clerk doing this work

( ) *Unit Level* Every town given in Appendix A will be a unit If there is a municipality town board notified area cantonment etc its authority will be responsible for the collection and compilation of this data There may be some towns where the above referred Local Bodies may not exist In such cases the Sub Divisional Officer Tehsildar or any other responsible officer present will be made responsible for this work Similarly for the rural areas the Tehsildar will be responsible for this work The clerk doing this work in the tehsil or S D O s office will be given an allowance of Rs 8/ p m

(*d*) *Primary Agencies* In urban areas the sanitary and health inspectors jamadars and sweepers etc of the Local Bodies will collect the information for their respective area and the Executive Officer or the Secretary of the Local Body will arrange compilation of these for transmission to this office

In rural areas the Tehsildars will utilise the services of Patwaris Patels Lambardars Chowkidars etc who ever exist on the spot The whole machinery will be put in force and all information about the persons who is present at the spot will be obtained and necessary instructions will be issued to those who are required to do the job at a particular place

Remuneration

8 In the Head Office i e the office of the Director of Medical and Health Services no question of remuneration will arise as the staff is full time At the district level certain remuneration has been suggested vide para No 7 (*b*) In the Municipalities and Tehsil Offices part time allowance or full time clerk as required by the local conditions and the amount of work will have to be provided It is recommended that a uniform allowance of Rs 5/ may be given in Tehsils and Municipalities with a population of 10 000 to 25 000 Above 25 000 full time staff will be required This full time staff should be provided out of the budget of the offices concerned

Supervising Agencies

9 The officers of this department will supervise the work In addition the districts and tehsils D M & H Os Health Officers Assistant Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors will inspect the records when on tour The Sanitary Inspectors of Local Bodies Inspectors of Gram Panchayats Co operative Departments etc should also inspect them when they are on tour The Collectors when they are on tour may also like to inspect them

Analysis and Abstracts

10 This work will be done in the Medical and Health Directorate

Periodical publishing of Statistics

11 It is proposed that weekly bulletins will be issued by this office and will be circulated and supplied free of charge To start with they will be cyclostyled and no extra grant will be required for the time being till the whole scheme becomes regular when fresh proposals for getting them printed will be submitted to the Government

Publicity and Propaganda

12 For the present no intensive publicity or propaganda is proposed until the compulsory registration system comes into force Still it is suggested that some propaganda should be done The Local Bodies will be requested to place sign boards at prominent places requesting the public to volunteer for the supply of this information Some cinema slides may be prepared to be shown in the cinema houses permanently and cinema managements will be requested to show these slides free of charge If funds permit publicity will also be done in the local newspapers When various exhibitions health stalls fairs religious congregations etc are held this department will take all possible measures to do propaganda and publicity to this effect For this purpose it is proposed to spend upto Rs 5 000/ which can be met from head Fairs and Exhibition under this departmental budget

Printing of Cards and Registers

13 The cards utilised for reporting will cost money To begin with this department will arrange for this printing but afterwards it is desired that the Superintendent Government Press will keep the stock and supply directly to Local Bodies and others on requisition and direct payment The specimen copies of the reporting cards are enclosed herewith

Registers

14 For the time being the registers should be prepared locally and should be prepared with the same number and particulars of the columns as given in the statements except the first i e instead of giving the name of the town or tehsil the data will be entered The authorities concerned will open sub head account for their respective circles in these registers for easy compilation

15 Financial implications for Director of Medical & Health Services Office

38 Medical	Recurring
A (Superintendence)	Nil
3 Other charges	
Other expenses	
(*a*) Printing (Cards and Registers)	2 000/
(*b*) Furniture (Boxes & Boards)	200/
(*c*) Other Petty Expenses	200/
4 Non recurring	
Computing Electric machines	5 000/
Total	7 400/
39 Public Health	
(*a*) District & Division Staff Allowances 15 Clerks @ Rs 10/ p m	1800/

16 Financial effect to be included in other departments

(1) *Local Bodies*

(*a*) Full time clerk where population is above 25 000 grade L D

(*b*) Allowance @ Rs 8/ p m where population is 10 000 to 25 000

(*c*) Allowance @ Rs 5/ p m where population is below 10 000

(2) *Revenue Department*

In each Tehsil allowance of Rs 5/ p m (187 Tehsils) 11 220/

The Government may kindly consider this scheme and this may be sanctioned at an early date so that the compilation etc could start from 1st September 1952 as suggested above

Enclosure

PLAN

The plan will embrace both the areas—Urban as well as Rural The towns having municipalities notified areas town boards etc will be treated as urban areas and rest of the areas will come under rural areas

Urban area

In Urban area three statements will be prepared by each local authority with the help of its own office staff on the basis of the reports received through its field staff like Inspectors Jamadars Sweepers etc

The C Statement will be weekly

TABLE C

Popula t n 1951 Cen us	B tl s	B th rate	Death f om								Total d aths	Death rate p m (Annu l)	Inf nt deaths
			Chol r	Sm ll pox	Pl gue	F e	Dys nte y & D hoea	Resp rat ry Dis as	M tern l Diseases	Other cau es			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

This statement will be compiled on the basis of the information of one week i e from each Sunday to Saturday All weeks will end on Saturday No different weeks should by framed by the reporting authorities This statement should be despatched before the next Thursday This should strictly be adhered to The birth and death rate will be caluculated by this formula

$$\text{B th Rate} = \frac{\text{B ths} \times 52}{\text{M dy tm t d p pul t n o a tu l p pulat n}}$$

The A & B Statements will be monthly

A Statement showing total number of births and deaths by sex in the Town/Tehsil during the month

N me of m nth	B ths			St l B tl	D th			Matern l d ath
	M le	F mal	Tot l		Ma e	Fem l	Total	

B Statement showing the deaths by causes age and sex in the Town/Tehsil during the month

	Ch l		Small p x		Pl gue		Fe ers		Dy ntery & D h ea		R p at ry D sea		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Ag														
0														
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
10														
15														
20														
25														
30														
35														
40														
45														
50														
55														
60														
65														
70														
75														
75 & over														

The tehsildars will collect this information from their Tehsil areas through the field staff and will compile the following proformas in their own office for each month

Statement A }
Statement B } As prescribed above

The tehsildars and the authorities of municipalities and town areas will please send all the required statements to the District Medical & Health Officer of the concerned District These statements should not be sent to this office

Copy of letter No F 13 (23) M H/50 dated the 7th Jun 1952 from the Secretary to Local Self Government Medical & Public Health Deptt (B M & H) Rajasthan Jaipur to the Director of Medical & Health Services Rajasthan Jaipur

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SUBJECT PLAN FOR THE COLLECTION OF VITAL STATISTICS

Reference Your Memo No 2610 dated 29th May 1952

The undersigned is directed to inform you that the plan sent by you in your Memo under reference is approved The Revenue & L S G Deptts are being approached for rendering all possible help in reporting compiling and sending the statements to you in time

Copy of letter No S/BD dated the June 1952 from the Director of Medical & Health Services Rajasthan Jaipur to the Secretary to Government L S G Medical & Public Health Department Rajasthan Jaipur

SUBJECT REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

Reference Your end No F 1(292) MH/50 dated 3rd June 1952

The scheme on the above subject prepared by the Registrar General Government of India sent by you under your endorsement referred to above has been carefully considered in the light of the prevailing present conditions in Rajasthan as well as to develop the conditions in future My views are given below in order of paras of the appendix one attached with your above referred endorsement

Compulsory Registration in all Areas

1 At present the birth and death registration is not compulsory in Rajasthan This should be made compulsory throughout Rajasthan The Registration Offices should be situated as near as possible to the place of o currence so that the public can report the event conveniently For this it is suggested that there should be one Registration Office per 2 000 of the population in general The special conditions and circumstances of a particular locality requiring more Registration Offices can be considered on the merits of each case The onus of primarily reporting the occurrence of births and deaths should be laid on the parent or guardian or near relation or in their absence on the occupier of the house or on the medical personnel attending the case The field staff which has been referred to in the subsequent paras of this appendix should con inue to report as has been stated but the main purpose of their reports will be to check the correctness and completeness of the events rather than primary reporting These reports will therefore naturally keep a second position

Registrars and Additional Re istrars

2 We agree in principle that there should be no whole time Registrars as it will saddle the State with the further financial burden which we are unable to bear for the time being Therefore there should be ex-officio Registrars by virtue of their being in service of the State Government Semi Government Local Bodies or Central Government or Semi Government institutions or private institutions Preference however should be given to the Government employees Among the State empolyees preference should be given to those persons who are more favourably situated to register the events The Registrar General has suggested the Sanitary Inspectors or Health Inspectors of the Municipality to erve s Registrars I differ with these recommendations with the following proviso

The Registrars must have an office and that office must exhibit that the registration will be done there during such and such hours During the e working hours the records Registrars and registers should be available in the office This will not be possible for the Inspectors because to this day in Rajasthan they have no separate offices Their offices are mainly situated either in the Municipal Board office premises or in the District Medical & Health Officers office or in the dispensaries Until these are separately fixed arran e ments to provide registration offices per 2 000 should be made One Sanitary or Health Inspector also can serve as Registrar during working hours In urban areas in addition to what has been said above the hospitals dispensaries Ayurvedic Aushdhalayas chools police posts whichever are suitably placed in that locality can also be made to serve as a Registration Office

Rural Areas

In the rural areas some Agencies which have been mentioned for urban areas can be utilised e g schools First Aid Posts Police Out posts In addition to these Post Offices important Private firms etc can be used as Registration Offices The Revenue staff which has been mentioned in para 2A B and C will be utilised as Reporting Agencies and as Registrars wherever possible

Registration Supervisors

3 There should be Registration Supervisors with definite areas under them which should be visited by them regularly They should be ex officio Supervisors It is suggested that Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators of this department can serve as Supervisors—firstly because they have definite circles secondly they are expected to tour most of the time because touring is an important part of their normal duty and thirdly when they do primary vaccinations they are in a better position to check the birth records on the spot as well as in the Registration Office They also care anti epidemic measures in all rural and urban areas and can best check death records Besides these the field staff of other departments viz Inspectors of animal Husbandry and Vaccination Department can also be used as Inspecting Officers wherever possible

Chief Registration Offices

4 The Electoral Registration Officers as pointed out under section 22 of th Representation of Peoples Act 1950 may act as Chief Registration Officers They will exerci e general superintendence and control over Registration Supervisors Registrars and Registration Offices This work can be supplemented by other staff which is discussed below

Standardisation of forms

5 This department agrees to have standardised common forms for the whole country Besides it is recommended that the printing and supply of these forms should be done by the Director direct to all offices concerned This will lead to economy and efficiency This will require enormous amount of money and the Central Government may be approached for financial assistance as this is a matter of national importance

Population records and registrations

6 This department agrees to keep 3 registers (population records) for every village or town or registration office Registrars will keep for their areas and the Chief Registration Offices will consolidate them for towns and cities as required Besides these it is suggested that each registration office should also maintain one Despatch and Receipt Register as they will be required to issue certificate and for weekly reports of births and deaths

Annual review of population records

7 This department agrees with the recommendations made in Appendix I and suggests that in the beginning a country wide propaganda through all the available sources should be made to create a psychological background in the mind of the masses For this purpose fairs Health Exhibitions can be utilised which attract large masses

Electoral roll revision operations

8 This department agrees to these recommendations

Annual Census of Sample Households

9 This department agrees to these recommendations

Analysis compilation and study of Registration Returns and Census Data

10 (i) This department has nothing to say about the creation of the post of Registrar General at the Centre and also agrees that there should be a Director of Population Records but we are of the view that the combination of both the posts of the Superintendent of Census Operations and the Director of Population Records will not be a workable proposal The work of the Director of Population Records can very easily be carried out in this department without any heavy expenditure to the Government We have a Vital Statistical Officer specially for the maintenance of vital statistics

Compilation of results

(ii) The compilation of results will be done on the basis of regular reports and will be checked by the results of annual census of sample households This will be done on the standardised forms

Annual population reports

11 This department agrees to these recommendations

Conclusion related to the recommendation of the Bhore Committee and Vital Statistics Committee

12 (a) This department is of the opinion that the recommendations of the Bhore Committee and the Vital Statistics Committee to enact a Central Act should be implemented This will bring uniformity The State Governments can frame the rules according to the local conditions This view has been held by various authorities in India dealing in this sphere A draft act has also been prepared by this Department and has been circulated to various State Governments inviting their opinions It has also been ent to you and to the Registrar General

NOTE It w ll not be out of place to m nt on h e that the Patw syest m n R j th n i in ts form t on and there are la ge a s v l h l ve n t P twa s

(b) *Registration of Marriages*

This department holds the view that marriages should be registered as this will help in obtaining the data on many important issues

(c) *District Vital Statistics Organisation*

The Bhore Committee recommended a whole time organisation which cannot for the present be taken up but it can be reduced to part time affair i e the District Medical & Health Officers of this department can serve as ex officio District Registrars and Medical Officers of fixed dispensaries can act as Assistant District Registrars and under these Assistant District Registrars there will be Registrars as explained above

This department agrees in toto with Appendix II

TABLES

I-A—Area, Households, Populatıon and Regıstered

State & Distr ct 1		Area (n square miles) 2	Number of households 3	POPU Persons 4
RAJASTHAN	**Total**	**130 207**	**3 074 054**	**15 290 797**
	Rural		**2 505 273**	**12 641 430**
	Urban		**568 781**	**2 649,367**
Ja pur	T	6 295	NOT AVAILABLE	1 656 097
	R			1 186 885
	U			469 212
Tonk	T	3 582		400 947
	R			332 268
	U			68 679
Sawaım dhopur	T	4 204		765 172
	R			668 943
	U			96 229
Bharatpur	T	3 133		907 399
	R			757 177
	U			150 222
Alwar	T	3 245		861 993
	R			763 155
	U			98 838
Jhuhjhunu	T	2 310		588 621
	R			448 295
	U			140 3?6
Sıkar	T	2 942		677 782
	R			529 498
	U			148 284
Bhılwara	T	4 672		727 356
	R			659 851
	U			67 505
Bıkaner	T	8 447		330 329
	R			181 341
	U			148 9 8
Churu	T	6 512		523 276
	R			338 174
	U			185 102
Gan"anagar	T	8 225		630 130
	R			539 217
	U			90 913
Jodhpur	T	9 434		691 786
	R			463 399
	U			228 387

Bırth and Death Rates per mılle by Dıstrıcts, 1951

LATION

Males	Females	Regıstrat on population	Regıstered b th rat	R gıst ed d ath ate
5	6	7	8	9
7 961 673	**7,329 124**	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLT
6 590 413	**6 051 017**			
1,371 260	**1 278 107**			
862 876	793 221			
617 668	569 217			
245 208	2 4 004			
208 287	192 660			
174 019	158 249			
34 268	34 411			
407 181	357 991			
3 7 037	311 906			
50 144	46 085			
494 430	412 969			
413 215	343 962			
81 215	69 007			
454 557	407 436			
402 109	361 046			
52 448	46 390			
300 937	287 684			
230 189	218 106			
70 748	69 578			
343 646	334 136			
270 912	258 586			
72 734	75 550			
376 106	351 250			
341 029	318 822			
35 077	32 428			
171 279	159 050			
95 175	86 166			
76 104	72 884			
269 850	253 426			
177 791	160 383			
92 059	93 043			
343 192	286 938			
292 010	247 207			
51 182	39 731			
364 383	327 403			
243 933	219 466			
120 450	107 937			

I-A—Area, Households, Population and Registered

State & District		Area (in square miles)	Number of households	POPULATION Persons
1		2	3	4
Barmer	T	10 150		441 368
	R			408 601
	U			32 767
Jalore	T	4 924		459 467
	R			431 416
	U			28 051
Pali	T	4 751		660 856
	R			570 727
	U			90 129
Nagaur	T	6 899		763 829
	R			664 250
	U			99 579
Jaisalmer	T	15 967	NOT AVAILABLE	102 743
	R			94 717
	U			8 026
Udaipur	T	6 958		1 191 232
	R			1 043 253
	U			147 979
Dungarpur	T	1 466		308 243
	R			286 501
	U			21 742
ınswara	T	1 954		356 559
	R			336 874
	U			19 685
rohı	T	1 671		237 362
	R			209 502
	U			27 860
h ttorgarh	T	3 231		587 724
	R			524 570
	U			63 154
Kotah	T	4 785		766 198
	R			639 230
	U			126 968
Bundi	T	2 139		280 518
	R			232 760
	U			47 758
Jhalawar	T	2 311		373 810
	R			330 826
	U			42 984

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951—(*concld*)

LATION				
Males	Females	Registration population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
5	6	7	8	9
236 160	205 208	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
218 935	189 666			
17 225	15 542			
240 220	219 247			
225 940	205 476			
14 280	13 771			
339 626	321 230			
293 005	277 722			
46 6[illegible]1	43 508			
394 575	369 254			
344 419	319 831			
50 156	49 423			
56 668	46 075			
52 206	42 511			
4 462	3 564			
607 677	583 555			
531 089	512 164			
76 588	71 391			
153 91[illegible]	154 331			
143 044	143 457			
10 868	10 874			
179 805	176 754			
169 780	167 094			
10 025	9 660			
120 300	117 062			
106 465	103 037			
13 835	14 0[illegible]5			
300 093	287 631			
267 503	257 067			
32 590	30 564			
397 783	368 415			
331 [illegible]64	307 966			
66 519	60 449			
146 652	133 866			
122 170	110 590			
24 482	23 276			
191 478	182 332			
169 506	161 320			
21 972	21 012			

II—Distribution of Population in Rajasthan

Age Group	Persons				Males
	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
					TOTAL
All Ages	**1 497 385**	**736 278**	**638 876**	**122 231**	**782 334**
Under 1 year	53 968		53 968		27 537
1—4	160 133		160 133		81 360
5—14	380 810	47 506	332 585	719	200 739
15—24	251 950	180 865	66 369	4 716	129 229
25—34	233 905	206 874	14 395	12 636	117 363
35—44	176 330	148 911	5 370	22 049	94 496
45—54	118 323	87 931	2 686	27 706	64 [illegible]08
55—64	74 461	43 570	1 849	29 042	40 098
65—74	33 840	15 709	852	17 279	19 126
75 & over	12 624	4 403	256	7 965	7 109
Age not stated	1 041	509	413	119	569
					RURAL
All Ages	**1 244,971**	**603 267**	**538 813**	**102 891**	**650 851**
Under 1 year	45 830		45 830		23 310
1—4	135 563		135 563		68 467
5—14	321 831	39 737	281 500	594	169 675
15—24	206 334	148 146	54 269	3 919	106 192
25—34	194 507	171 133	12 370	11 004	97 401
35—44	145 753	122 461	4 315	18 977	78 615
45—54	96 759	71 331	2 275	23 153	53 505
55—64	60 554	34 691	1 547	24 316	32 345
65—74	26 943	11 981	724	14 238	15 165
75 & over	10 240	3 443	197	6 600	5 851
Age not stated	657	344	223	90	325
					URBAN
All Ages	**252 414**	**133 011**	**100 063**	**19 340**	**131 483**
Under 1 year	8 138		8 138		4 227
1—4	24 570		24 570		12 893
5—14	58 979	7 769	51 085	125	31 064
15—24	45 616	32 719	12 100	797	23 037
25—34	39 398	35 741	2 025	1 632	19 962
35—44	30 577	26 450	1 055	3 072	15 881
45—54	21 564	16 600	411	4 553	11 203
55—64	13 907	8 879	302	4 726	7 753
65—74	6 897	3 728	128	3 041	3 961
75 & over	2 384	960	59	1 365	1 258
Age not stated	384	165	190	29	244

State by Age, Sex and Marıtal Status, 1951

			Females			
Marr ed	Unm ed	W dowed	Total	M rri d	Unmarr ed	W dowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
368 961	**369 118**	**44 255**	**715 051**	**367,317**	**269 758**	**77 976**
	27 537		26 431		26 431	
	81 360		78 773		78 773	
15 49?	184 953	294	180 071	3? 014	147 632	425
73 960	53 295	1 974	12 721	106 905	13 074	2 74
100 888	12 087	4 3 8	116 542	105 986	2 308	8 248
82 256	4 701	7 539	81 834	66 655	669	14 510
53 ?58	? 449	9 001	53 615	34 673	237	18 705
8 43?	1 5 7	10 139	34 363	15 138	32	18 903
11 145	781	7 200	14 714	4 564	71	10 079
3 225	218	3 666	5 515	1 178	38	4 299
305	210	54	472	204	203	65
302 338	**310 491**	**38 022**	**594 120**	**300 929**	**228,322**	**64 869**
	23 310		22 520		22 520	
	68 467		67 096		67 096	
12 892	156 5'8	255	152 156	26 845	124 972	339
60 69?	43 8 2	1 678	100 142	87 454	10 447	2 241
83 212	10 240	3 949	97 106	87 921	2 130	7 055
68 252	3 811	6 55?	67 138	54 209	504	12 425
43 694	2 070	7 741	43 254	27 637	205	15 412
2? 444	1 281	8 6?0	28 209	12 247	266	15 696
8 376	680	6 109	11 778	3 605	44	8 129
2 594	176	3 081	4 389	849	21	3 519
182	106	37	332	162	117	53
66 623	**58 627**	**6 233**	**120 931**	**66 388**	**41 436**	**13 107**
	4 27		3 911		3 911	
	12 893		11 677		11 677	
2 600	28 425	39	27 915	5 169	22 660	86
13 268	9 473	296	22 579	19 451	2 627	501
17 676	1 847	439	19 436	18 065	178	1 193
14 004	890	987	14 696	12 446	165	2 085
9 564	3 9	1 260	10 361	7 036	3?	3 293
5 988	246	1 519	6 154	2 891	56	3 207
2 769	101	1 091	2 936	959	27	1 950
631	42	585	1 126	329	17	780
123	104	17	140	42	86	12

III—Economic Groups and Marital Status of Sample Household Population by Districts, 1951

State & District	Number of Sample Households — Total	Number of Sample Households — Livelihood Classes I II & IV	Number of Sample Households — Livelihood Class III	Number of Sample Households — Livelihood Classes V—VIII	POPULATION — All Classes — Persons — Married	POPULATION — All Classes — Persons — Others	POPULATION — All Classes — Males — Married	POPULATION — All Classes — Males — Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJASTHAN—								
Total	**1 829**	**950**	**203**	**676**	**4 035**	**4 707**	**2 007**	**2 540**
Rural	**1 534**	**928**	**199**	**407**	**3,392**	**3 973**	**1 688**	**2 147**
Urban	**295**	**22**	**4**	**269**	**643**	**734**	**319**	**393**
Kotah—								
T	1 829	950	203	676	4 035	4 707	2 007	2 540
R	1 534	928	199	407	3 392	3 973	1 688	2 147
U	295	22	4	269	643	734	319	393

State & District	POPULATION—(concld.) All Classes—(concld.) Females — Married	All Classes—(concld.) Females — Others	Livelihood Class I II & IV — Males	Livelihood Class I II & IV — Females	Livelihood Class III — Males	Livelihood Class III — Females	Livelihood Classes V—VIII — Males	Livelihood Classes V—VIII — Females
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
RAJASTHAN								
Total	**2 028**	**2 167**	**2 579**	**2,382**	**418**	**385**	**1 550**	**1 428**
Rural	**1 704**	**1 826**	**2 525**	**2,323**	**412**	**381**	**898**	**826**
Urban	**324**	**341**	**54**	**59**	**6**	**4**	**652**	**602**
Kotah—								
T	2 028	2 167	2 579	2 382	418	385	1 550	1 428
R	1 704	1 826	2 525	2 323	412	381	898	826
U	324	341	54	59	6	4	652	602

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Rajasthan State, 1951

	POPULATION						
	Persons			Males		Females	
Age Group	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL							
All Ages	**8 742**	**4 035**	**4 707**	**2 007**	**2 540**	**2 028**	**2 167**
Under 1 year	327		327		166		161
1—4	980		980		516		464
5—9	1 ?86	20	1 266	2	627	18	639
10—14	1 041	177	864	35	559	14?	305
15—19	752	464	288	161	253	303	35
20—24	704	601	103	233	87	368	16
25—29	838	775	63	372	4?	403	21
30—34	698	6 7	71	33?	44	295	27
35—39	521	442	79	264	41	178	3
40—44	477	351	126	204	47	147	79
45—49	311	2?3	88	144	30	79	58
50—54	336	178	158	129	41	49	117
55—59	127	64	63	37	16	27	47
60—64	199	69	130	56	37	13	93
65—69	67	?3	44	19	18	4	26
70—74	48	18	30	16	9	2	1
75 & over	30	3	27	3	7		0
Age not stated							
RURAL							
All Ages	**7 365**	**3 392**	**3 973**	**1 688**	**2 147**	**1 704**	**1 826**
Under 1 year	288		288		148		140
1—4	8 5		8 5		438		387
5—9	1 119	19	1 100	2	548	17	55?
10—14	894	159	735	4	480	125	255
15—19	618	404	214	145	192	259	2?
20—24	562	486	76	195	6	291	14
25—29	713	664	49	313	33	351	16
30—34	596	531	65	283	40	248	25
35—39	441	372	69	2 2	36	150	33
40—44	391	287	104	163	39	124	6
45—49	?60	189	71	1 ?	23	67	48
50—54	271	14	1?9	106	3	36	94
55—59	110	54	56	3	14	22	4
60—64	16?	55	107	45	28	10	79
65—69	54	18	6	16	16	2	20
70—74	38	11	27	9	9	2	18
75 & over	23	1	22	1	6		16
Age not stated							
URBAN							
All Ages	**1 377**	**643**	**734**	**319**	**393**	**324**	**341**
Under 1 year	9		39		18		21
1—4	155		155		78		77
5—9	167	1	166		79	1	87
10—14	147	18	129	1	9	17	50
15—19	134	60	74	16	61	44	13
20—24	14	115	27	38	25	77	2
25—29	125	111	14	59	9	52	5
30—34	10?	96	6	49	4	47	2
35—39	80	70	10	4?	5	28	5
40—44	86	64	22	41	8	23	14
45—49	51	34	17	2	7	12	10
50—54	65	36	29	23	6	13	23
55—59	17	10	7	5	2	5	[illegible]
60—64	37	14	23	11	9	3	14
65—69	13	5	8	3	2	2	6
70—74	10	7	3	7			3
75 & over	7	2	5	2	1		4
Age not stated							

V—Number of Births in Sample Households by Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1951

State & District	Number of Mothers				TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS						
					Persons				Males		
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RAJASTHAN—											
Total	**338**	**211**	**30**	**97**	**338**	**211**	**30**	**97**	**177**	**111**	**16**
Rural	**298**	**208**	**30**	**60**	**298**	**208**	**30**	**60**	**156**	**110**	**16**
U ban	**40**	**3**		**37**	**40**	**3**		**37**	**21**	**1**	
Kotah—											
T	338	211	30	97	338	211	30	97	177	111	16
R	298	208	30	60	298	208	30	60	156	110	16
U	40	3		37	40	3		37	21	1	

State & District	TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS—(concld.)					WHETHER BIRTH WAS REGISTERED					
	Males—(concld.)	Female				Yes		No		Not known	
	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
RAJASTHAN—											
Total	**50**	**161**	**100**	**14**	**47**	**38**	**35**	**104**	**95**	**35**	**31**
Rural	**30**	**142**	**98**	**14**	**30**	**24**	**23**	**98**	**91**	**34**	**28**
U ban	**20**	**19**	**2**		**17**	**14**	**12**	**6**	**4**	**1**	**3**
Kotah—											
T	50	161	100	14	47	38	35	104	95	35	31
R	30	142	98	14	30	24	23	98	91	34	28
U	20	19	2		17	14	12	6	4	1	3

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

Order of Birth	All ages: No of mothers	All ages: No of children born	All ages: No of children surviving	14 & less: No of mothers	14 & less: No of children born	14 & less: No of children surviving	15—24: No of mothers	15—24: No of children born	15—24: No of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL									
All Orders	338	1 066	876	8	8	8	135	262	225
1st	92	[illegible]	86	[illegible]	8	8	6	6[illegible]	58
2nd	75	150	136				42	[illegible]4	75
3rd	44	132	119				13	39	3[illegible]
4th	48	19[illegible]	159				14	56	43
5th	9	145	116				3	15	12
6th	18	108	75				1	6	5
7th & above	3	[illegible]47	18[illegible]						
RURAL									
All Orders	298	921	755	8	8	8	117	219	187
1st	83	83	79	8	8	8	55	55	52
2nd	68	136	123				37	74	66
3rd	41	123	110				13	39	32
4th	38	152	122				10	40	29
5th	[illegible]6	130	105				1	5	3
6th	16	96	63				1	6	5
7th & above	26	201	153						
URBAN									
All Orders	40	145	121				18	43	38
1st	9	9	7				7	7	6
2nd	7	14	13				5	10	9
3rd	3	9	9						
4th	10	40	37				4	16	14
5th	3	15	11				2	10	9
6th	2	12	12						
7th & above	6	46	32						

Households of Rajasthan State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1951

OF MOTHER

25—34			35—44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
147	517	427	44	255	196	4	24	20			
21	21	19	1	1	1						
30	60	55	3	6	6						
26	78	72	4	12	12	1	3	3			
30	120	102	4	16	14						
19	95	73	7	35	31						
9	54	40	8	48	30						
12	89	66	17	137	10'	3	21	17			
129	444	363	40	226	177	4	24	20	—	—	..
19	19	18	1	1	1						
28	56	51	3	6	6						
23	69	63	4	12	12	1	3	3		..	..
25	100	83	3	1	10				..	..	..
18	90	71	7	35	31					...	...
7	42	28	8	48	30				...	...	..
9	68	49	14	112	87	3	21	17	..	...	...
18	73	64	4	29	19		..		..	..	..
2	2	1				..		..	..		..
2	4	4		..		...	..	...	..	..	..
3	9	9				..		..	..		..
5	20	10	1	4	4	...	...	...	..		
1	5	2				..	...	..	..		
2	12	12			..		...	...	...	..	..
3	21	17	3	25	15	..	..	...	...	..	..

VII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households by Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1951

State & District	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS								
	Persons				Males				Females
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V & VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN—									
Total	**195**	**105**	**24**	**66**	**110**	**56**	**14**	**40**	**85**
Rural	**164**	**101**	**23**	**40**	**94**	**56**	**14**	**24**	**70**
Urban	**31**	**4**	**1**	**26**	**16**			**16**	**15**
Kotah—									
T	195	105	24	66	110	56	14	40	85
R	164	101	23	40	94	56	14	24	70
U	31	4	1	26	16			16	15

State & District	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS—(concld.)			WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
	Females—(concld.)			Yes		No		Not known	
	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
RAJASTHAN—									
Total	**49**	**10**	**26**	**18**	**32**	**71**	**40**	**21**	**13**
Rural	**45**	**9**	**16**	**8**	**21**	**66**	**36**	**20**	**13**
Urban	**4**	**1**	**10**	**10**	**11**	**5**	**4**	**1**	
Kotah—									
T	49	10	26	18	32	71	40	21	13
R	45	9	16	8	21	66	36	20	13
U	4	1	10	10	11	5	4	1	..

VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Rajasthan State by Sex and Age at Death, 1951

	NUMBER OF DEATHS								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
Ag Group	P rsons	Male	Females	P rsons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Fem les
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ag s	**195**	**110**	**85**	**164**	**94**	**70**	**31**	**16**	**15**
Under 1 year	15	7	8	12	7	5	3		3
1—4	59	25	34	46	20	26	13	5	8
5—9	15	10	5	12	8	4	3	2	1
10—14	4	2	2	4	2	2			
15—19	7	3	4	6	3	3	1		1
20—24	8	5	3	8	5	3			
25—29	6	4	2	6	4	2			
30—34	9	3	6	9	3	6			
35—39	8	5	3	8	5	3			
40—44	10	7	3	10	7	3			..
45—49	8	6	2	5	3	2	3	3	
50—54	8	6	2	8	6	2		..	
55—59	8	7	1	6	5	1	2	2	
60—64	16	9	7	13	8	5	3	1	2
65—69	1	1		1	1				...
70—74	6	4	2	6	4	2			
75 & over	7	6	1	4	3	1	3	3	
Age not stated									..

PUNJAB, PEPSU, HIMACHAL PRADESH & BILASPUR

Extracts from the Report on the Improvement of Population Data Punjab PEPSU, Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur

By

(CHAUDHRY RATTAN SINGH *Joint Census Superint ndent*)

I * * * * *

II *Suggestions for re organising the present system of registration of Births and Deaths*

13 In this Census Sub Zone the State of Punjab Pepsu Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur assented to give a trial to the scheme Delhi State did not opt for it All the first mentioned four States designated me (Joint Superintendent Census) as Officer on Special Duty

* * * * * *

16 It would be worthwhile to give an account of the system working in the Punjab State at present In the rural areas the village chowkidars are the sole agents for reporting births and deaths at the police stations The Thana Moharrirs act as Registrars The chowkidars who are provided with two books one for births and the other for deaths are supposed to get recorded therein all births and deaths occurring in their beats They in compliance with the rules framed under the Punjab Laws Act of 1872 and the Punjab Police rules of 1934 are duty bound to take these books on their fortnightly visits (Varabandi) to their respective thanas The Thana Moharrirs from these books and oral enquiries made from the chowkidars compile the birth and death registers maintained by them Copies of the death registers and the abstracts of the information recorded in the birth registers are forwarded every fortnight from the police stations to the District Medical Officers of Health through the Superintendents of Police The District Medical Officers of Health pass these copies and abstracts to the Offices of the Civil Surgeons for consignment

17 In the urban areas most of the municipalities have adopted rules and bye laws under the Punjab Municipal Act in 1911 in regard to the proper registration of births and deaths In compliance with these rules and bye laws the head of the family or in his absence an adult member of the family and failing both the midwife of the circle are supposed to make a report at the municipal office within four days of the occurrence The Mohalla Sweeper and the Mohalladar (a responsible resident in the Mohalla) are jointly and separately responsible for reporting at the registry office any occurrence taking place in a household having no grown up male member In towns where no such rules and bye laws have been prescribed by the municipal committees and the watch and ward is done by the municipal police the constables are responsible for reporting births and deaths occurring in their beats The Municipal and Small Town Committees send consolidated weekly and monthly reports to the District Medical Officers of Health The weekly returns are sent only by the committee having a population of 10 000 and above

18 The compilation of statistics at district level is done in the office of the Civil Surgeon But the over all control of this work is vested in the District Medical Officer of Health who is responsible for the submission of monthly and annual returns to the Director of Health Services of the State From the returns so received in the office of the Director of Health Services consolidated monthly and annual returns are submitted to the Director General of Health Services New Delhi

19 Recording of births and deaths in Punjab and other States is apparently deficient for as referred to above 27 000 births and 10 000 deaths in Punjab State alone were not registered in the year 1951 The lacuna lies somewhere and it needs to be spotted Improvements can only be effected (i) either by tuning up the existing agency or by replacing it by some new suitable agency and (ii) by bringing some legislation on the statute book on uniform basis by the Central or the State Governments

20 The functioning of the present agency has in a way resulted in failure so far as the recording of vital statistics is concerned and needs to be substituted by some other suitable agency In order to (i) bring gradually the public in touch with the system (ii) replace the recording of the vital events on the part of the chowkidar and (iii) to treat the registration work only a by product of one s normal duties it is desirable that Thana Moharrir (the present registrar) be replaced by the village patwari and the latter be assisted by the Sarpanch of Panchayat where such an institution is functioning The Patwari be designated as an ex officio registrar and the Sarpanch as an ex officio additional registrar The main idea and back ground of proposing the appointment of patwari and Sarpanch as an ex officio registrar and an ex officio additional registrar respectively is

(a) that full responsibility relating to the recording of vital events be shifted to the Panchayats gradually and eventually when these institutions commence functioning efficiently in the State and

(b) that the village Patwari and the Sarpanch on account of their local knowledge and daily dealings with the villagers can minimise to a great extent the present omissions in the registration of births and deaths and can also bring home to the common villager the idea that registration of births and deaths is beneficial to one and all in the State

The main grounds to discontinue the appointment of the Thana Moharrir as registrar are

(1) the areas covered by the police stations are very large as registering units and some time rather unwieldy The Police Officers on account of their being too busy with the discharge of their own duties find practically no time to supervise the registration of births and deaths within their jurisdiction

(2) the village chowkidar at the time of *Varaba di* visits the thana primarily for reporting the births and deaths in his beat but unfortunately, at the

thana he is detained for days together The registration of births and deaths is assigned no importance and seldom an enquiry is made by the Thana Moharrir or the station House Officer as to why a particular chowkidar did turn up with his registers blank or with very few entries in them and

(3) it would be very inconvenient and distasteful to the common man to travel long distances for reporting the births and deaths at the thana when such registration is made compulsory under some statutory law brought in force by the Union or the State Governments

21 The recording of the vital statistics by the Patwari should be checked and supervised by the circle field Kanungo and Naib Tahsildars and Tahsildars in the course of their routine duties The Field Kanungo may be designated as an ex officio Registration Supervisor and the Naib Tahsildars and Tahsildars as ex officio Registration Officers Further the work of the Field Kanungo and Tahsildars may be supervised by the Revenue Assistants Sub Divisional Officers and District Magistrates The Revenue Assistant and the Sub Divisional Officers be designated as ex officio District Population Records Officers and the District Magistrate as ex officio Chief Registration Officers

22 The Director of Health Services Punjab has suggested that the District Health Staff should continue the supervision of births and deaths as heretofore I am in full agreement with him in this respect

23 The Registrar (patwari) assisted by an Additional Registrar (Sarpanch) should maintain the population records viz register of births register of deaths and National Register of Citizens The chowkidar should make fortnightly reports to the Registrar or in his absence to the Additional Registrar on 2nd and 16th of each month The copies of death register and abstracts from the birth register together with a report to the effect that necessary changes have been made in the National Register should be submitted by the Registrar to the Tahsil Head quarters on the 4th and 8th of each month The Tahsil Office Kanungo with the help of an additional clerk (to be provided for the purpose) should consolidate the return for the tahsil (including urban areas) and in the interest of economy and efficiency may send these returns by the 15th of each month direct to the Director of Population Record with a copy to the District Population Records Officer

24 The verification of causes of death and control of infectious or epidemic diseases should continue to be the responsibility of the District Health Department In case of infectious or epidemic diseases the chowkidar instead of making a report at the Thana should do so to the Registrar or Additional Registrar who in turn should send intimation by post or telegram to the District Medical Officer of Health with a copy to the tahsildar

25 The birth and death registers with the chowkidars Additional Registrars/Registrars should be consigned in the record room of the Chief Registration Officer (District Magistrate) at the close of each financial year and in lieu thereof new ones be issued Copies of entries from old record may be issued by the District Copying Agency with prior permission in writing of the District Population Records Officer The rate of fee should be the same as prevalent at present

26 The Revenue Agency is already functioning efficiently in the State and is in close touch with the rural public The making over of recording of vital events to them would not add much to their normal duties and also would not prove any burden on Government exchequer

27 A tentative proposal on the above lines for switching over the work of recording vital events to the Revenue Agency was drawn up and submitted to the State Governments concerned But primarily the matter was pursued with the Punjab State Government with an idea that if this State which has in vogue a long standing system of recording births and deaths could agree to the proposed change of agency (adoption of the Revenue agency in place of the present one) the other states which have a system of registration in name only would follow suit

28 The Financial Commissioner and the Minister for Development Punjab have expressed their concurrence to utilise the Revenue Agency for the purpose and the matter is at present under the scrutiny of the Finance Department The final decision in the matter is expected in the near future and further necessary steps can only be taken if it is decided that the work is to be made over to the Revenue Agency

III *Combined Scheme of revision of N R C & Sample Census of Births & Deaths*

* * * * *

29 Selection of districts—The Chief Commissioner Bilaspur was the first to respond and gave his assent on 24 4 1952 to conduct the experiment all over the State He was followed by the Punjab Government who conveyed their concurrence on 7 5 1952 by selecting Simla Ambala and Gurgaon districts for the purpose The Pepsu Government selected Patiala district while Mandi district was earmarked for the purpose by the Himachal Pradesh Government Both these Governments conveyed their consent telephonically sometimes in July 1952 but permission in writing was received on 18 9 52 and 25 10 52 respectively

The combined review of National Registers and Electoral Rolls was to be carried out only in one out of five districts in each state and in 1/5th part of the selected district by making door to door enquiries This 1/5th area of each district comprised roughly of one tahsil

30 In the State of Punjab the Election Department in the selected districts of Ambala and Gurgaon had selected the rural area of Jagadhri and Ferozepur Jhirka tahsil and the whole of the urban area and Simla proper for the revision of the electoral rolls A decision was only taken sometime in the end of June by the State Government that this verification work was to commence from 1st July 1952 and terminate by the end of that month The revision of the National Registers of Citizens was also supposed to be linked up and finalized with the verification of the electoral rolls

31 In a meeting of the Census Superintendents held on 4th July 1952 at New Delhi under the presidentship of the Registrar General and also attended by Shri P S Subramanian Secretary Election Commission India the point of combining the revision of the National Registers and electoral rolls was reviewed It was decided therein that there was no objection if any State could

conveniently join the operations in districts beyond those selected for conducting the Improvement of Population Data Scheme This decision was conveyed to the Punjab State Government and as a precautionary measure the National Registers belonging to those districts were despatched to the local bodies and tahsils

32 In the selected districts of Gurgaon and Ambala the combined revisional operations were completed by the end of July 1952 except in the case of Ambala City Ambala Cantonment Rewari (M C) and Ballabhgarh (M C) In the first two the delay occurred due to the fact that the election staff sat over the National Registers and in the latter two arrangements regarding staff could not be made in time In Simla proper also the two operations could not be combined as the municipal authorities failed to take steps in time In all these five places the revision was conducted independently but finalized before the commencement of the sample census

33 In case of other districts of the State the Government only took up a decision on 24 7 1952 to combine the two operation just a week before the stipulated date for the completion of the revision of the Electoral Rolls It was not therefore possible to join the two operations But the State Government definitely stands to gain as in these districts the revision of the existing National Registers and the preparation of duplicates of those burnt in fire at Jullundur Secretariat in 1951 have been completed by now in all the rural and urban areas selected for the verification of electoral rolls except in a few local bodies

34 In Pepsu the verification of electoral rolls had been finalized by the Election Department before the Government took up decision regarding the selection of any district for carrying out the Improvement of Population Data Scheme The revision of the National Registers of Citizens had to be taken up later on

35 The Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur State Governments could not take up any decision regarding the joining up of the two operations till September 1952 and the revision of National Registers in the Mandi district of Himachal Pradesh and in Bilaspur State had to be got completed independently prior to the commencement of the sample census

36 In the selected rural areas the actual work of revision of National Registers and verification of electoral rolls was conducted by the patwaris while in the urban areas the revision of National Registers was carried out by the Municipal Agency and the verification of electoral rolls by the temporary staff engaged by the Election Department

37 The revisory staff in the course of their enquiry had to effect in the National Registers the changes relating to

(i) Births
(ii) Deaths
(iii) Immigration
(iv) Emigration
(v) Split up of a family in different apartments in the same house or in different houses in the same locality
(vi) Age
(vii) Marital Status
(viii) Livelihood
(ix) Literacy
(x) Omission of caste in case of backward classes and
(xi) Religion

38 The Registrar General as a part of the scheme had suggested that a National Health Week preferably week ending Dewali day to be celebrated throughout the country in order to check up registration of unregistered births and deaths and notification of migration The week ending Dewali day was selected for the reason that it is very convenient to make enquiries regarding births and deaths from Dewali to Dewali as this is easily remembered even by the illiterate people and the association of Dewali day with the health and Hygiene is deep rooted in the minds of people

39 It has been experienced that the common man and particularly the illiterate villager does not attach much importance to such selected weeks celebrated now a days by various departments So in order to draw the attention of the common man and ensure his co operation and eventually make him realise the importance of the National Health Week it was considered advisable that the celebration of this week be made attractive by arranging some variety programme in the form of tournaments dramas etc

40 A survey of the activities of the various departments in all the four states was made and it was found that only in the Punjab State the celebration of National Health Week could be arranged through the co operation of the Panchayat Department who occasionally hold tournaments in each district through their physical training staff The Director of Panchayats Punjab was accordingly approached in the matter to arrange panchayat tournaments in the week following Dewali days at some central places in Jagadhri tahsil of Ambala District and Ferozepur Jhirka tahsil of Gurgaon district He was good enough to make arrangements regarding such tournaments on 21st and 22nd October 1952 at village Panjton n Chhachhrauli Field Kanungo circle of Jagadhri tahsil and on 24th and 25th October 1952 at village Singari in Ponhana Field Kanungo circle of Ferozepur Jhirka tahsil He also issued instructions to this staff to collect as many people as possible of the villages of these two circles by arranging attractive items of competition and rewarding the winners and runners up with prizes

41 The Lambardars members of Panchayats officials of various departments and the leading citizens of these two field Kanungo circles were to be associated in these tournaments in larger number The Patwaris of these circles were required to attend these tournaments equipped with birth death and National Registers of Citizens of the villages in their circle in order to make enquiries regarding births deaths immigration and emigration which took place form Dewali 1951 to Dewali 1952 in those villages and collect the necessary data required by the Census Department The work of the patwaris was to be supervised by the Field Kanungos and Tahsildars/Naib Tahsildars Halqa The collection of this data by the revenue staff was merely to be kept as an incidental activity of the tournament The Deputy Commissioners Gurgaon and Ambala districts were requested to get the necessary publicity regarding these tournaments done, through their District Public Relations Officers and issue necessary instructions to the

Revenue Assistants and other Revenue Field staff to give full co operation to the panchayat physical staff to ensure the success of the tournaments

42 The Revenue and the Panchayat staff took ke n interest in the arrangements of these tournaments and a good crowd collected at both the places 13 teams participated at village Panjton and 48 at village Singar The Patwaris under supervision of the Field Kanungos made the necessary enquiries regarding births deaths and migration in their circles from the people col lected As a result of these enquiries it was revealed that in Chhacahrauli circle of Jagadhri registration of births was found omitted to the extent of 6 0 per cent and death 10 0 per cent while in Ponhana circle of Ferozepur Jhirka tahsil omission in the registration of births and deaths was to the extent of 7 5 per cent and 11 9 per cent re spectively

43 Census of Sample Households The task of selecting the sample households was confined to those registration areas in selected districts in which the combi ned review of National Register of Citizens and Electoral Rolls had been undertaken or the revision of National Registers and the electoral rolls had been conducted inde pendently by making door to door enquiries One household of every 100 in the urban area and one out of every 50th in the 1/5th rural area of the selected district were chosen as sample households with the approval of the Registrar General India

44 In the rural areas the territorial unit for the selection of sample household was a field Kanungo circle while in the urban areas the registration circle comprised of a ward and if the ward was big enough then of a block or blocks of a ward The samples were selected on random basis In the rural areas the Field Kanungos were to act as enumerators in their circles and in the urban areas the Sanitary Inspectors or Senior Clerks having experience of census work had to conduct the enquiry D wali (18th O tob r 1952) was the date of reference but th tim limit within which the enquiries could be complet d effi iently was spread over from 10th to 31st October 1952

45 Tn instructions to enum rators along with birth d ath hous hold verification slips and verified extracts w re despatched to the enumerators well in ad van e through the proper channel In view of the ex perience gained at the time of 1951 Census it was consi dered desirable that they should be given theoretical and practical training at the spot Every effort was made to achieve this object by touring the selected areas and imparting training to the enumerators Special diffi culties had to be encountered in the cas of Ambala Cantonment and rural area of Jagadhri tahsil In Ambala Cantonment the work was first entrusted by the Execu tive Officer to his staff but was subsequently transferred to the Cantonm nt teachers who inspite of repeated instruc ions and appeal to ense of duty failed to appreciate heir responsibility In the rural areas of Jagadhri tahsil the revenue staff was very busy with the consoli dation of holdings and implementation of community project scheme and the kanungos who had to act as enu merators were frequently transferred out of this tahsil during the enumeration days

46 It was experienced that in spite of best efforts the response from the public in all the selected areas was not encouraging especially regarding the enquiries relating to occurrence of deaths between the two De walis

47 The census slips were supposed to reach my office by the 15th of November but in case of certain areas they were not received till the end of that month A cent per cent check of these slips was undertaken Spe cial precautions were taken to check that (i) the house holds selected for sample were picked up according to instructions (ii) total of inmates given on the household slips tallied with the corresponding number on the extract (iii) the number of birth and death slips corresponded to the number of births and deaths noted on the extract (iv) slips (including multiple) for births below one year corresponded with entries in the age group below one year noted on the household verification slips and the total number of children noted on the household verification slip did not fall short of the children given on the birth slip in answer to question No 8 (v) the answer to question No 9 on the birth slip was correctly recorded in Yes No or unknown (vi) the economic and social classification of the head of the household was correctly noted on the slips (vii) the births and deaths noted on the slips related to the period falling between Dewali 1951 and Dewali 1952 and (viii) that death slips prepared for any still birth did not get mixed up with other death slips

48 The necessary correction slips were sent to the local bodies and tahsildars concerned except tahsildar Jagadhri To the latter the original record had to be returned as it was most defective and incorrectly prepared The enumeration staff took over two months to send replies to the correction slips and in some cases the correc tion slips had to be referred back twice or thrice The tahsildar Jagadhri in ordinarily delayed matters by not despatching the record till the end of February 1953

49 Sorting and tabulation was undertaken in this office by experienced hands under the supervision and guidance of a Technical Assistant and the Statistician The birth and death rates computed for Jagadhri rural area and Patiala Municipal Committee were found to be abnormally low as compared with the minimum estimated birth and death rates and so a census of births and deaths was conducted through my office staff in 4 of the villages of Jagadhri tahsil and in Patiala town proper The result obtained indicated that 6 births and 3 deaths in these four villages and 10 births and 1 death in Patiala town were omitted by the enumerators in the course of their enquiry

TABLES

I-A—Area, Households, Population and Registered

State & District		Area (in square miles)	Number of households	POPU Persons
1		2	3	4
PUNJAB	**Total**	**37 378**	**N A**	**12 641 205**
	Rural		**1 970,367**	**10 240 273**
	Urban		**N A**	**2 400 932**
Simla	T	9	14 576	46 150
	R			
	U		14 576	46 150
Kangra	T	9 945	232 834	936 042
	R		*221 629*	*893 592*
	U		11 205	42 450
Hissar	T	5 389	193 433	1 045 645
	R		159 549	877 945
	U		33 884	167 700
Rohtak	T	2 329	197 976	1 122 046
	R		167 115	970 987
	U		30 861	151 059
Gurgaon	T	2 358	187 666	967 664
	R		157 548	827 511
	U		30 118	140 153
Karnal	T	3 077	213 754	1 079 379
	R		172 808	876 067
	U		40 946	203 312
Ambala	T	2 019	182 368	943 734
	R		131 042	695 784
	U		51 326	247 950
Hoshiarpur	T	2 227	232 683	1 091 986
	R		210 453	986 962
	U		22 230	105 024
Jullundur	T	1 331	141 798	1 055 600
	R		141 798	761 202
	U		N A	294 398
Ludhiana	T	1 279	143 508	808 105
	R		*111 621*	*602 218*
	U		31 887	205 887
Ferozepur	T	4 107	245 241	1 326 520
	R		199 410	1 101 438
	U		45 831	225 082
Amritsar	T	1 942	173 509	1 367 040
	R		173 509	958 533
	U		N A	408 507
Gurdaspur	T	1 366	123 885	851 294
	R		123 885	688 034
	U		N A	163 260

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951

LATION

Males	Female	Registration population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
5	6	7	8	9
6 786 934	5 854 271	12 865 798	41 5	17 3
5 459 495	4 780 778	10 457 635	43 4	18 7
1 327 439	1 073 493	2 408 163	33 3	11 1
29 735	16 415	49 194	31 1	6 ?
29 735	16 415	49 194	31 1	6 2
483 651	45? 39	940 930	37 0	19 3
459 115	434 477	897 42	37 5	19 9
24 536	17 914	43 505	25 8	7 0
560 937	484 708	1 050 461	41 8	17 6
470 473	407 472	878 476	4 3	18 0
90 464	77 236	171 985	39 4	15 2
592 596	529 450	1 140 043	45 7	19 2
511 814	459 173	983 498	46 7	20 1
80 782	70 277	156 545	39 0	13 8
512 891	454 773	977 227	46 6	23 2
438 835	388 676	858 973	48 0	24 3
74 056	66 097	118 254	36 3	14 8
580 884	498 495	1 09? 539	44 5	16 4
472 776	403 ?91	897 072	47 4	17 9
108 108	95 204	195 467	31 2	9 7
520 129	423 605	952 509	40 2	16 1
379 002	316 78	701 279	44 0	18 2
141 127	106 823	251,230	29 5	10 5
580 63?	511 354	1 122 549	40 6	19 9
522 881	464 081	1 014 631	41 3	20 8
57 751	47 273	107 918	34 2	11 4
566 999	488 601	1 090 135	39 4	15 1
404 547	356 655	804 788	42 2	17 4
162 452	131 946	285 347	31 4	8 4
437 7 7	370 378	808 949	38 0	15 1
3?6 174	276 044	59 633	39 0	16 8
111 553	94 334	213 316	35 4	10 4
717 110	609 410	1 359 206	42 2	16 1
91 088	510 350	1 129 798	43 9	17 3
1 6 022	99 060	229 408	33 6	10 1
74? 4?1	624 619	1 406 044	40 0	15 1
512 198	446 335	988 180	43 8	16 2
230 23	178 284	417 864	31 0	12 5
461 222	390 072	876 012	41 8	15 7
370 59	317 442	707 88?	43 3	17 1
90 630	72 630	168 1 0	35 4	10 1

NOTE ( ) Th u b n f es ׳p t of J ll nd Am t & G da p a n t ail bl as th co d lat g to thes dist ts w dest oy d n fi wh ch b ok in Jull nd Tabulat n Offi
( ) R gistrat n d ta (c l mns 7 8 & 9) r l t s t th y 195

I-A—Area, Households, Population and Registered

State & District		Area (in square miles)	Number of households	POPULATION Persons
1		2	3	4
PEPSU	**Total**	**10 078**	**613 956**	**3 493 685**
	Rural		**493 583**	**2 828 175**
	Urban		**120,373**	**665 510**
Patiala	T	1 590	84 984	524 269
	R		59 542	350 634
	U		25 442	173 635
Barnala	T	1 304	93 624	536 728
	R		74 891	4[illegible]4 836
	U		18 733	111 892
Bhatinda	T	2 313	105 859	666 809
	R		80 642	541 073
	U		25 217	125 736
Kapurthala	T	631	59 216	295 071
	R		43 754	230 665
	U		15 462	64 406
Fatehgarh Sahib	T	5[illegible]6	4[illegible] 8[illegible]6	237 397
	R		[illegible]6[illegible]63	[illegible]03 574
	U		[illegible]6 093	33 823
Sangrur	T	1 648	119 900	642 9[illegible]4
	R		99 973	543 552
	U		19 927	99 [illegible]8
Mohindergarh	T	1 357	74 627	443 074
	R		69 816	403 666
	U		4 811	39 408
Kohistan	T	709	32 890	147 403
	R		28 202	130 175
	U		4 688	17 228
HIMACHAL PRADESH	**Total**	**10 451**	**193 363**	**983 367**
	Rural		**183,3[illegible]4**	**941 966**
	Urban		**10 031**	**41 401**
Mahasu	T	4 095	67 195	330 614
	R		65 037	322 616
	U		2 158	7 998
Mandi	T	1 527	61 315	310 626
	R		56 984	294 458
	U		4 331	16 168
Chamba	T	3 135	31 604	176 050
	R		30 265	169 19[illegible]
	U		1 339	6 858
Sirmoor	T	1 094	33 254	166 077
	R		31 048	155 700
	U		206	10 377
BILASPUR	**Total**	**453**	**26 324**	**126 099**
	Rural		**25 549**	**122,354**
	Urban		**775**	**3 745**

Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951—(*concld*)

LATION

Males	Females	Registration population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
5	6	7	8	9
1 894 844	**1 598 841**			
1 529 539	**1 298 636**			
365 305	**300 205**			
290 302	233 967			
192 892	157 712			
97 410	*76 255*			
293 511	243 217			
232 679	192 157			
60 832	51 060			
362 768	304 041			
294 164	246 909			
68 604	57 132			
156 921	138 150			
122 214	108 451			
34 707	29 699			
131 257	106 140	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
112 600	90 974			
18 657	15 166			
351 110	291 824			
297 194	246 358			
53 916	45 466			
228 464	214 610			
208 070	195 596			
20 394	19 014			
80 511	66 892			
69 726	60 449			
10 785	6 443			
514,765	**468 602**			
491 216	**450 750**			
23 549	**17 852**			
172 075	158 539			
166 852	155 764			
5 223	2 775			
157 622	153 004			
149 025	145 433			
8 597	7 571			
92 797	83 253			
89 106	80 086			
3 691	3 167			
92 271	73 806			
86 233	69 467			
6 038	4 339			
64,738	**61,361**	**126 099**	**34 9**	**17 4**
62 687	**59 667**	**122,354**	**35 1**	**17 7**
2 051	**1 694**	**3 745**	**29 4**	**10 4**

NOTE Registration data (columns 7 8 & 9) relates to the year 195

I B—Registered Deaths in Punjab State by Age and Sex, 1952

Age Group	Registered Deaths		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
		TOTAL	
All Ages	**222 695**	**118 513**	**104 182**
Under 1 year	67 6[illegible]1	37 211	30 410
1—4	47 411	24 597	22 814
5—9	9 220	4 890	4 330
10—14	5 745	2 938	2 807
15—19	5 964	2 709	3 255
20—29	11 766	4 668	7 098
30—39	10 275	4 643	5 63[illegible]
40—49	9 9[illegible]3	5 325	4 598
50—59	12 57[illegible]	7 219	5 353
60 & over	42 198	4 313	17 885
		RURAL	
All Ages	**195 962**	**104 987**	**90 975**
Under 1 year	59 836	33 297	26 539
1—4	4[illegible] 177	2[illegible] 178	19 999
5—9	8 054	4 317	3 737
10—14	4 934	2 561	2 373
15—19	5 065	[illegible] 327	738
20—29	10 233	4 046	6 187
30—39	8 957	4 018	4 939
40—49	8 587	4 576	4 011
50—59	10 973	6 268	4 705
60 & over	37 146	21 399	15 747
		URBAN	
All Ages	**26 733**	**13 526**	**13 207**
Under 1 year	7 785	3 914	3 871
1—4	5 234	2 419	2 815
5—9	1 166	573	593
10—14	811	377	434
15—19	899	382	517
20—29	1 533	622	911
30—39	1 318	625	693
40—49	1 336	749	587
50—59	1 599	951	648
60 & over	5 052	2 914	2 138

I B—Registered Deaths in PEPSU State by Age and Sex, 1952

Age Gro p	Reg stered Deaths		
	Person	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
		TOTAL	
All Ag	**28 850**	**16 222**	**12 628**
Und r 1 year	5 951	3 472	2 479
1—4	4 443	2 558	1 885
5—9	1 767	1 065	702
10—14	1 399	771	628
15—19	1 401	758	643
20—29	2 001	931	1 070
30—39	2 162	1 170	992
40—49	1 924	1 030	894
50—59	3 308	1 891	1 417
60 & o er	4 494	2 576	1 918
		RURAL	
All Ages	**23 329**	**13 280**	**10 049**
Und 1 ye r	4 658	2 778	1 880
1—4	3 588	2 132	1 456
5—9	1 460	890	570
10—14	1 191	660	531
15—19	1 228	669	559
20—29	1 641	755	886
30—39	1 714	975	739
40—49	1 557	819	738
50—59	2 720	1 518	1 20
60 & o er	3 572	2 084	1 488
		URBAN	
All Ag	**5 521**	**2 942**	**2 579**
Under 1 year	1 293	694	599
1—4	855	4 6	429
5—9	307	175	132
10—14	208	111	97
15—19	173	89	84
20—29	360	176	184
30—39	448	195	253
40—49	367	211	156
50—59	588	373	215
60 & c	922	492	430

Registered Deaths in Himachal Pradesh State by Age and Sex, 1952

Age Group	Registered Deaths: Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
		TOTAL	
All Ages	**4 106**	**2 315**	**1 791**
Under 1 year	458	273	185
1—4	438	255	183
5—9	321	182	139
10—14	305	162	143
15—19	3[illegible]8	163	165
20—29	365	170	195
30—39	411	233	178
40—49	429	263	166
50—59	398	222	176
60 & over	653	392	261
		RURAL	
All Ages	**3 934**	**2 210**	**1 724**
Under 1 year	428	256	172
1—4	416	238	178
5—9	314	179	135
10—14	293	155	138
15—19	316	156	160
20—29	348	163	185
30—39	403	229	174
40—49	419	255	164
50—59	378	208	170
60 & over	619	371	248
		URBAN	
All Ages	**172**	**105**	**67**
Under 1 year	**30**	**17**	**13**
1—4	**22**	**17**	**5**
5—9	**7**	**3**	**4**
10—14	**12**	**7**	**5**
15—19	**12**	**7**	**5**
20—29	**17**	**7**	**10**
30—39	**8**	**4**	**4**
40—49	**10**	**8**	**2**
50—59	**20**	**14**	**6**
60 & over	**34**	**21**	**13**

I B—Registered Deaths in Bilaspur State by Age and Sex, 1952

Age Group	Registered Deaths		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
		TOTAL	
All Ages	**2 200**	**1 155**	**1 015**
Under 1 year	614	345	269
1—4	273	156	117
5—9	7	40	37
10—14	47	19	8
15—19	88	23	65
20—29	180	56	124
30—39	126	63	63
40—49	93	48	51
50—59	247	145	102
60 & over	454	260	194
		RURAL	
All Ages	**2 161**	**1 134**	**1 027**
Under 1 year	601	337	264
1—4	270	154	116
5—9	72	40	3
10—14	46	19	[illegible]7
15—19	86	23	63
20—29	175	56	119
30—39	124	61	63
40—49	96	45	51
50—59	243	143	100
60 & over	448	256	19
		URBAN	
All Ages	**39**	**21**	**18**
Under 1 year	13	8	5
1—4	3	2	1
5—9			
10—14	1		1
15—19	2		
20—29	5		5
30—39	2	2	
40—49	3	3	
50—59	4	2	2
60 & over	6	4	2

II—Distribution of Population in Punjab

Age Group	Persons Total	Persons Married	Persons Unmarried	Persons Widowed	Males Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
					TOTAL
All Ag s	**992 481**	**417 743**	**500 448**	**74 290**	**532 228**
Und 1 ye	44 287		44 ?87		?2 872
1—4	129 131		129 131		67 34?
ɔ—14	45 303	12 883	2 2 057	363	129 202
15—24	172 005	10ɔ 701	64 255	2 049	89 305
25—34	138 971	118 387	14 387	6 197	73 771
35—44	100 519	81 817	6 724	11 978	55 122
45—54	76 404	54 880	4 592	16 932	44 166
55—64	49 822	29 166	2 776	17 880	29 480
65—74	24 288	11 039	1 331	11 918	14 378
75 & over	10 951	3 549	560	6 842	6 331
Age not t ted	800	321	348	131	259
					RURAL
All Ag	**846 955**	**357 373**	**424 454**	**65 128**	**449 096**
Under 1 ye r	36 587		36 587		18 825
1—4	107 798		107 798		55 840
5—14	214 056	11 692	202 058	306	112 337
15—24	143 475	90 046	51 651	1 778	72 715
25—34	117 30ɔ	99 868	12 099	5 338	60 479
35—44	86 089	ϵ9 727	5 813	10 549	46 659
45—54	66 114	47 310	3 968	14 836	37 811
55—64	43 676	25 531	2 445	15 700	25 889
65—74	21 471	9 727	1 204	10 540	12 765
75 & o er	9 605	3 157	495	5 9 3	5 5 9
Age not t ted	779	315	336	128	247
					URBAN
All Ag s	**145 526**	**60 370**	**75 994**	**9 162**	**83 132**
Und r 1 year	7 700		7 700		4 047
1—4	21 333		21 333		11 502
5—14	31 247	1 191	29 999	57	16 865
15—?4	28 530	15 6 5	12 604	271	16 590
25—34	21 666	18 519	2 288	859	13 292
35—44	14 430	12 090	911	1 4 9	8 463
45—54	10 290	7 570	624	2 096	ϵ 355
55—64	6 146	3 635	331	2 180	ɔ 591
65—74	2 817	1 312	127	1 378	1 613
75 & over	1 316	39	6	889	P0?
Age not tated	21	6	12	3	12

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

			Females			
Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
209 779	**283 758**	**33 691**	**460 253**	**207 964**	**211 690**	**40 599**
	2 872		21 415		21 415	
	67 342		61 789		61 789	
3 758	125 148	296	116 101	9 125	106 909	67
40 781	47 508	1 016	82 700	64 920	16 747	1 033
58 665	11 963	3 143	65 ?00	59 722	2 4 4	3 054
44 265	5 807	5 050	45 397	37 55?	917	6 9?8
32 764	3 999	7 403	32 238	22 116	593	9 529
19 199	2 385	7 896	20 342	9 967	391	9 984
7 670	1 160	5 548	9 910	3 369	171	6 370
? 573	458	3 300	4 620	976	10?	3 542
104	116	39	541	217	232	92
175 204	**244 465**	**29 427**	**397 859**	**182 169**	**179 989**	**35 701**
	18 825		17 76?		17 76?	
	55 840		51 958		51 958	
3 312	108 777	248	101 719	8 380	93 281	58
33 192	38 678	845	70 760	56 854	12 973	933
47 730	10 106	2 643	56 8?6	5? 138	1 993	2 695
37 164	5 052	4 443	39 430	32 563	761	6 106
27 889	3 48	6 440	28 303	19 421	486	8 396
16 774	2 126	6 989	17 787	8 757	319	8 711
6 763	1 066	4 936	8 706	2 964	138	5 604
2 281	401	2 847	4 076	876	94	3 106
99	11?	36	532	216	224	92
34 575	**44 293**	**4 264**	**62 394**	**25 795**	**31 701**	**4,898**
	4 047		3 653		3 653	
	11 502		9 831		9 831	
446	16 371	48	14 38?	745	13 628	9
7 58?	8 830	171	11 940	8 066	3 774	100
10 935	1 857	500	8 374	7 584	431	359
7 101	755	607	5 967	4 989	156	82?
4 875	517	963	3 93	2 695	107	1 133
2 4 5	2 9	907	2 555	1 210	72	1 273
907	91	612	1 204	40	33	766
29?	57	453	544	100	8	436
5	4	3	9	1	8	

II—Dıstrıbutıon of Populatıon ın PEPSU

Age Group	Persons Total	Persons Marrıed	Persons Unmarr ed	Persons Wıdowed	Males Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
					TOTAL
All Ages	**314 862**	**137 595**	**155 150**	**22 117**	**170 459**
Und r I year	12 573		12 573		6 769
1—4	36 635		36 635		18 945
5—14	77 423	3 098	74 284	41	41 863
15—24	53 796	32 316	20 891	589	28 523
25—34	43 492	37 136	4 879	1 477	23 227
35—44	32 993	27 841	2 325	2 827	18 105
45—54	25 808	19 847	1 633	4 328	14 729
55—64	16 638	10 579	928	5 131	9 420
65—74	9 917	4 897	465	4 555	5 674
75 & over	5 104	1 771	194	3 139	2 925
Age not stated	483	110	343	30	279
					RURAL
All Age	**263,343**	**114 619**	**129 720**	**19 004**	**142,267**
Und r I yea	10 350		10 350		5 584
1—4	30 489		30 489		15 699
5—14	65 546	2 815	62 697	34	35 465
15—24	44 015	26 644	16 860	511	23 321
25—34	35 759	30 376	4 167	1 216	19 013
35—44	27 443	23 013	2 071	2 359	14 998
45—54	21 702	16 704	1 356	3 642	12 230
55—64	14 397	9 131	826	4 440	8 140
65—74	8 760	4 334	423	4 003	5 036
75 & over	4 479	1 517	177	2 785	2 556
Ag not stated	403	85	304	14	225
					URBAN
All Age	**51 519**	**22 976**	**25 430**	**3 113**	**28 192**
Under 1 yea	2 223		2 223		1 185
1—4	6 146		6 146		3 246
5—14	11 877	283	11 587	7	6 398
15—24	9 781	5 672	4,031	78	5 202
25—34	7 733	6 760	712	261	4 214
35—44	5 550	4 828	254	468	3 107
45—54	4 106	3 143	277	686	2 499
55—64	2 241	1 448	102	691	1 280
65—74	1 157	563	42	55?	638
75 & over	625	254	17	354	369
Age not stated	80	25	39	16	54

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

			Females			
Ma ed	Unmarr ed	Widowed	T t l	Marr d	Unmarried	W dowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
69 044	**90 145**	**11 270**	**144 403**	**68 551**	**65 005**	**10 847**
	6 769		5 804		5 804	
	18 945		17 690		17 690	
911	40 932	20	35 560	2 187	33 352	21
14 0?4	14 183	316	25 273	18 292	6 708	273
18 371	4 157	699	20 265	18 765	722	778
14 692	2 081	1 332	14 888	13 149	244	1 495
11 114	1 452	2 163	11 079	8 733	181	2 165
5 914	848	2 658	7 218	4 665	80	2 473
2 880	439	2 355	4 243	2 017	26	2 200
1 05?	16	1 711	2 179	719	32	1 428
86	177	16	204	24	166	14
56,906	**75 381**	**9 980**	**121 076**	**57 713**	**54,339**	**9 024**
	5 584		4 766		4 766	
	15 699		14 790		14 790	..
811	34 635	19	30 081	2 004	28 062	15
11 594	11 441	286	20 694	15 050	5 419	225
14 888	3 527	598	16 746	15 488	640	618
12 00	1 842	1 154	12 445	11 011	229	1 205
9 137	1 206	1 887	9 472	7 567	150	1 755
5 019	752	2 369	6 257	4 112	74	2 071
2 528	399	2 109	3 724	1 806	24	1 894
861	147	1 548	1 9?3	656	30	1 237
66	149	10	178	19	155	4
12 138	**14,764**	**1 290**	**23 327**	**10 838**	**10 666**	**1,823**
	1 185		1 038		1 038	
	3 246		2 900		2 900	
100	6 297	1	5 479	183	5 290	6
2 430	2 742	30	4 579	3 242	1 289	48
3 483	630	101	3 519	3 277	8?	160
2 690	239	178	2 443	2 138	15	290
1 977	246	276	1 607	1 166	31	410
895	96	289	961	553	6	402
352	40	246	519	211	2	306
191	15	163	256	63	2	191
20	28	6	26	5	11	10

II—Distribution of Population in Himachal Pradesh

Age Group	Persons				Males
	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
					TOTAL
All Ag	**98 887**	**50 264**	**40,348**	**8 275**	**51 001**
Unde 1 ye r	3 613		3 613		2 10?
1—4	9 823		9 823		3 865
5—14	?0 375	817	19 554	4	10 498
15—24	16 855	11 848	4 596	411	8 910
25—34	16 0?1	13 721	1 479	821	8 287
35—44	12 191	10 315	751	1 125	6 366
45—54	8 852	6 838	240	1 774	4 917
55—64	6 376	4 281	196	1 899	3 490
65—74	? 997	1 641	57	1 299	1 6 7
7 & ov	1 705	746	31	9 8	909
Age not stated	79	57	8	14	30
					RURAL
All Ag	**9 058**	**48 475**	**38 779**	**7 804**	**49,219**
Under 1 year	3 507		3 507		2 052
1—4	9 475		9 475		3 743
5—14	19 570	744	18 8?4	2	10 158
15—24	16 044	11 384	4 302	358	8 511
25—34	15 428	13 215	1 439	774	7 983
35—44	11 63?	9 884	723	1 0?5	6 096
45—54	8 573	6 656	227	1 690	4 761
55—64	6 190	4 197	191	1 802	3 405
65—74	2 916	1 610	56	1 250	1 590
75 & o er	1 648	728	31	889	890
Age not stated	75	57	4	14	30
					URBAN
All Ages	**3 829**	**1 789**	**1,569**	**471**	**1 782**
Under 1 year	106		106		50
1—4	348		348		122
5—14	805	73	730	2	340
15—24	811	464	294	53	399
25—34	593	506	40	47	304
35—44	559	431	28	100	270
45—54	279	182	13	84	156
55—64	186	84	5	97	85
65—74	81	31	1	49	37
75 & over	57	18		39	19
Ag not stated	4		4		

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

			Females			
Marr d	Unmarr ed	Widowed	T tal	M r ed	Unm rr ed	W dowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
25 400	**21 915**	**3 686**	**47 886**	**24 864**	**18 433**	**4 589**
	2 10[illegible]		1 511	—	1 511	
	3 865		5 958		5 958	
261	10 233	4	9 877	556	9 3[illegible]1	
5 325	3 378	207	7 945	6 523	1 [illegible]18	[illegible]04
6 642	1 258	387	7 734	7 079	[illegible]1	434
5 208	6 6	472	5 825	5 107	65	653
3 961	165	791	3 935	2 877	75	983
2 551	157	78[illegible]	[illegible] 886	1 730	39	1 117
996	4[illegible]	589	1 370	645	15	710
433	27	449	79[illegible]	313	4	479
23	2	5	49	34	6	9
24 498	**21 197**	**3 524**	**45 839**	**23 977**	**17 582**	**4 280**
	2 05[illegible]		1 455		1 455	
	3 743		5 732		5 732	
206	9 950	2	9 412	538	8 874	
5 154	3 193	164	7 533	6 230	1 109	194
6 394	1 [illegible]2	367	7 445	6 821	217	407
4 984	661	451	5 536	4 900	6	574
3 84[illegible]	153	766	3 81[illegible]	2 814	74	9[illegible]4
2 498	153	754	2 785	1 699	38	1 048
975	41	574	1 326	635	15	676
4[illegible]	27	441	758	306	4	448
23	2	5	45	34	-	9
902	**718**	**162**	**2 047**	**887**	**851**	**309**
	50		56		56	
	122		226		226	
55	283	2	465	18	447	
171	185	43	412	293	109	10
248	36	20	289	258	4	27
224	25	21	89	207	3	79
119	1[illegible]	25	123	63	1	59
53	4	28	101	31	1	69
21	1	15	44	10		34
11		8	38	7		31
			4		4	

II—Distribution of Population in Bilaspur

Age Group	Persons Total	Persons Married	Persons Unmarried	Persons Widowed	Males Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
					TOTAL
All Ages	**12,579**	**5 273**	**5 536**	**1 770**	**6 826**
Under 1 year	447		447		226
1—4	1 448		1 448		719
5—14	2 515	5	2 510		1 421
15—24	2 008	958	1 022	28	986
25—34	1 681	1 475	72	134	916
35—44	1 294	1 087	24	183	840
45—54	1 208	908	10	290	771
55—64	1 022	574	1	447	569
65—74	646	212	2	432	283
75 & over	310	54		256	95
Age not stated					
					RURAL
All Ages	**12 219**	**5 148**	**5 369**	**1 702**	**6 650**
Under 1 year	432		432		216
1—4	1 410		1 410		703
5—14	433	5	2 428		1 387
15—24	1 957	931	1 000	26	960
25—34	1 639	1 443	66	130	895
35—44	1 262	1 066	22	174	826
45—54	1 179	890	10	279	756
55—64	974	552		422	544
65—74	624	208	1	415	269
75 & over	309	53		256	94
Age not stated					
					URBAN
All Ages	**360**	**125**	**167**	**68**	**176**
Under 1 year	15		15		10
1—4	38		38		16
5—14	82		82		34
15—24	51	27	22	2	26
25—34	42	32	6	4	21
35—44	32	21	2	9	14
45—54	29	18		11	15
55—64	48	22	1	25	25
65—74	22	4	1	17	14
75 & over	1	1			1
Age not stated					..

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

			Females			
Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2 841	3 001	984	5,753	2 432	2,535	786
	276		221		221	
	719		729		729	
4	1 417		1 094	1	1 093	
442	530	14	1 022	516	492	14
772	72	72	765	703		62
694	24	122	454	393		61
567	10	194	437	341		96
244	1	324	453	330		123
87	2	194	363	125		238
31		64	215	23		192
2 775	2 919	956	5,569	2,373	2 450	746
	216		216		216	
	703		707		707	
4	1 383		1 046	1	1 045	
428	518	14	997	503	482	12
759	66	70	744	684		60
683	22	121	436	383		53
558	10	188	423	332		91
229		315	430	323		107
84	1	184	355	124		231
30		64	215	23		19
66	82	28	184	59	85	40
	10		5		5	
	16		22		22	
	34		48		48	
14	12		25	13	10	2
13	6	2	21	19		2
11	2	1	18	10		8
9		6	14	9		5
15	1	9	23	7	..	16
9	1	10	8	1		7
1						...
					..	..

III—Economic Groups and Marital Status of

State & District	Number of Sample Households				POPU All Persons	
	Total	Livelihood Classes I II & IV	Livelihood Class III	Livelihood Classes V—VIII	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PUNJAB—						
Total	**1 590**	**537**	**37**	**1 016**	**3 514**	**4 479**
Rural	**711**	**486**	**32**	**193**	**1 614**	**1 963**
Urban	**879**	**51**	**5**	**823**	**1 900**	**2,516**
Gurgaon—						
T	636	245	11	380	1 472	1 767
R	283	212	6	65	654	730
U	353	33	5	315	818	1 037
Ambala—						
T	849	291	26	532	1 871	2 396
R	428	274	26	128	960	1 233
U	421	17		404	861	1 163
Simla—						
T	105	1		104	221	371
R						
U	105	1		104	221	371
PEPSU—						
Total	**823**	**416**	**52**	**355**	**1 888**	**2 497**
Rural	**507**	**386**	**52**	**69**	**1 192**	**1 568**
Urban	**316**	**30**		**286**	**696**	**929**
Patiala—						
T	823	416	52	355	1 888	2 497
R	507	386	52	69	1 192	1 568
U	316	30		286	696	929
HIMACHAL PRADESH—						
Total	**382**	**316**	**1**	**65**	**991**	**1 100**
Rural	**347**	**310**	**1**	**36**	**925**	**1 010**
Urban	**35**	**6**		**29**	**66**	**90**
Mandi—						
T	382	316	1	65	991	1 100
R	347	310	1	36	925	1 010
U	35	6		29	66	90
BILASPUR—						
Total	**160**	**142**	**1**	**17**	**383**	**446**
Rural	**153**	**141**	**1**	**11**	**371**	**426**
Urban	**7**	**1**		**6**	**12**	**20**

Sample Household Population by Districts, 1952

LATION

Class s

M le		Females		L el'hood Classes I II & IV		L vel h od Class III		L velihood Classes V—VIII	
M r d	Others	M rr ed	Others	M les	F males	M les	Females	M les	F males
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1 762	2 536	1 752	1 943	1 548	1 294	79	65	2 671	2,3
79	1 143	819	820	1 377	1 157	67	54	494	428
967	1,393	933	1 123	171	137	12	11	2 177	1 908
7	987	744	775	6 9	618	24	15	1 012	866
18	417	33	313	559	512	1	4	164	133
410	5 0	408	46	120	106	12	11	848	753
917	1 349	904	1 047	864	670	55	50	1 347	1 231
477	72	483	507	818	645	55	50	330	295
440	623	421	540	46	25			1 017	936
117	200	104	1 1	5	6			312	219
117	200	104	121	5	6			312	219
940	1 463	948	1 034	1 309	1 078	126	96	968	808
586	942	606	626	1 208	983	126	96	194	153
354	521	342	408	101	95			774	655
940	1 463	948	1 034	1 309	1 078	1 6	96	968	808
586	942	606	6 6	1 208	983	126	96	194	153
354	521	342	408	101	95			774	655
473	598	518	502	916	895	1	4	154	121
439	547	486	463	904	883	1	4	81	62
34	51	32	39	12	12			73	59
473	598	518	50	916	895	1	4	154	1 1
439	547	486	463	904	883	1	4	81	6
34	51	32	39	12	12			73	59
185	258	198	183	388	334	3	1	52	51
180	249	191	177	387	331	3	1	39	36
5	9	7	11	1	3			13	15

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Punjab State, 1952

Age Group	POPULATION						
	Persons			Males		Females	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				TOTAL			
All Ag s	**7 993**	**3 514**	**4 479**	**1 762**	**2 536**	**1 752**	**1 943**
Und 1 year	259		259		139		120
1—4	1 008		1 008		515		493
5—9	948	3	945		514	3	431
10—14	959	71	888	16	495	55	393
15—19	813	327	486	94	345	233	141
20— 4	742	592	150	22[illegible]	126	370	24
25—29	659	578	81	306	74	27	7
30—34	524	469	55	227	35	242	20
35—39	434	378	56	217	33	161	23
40—44	414	344	70	181	30	163	31
45—49	313	241	72	142	34	99	38
50—54	310	207	103	141	44	66	59
55—59	170	108	62	69	23	39	39
60—64	228	113	115	81	55	32	60
65—69	90	37	53	28	24	9	[illegible]9
70—74	72	28	44	24	25	4	19
75 & ov r	50	18	3[illegible]	14	16	4	16
Ag not stated							
				RURAL			
il Ages	**3 577**	**1 614**	**1 963**	**795**	**1 143**	**819**	**820**
nde 1 year	141		141		80		61
1—4	480		480		246		234
5—9	459	2	457		257	2	200
)—14	395	52	343	12	203	40	140
i—19	339	179	160	68	125	111	35
)—24	313	263	50	97	44	166	6
i—29	262	236	26	124	23	112	3
)—34	252	226	26	99	18	127	8
i—39	218	189	29	107	16	82	13
)—44	191	158	33	82	22	76	11
i—49	131	98	33	58	20	40	13
)—54	138	91	47	65	24	26	23
i—59	71	41	30	[illegible]4	8	17	22
)—64	107	51	56	37	28	14	28
i—69	41	15	26	11	11	4	15
)—74	24	10	14	8	8	2	6
i & ove	15	3	12	3	10		2
ge not stated							
				URBAN			
All Ag s	**4 416**	**1 900**	**2 516**	**967**	**1 393**	**933**	**1 123**
Under 1 year	118		118		59		59
1—4	5[illegible]8		528		269		59
5—9	489	1	488		257	1	231
10—14	[illegible]64	19	545	4	292	1[illegible]	253
15—19	474	148	326	26	220	122	106
20—24	429	3[illegible]9	100	125	82	204	18
25—29	397	342	55	182	51	160	4
30—34	27[illegible]	243	29	128	17	11	12
35—39	216	189	27	110	17	79	10
40—44	223	18[illegible]	37	99	17	87	20
45—49	18[illegible]	143	39	84	14	59	5
50—54	172	116	56	76	20	40	36
55—59	99	67	32	45	15	22	17
60—64	121	[illegible]2	59	44	27	18	32
65—69	49	22	27	17	13	5	14
70—74	48	18	30	16	17	2	13
75 & over	35	15	20	11	6	4	14
Age not stated							

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of PEPSU State, 1952

Age G oup	POPULATION					
	P rs			M l s		Fem les
	Tot l	Mar ed	Others	Marr d	Othe s	Married
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				TOTAL		
All Ag	**4 385**	**1 888**	**2 497**	**940**	**1 463**	**948**
Und 1 ye	183		183		94	
1—4	537		537		269	
5—9	611	4	607		339	4
10—14	486	45	441	7	272	38
15—19	449	2 2	227	65	173	157
20—24	392	298	94	118	82	180
25—29	358	311	47	152	41	159
30—34	322	285	37	140	30	145
35—39	240	206	34	128	19	78
40—44	190	157	33	95	15	62
45—49	136	97	39	67	26	30
50—54	157	105	52	65	19	40
55—59	83	48	35	25	15	23
60—64	129	71	58	50	27	21
65—69	33	11	2	10	11	1
70—74	47	14	33	10	21	4
75 & o	32	14	18	8	10	6
Age not stated						
				RURAL		
All Ag	**2 760**	**1 192**	**1 568**	**586**	**942**	**606**
Unde 1 y a	131		131		66	
1—4	344		344		178	
5—9	414	4	410		237	4
10—14	282	34	248	5	155	29
15—19	283	1 8	1 5	46	101	112
20—24	241	177	64	74	56	103
25—29	215	188	27	94	23	94
30—34	197	180	17	81	15	99
35—39	150	131	19	83	8	48
40—44	108	90	18	56	10	34
45—49	79	55	24	37	15	18
50—54	10[illegible]	76	0	44	15	32
55—59	50	26	24	16	12	10
60—64	81	48	33	32	19	16
65—69	20	6	14	6	7	
70—74	37	10	27	7	19	3
75 & ov r	22	9	13	5	6	4
Ag not st ted						
				URBAN		
All Age	**1 625**	**696**	**929**	**354**	**521**	**342**
Unde 1 y r	52		52		28	
1—4	193		193		91	
5—9	197		197		102	
10—14	204	11	193	2	117	9
15—19	166	64	102	19	72	45
20—24	151	1 1	30	44	26	77
25—29	143	1 3	20	58	18	65
30—34	125	105	20	59	15	46
35—39	90	75	15	45	11	30
40—44	82	67	15	39	5	28
45—49	57	42	15	30	11	12
50—54	51	9	22	21	4	8
55—59	33	2	11	9	3	13
60—64	48	23	25	18	8	5
65—69	13	5	8	4	4	1

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Himachal Pradesh State, 1952

Age Group	POPULATION						
	Persons			Males		Female	
	Total	Married	Others	Married	Others	Married	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				TOTAL			
All Age	**2 091**	**991**	**1 100**	**473**	**598**	**518**	**502**
Under 1 year	65		65		34		31
1—4	235		235		119		116
5—9	253	1	252		120	1	132
10—14	201	9	192	2	107	7	85
15—19	236	120	116	20	96	100	20
20—24	188	155	33	60	25	95	8
25—29	166	139	27	61	23	78	4
30—34	139	125	14	57	9	68	5
35—39	144	125	19	68	10	57	9
40—44	102	84	18	49	5	35	13
45—49	66	56	10	35	6	21	4
50—54	83	63	20	32	7	31	13
55—59	4	33	15	26	5	7	10
60—64	75	48	27	35	11	13	16
65—69	31	12	19	8	8	4	11
70—74	39	16	23	15	7	1	16
75 & over	20	5	15	5	6		9
Age not stated							
				RURAL			
All Ages	**1 935**	**925**	**1 010**	**439**	**547**	**486**	**463**
Under 1 year	58		58		31		27
1—4	216		216		107		109
5—9	234	1	233		113	1	120
10—14	187	9	178	2	101	7	77
15—19	217	115	102	18	84	97	18
20—24	174	146	28	58	21	88	7
25—29	154	127	27	57	23	70	4
30—34	128	117	11	53	7	64	4
35—39	135	116	19	63	10	53	9
40—44	91	75	16	44	5	31	11
45—49	64	55	9	34	5	21	4
50—54	78	59	19	28	7	31	12
55—59	44	29	15	22	5	7	10
60—64	73	47	26	35	11	12	15
65—69	27	10	17	7	6	3	11
70—74	37	14	23	13	7	1	16
75 & over	18	5	13	5	4		9
Age not stated							
				URBAN			
All Age	**156**	**66**	**90**	**34**	**51**	**32**	**39**
Under 1 year	7		7		3		4
1—4	19		19		12		7
5—9	19		19		7		12
10—14	14		14		6		8
15—19	19	5	14	2	12	3	
20—24	14	9	5	2	4	7	1
25—29	12	12		4		8	
30—34	11	8	3	4	2	4	1
35—39	9	9		5		4	
40—44	11	9	2	5		4	2
45—49	2	1	1	1	1		
50—54	5	4	1	4			1
55—59	4	4		4			
60—64	2	1	1			1	1
65—69	4	2	2	1	2	1	
70—74	2	2		2			
75 & over	2		2		2		
Age not stated							

IV—Age, Sex & Marıtal Status of the Sample Household Populatıon of Bılaspur State, 1952

Age G p	POPULATION						
	Per n			Males		Females	
	Tot l	M rr ed	Others	Mar ıed	Othe s	Mar ed	Oth rs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				TOTAL			
All Ag s	**829**	**383**	**446**	**185**	**258**	**198**	**188**
Unde 1 ye	19		19		10		9
1—4	77		77		48		29
5—9	94		94		46		48
10—14	9?	2	90		50	2	40
15—19	88	3)	49	4	40	35	9
20—24	86	62	24	19	23	43	1
25— 9	79	64	15	29	13	35	2
30—34	47	44	3	25		18	1
35—39	37	36	1	19		17	1
40—44	4?	36	6	16	2	20	4
45—49	34	26	8	15	1	11	7
50—54	39	25	14	18	7	7	7
55—59	23	16	7	13	2	3	5
60—64	31	20	11	15	4	5	7
65—69	18	7	11	6	4	1	7
70—74	10	3	7	2	1	1	6
75 & over	13	3	10	3	5		5
Age not tat d							
				RUARL			
All Ag s	**797**	**371**	**426**	**180**	**249**	**191**	**177**
Und 1 y r	19		19		10		9
1—4	75		75		48		27
5—9	91		91		44		47
10—14	88	2	86		48	2	38
15—19	80	39	41	4	35	35	6
0—24	85	61	24	19	23	4	1
?5—?9	76	61	15	29	13	32	2
30— 4	45	42	3	25	2	17	1
35—39	35	34	1	18		16	1
40—44	40	34	6	15	2	19	4
45—49	3?	25	7	14	1	11	6
50—54	38	?5	13	18	7	7	6
55—59	22	15	7	12	2	3	5
60—64	30	20	10	15	4	5	6
65—69	18	7	11	6	4	1	7
70—74	10	3	7	2	1	1	6
75 & ve	13	3	10	3	5		5
Age not stat d							
				URBAN			
All Ag s	**32**	**12**	**20**	**5**	**9**	**7**	**11**
Under 1 y a							
1—4	2		2				2
5—9	3		3		2		1
10—14	4		4		2		2
15—19	8		8		5		3
20—24	1	1				1	
25—29	3	3				3	
30—34	2	?		1		1	
35—39	[illegible]	?		1		1	
40—44	2	2		1		1	
45—49	2	1	1	1			1
50—54	1		1				1
55—59	1	1		1			
60—64	1		1				1

V—Number of Births in Sample Households by

State & District	TOTA							
	Number of Mothers				Persons			
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I, II & IV	L C III	L C V—V
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
PUNJAB—								
Total	**257**	**102**	**14**	**141**	**259**	**103**	**14**	**14**
Rural	**140**	**95**	**14**	**31**	**141**	**96**	**14**	**3**
Urban	**117**	**7**		**110**	**118**	**7**		**11**
Gurgaon—								
T	111	56		55	113	57		5
R	64	50		14	65	51		1
U	47	6		41	48	6		4
Ambala—								
T	129	46	14	69	129	46	14	6
R	76	45	14	17	76	45	14	1
U	53	1		52	53	1		5
Simla—								
T	17			17	17			1
R								
U	17			17	17			1
PEPSU—								
Total	**181**	**113**	**9**	**59**	**183**	**115**	**9**	**5**
Rural	**130**	**101**	**9**	**20**	**131**	**102**	**9**	**2**
U ban	**51**	**12**		**39**	**52**	**13**		**3**
Pat ala—								
T	181	113	9	59	183	115	9	59
R	130	101	9	20	131	102	9	20
U	51	12		39	52	13		39
HIMACHAL PRADESH—								
Total	**64**	**54**		**10**	**65**	**55**		**10**
Rural	**57**	**52**		**5**	**58**	**53**		**5**
U ban	**7**	**2**		**5**	**7**	**2**		**5**
Mand —								
T	64	54		10	65	55		10
R	57	52		5	58	53		5
U	7	2		5	7	2		5
BILASPUR—								
Total	**19**	**18**		**1**	**19**	**18**		**1**
Rural	**19**	**18**		**1**	**19**	**18**		**1**
U ban								

Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

NUMBER OF BIRTHS								WHETHER BIRTH WAS REGISTERED					
Males				Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
139	59	12	68	120	44	2	74	115	106	20	12	4	2
80	54	12	14	61	42	2	17	67	54	11	7	2	
59	5		54	59	2		57	48	52	9	5	2	2
58	33		25	55	24		31	46	46	12	8		1
34	29		5	31	22		9	29	27	5	4		
24	4		20	24	2		22	17	19	7	4		1
72	26	12	34	57	0	2	35	60	52	8	4	4	1
46	5	12	9	30	20	2	8	38	27	6	3	2	
6	1		5	27			27	22	5	2	1	2	1
9			9	8			8	9	8				
9			9	8			8	9	8				
94	54	4	36	89	61	5	23	54	45	33	31	7	13
66	49	4	13	65	53	5	7	37	34	26	26	3	5
28	5		23	24	8		16	17	11	7	5	4	8
94	54	4	36	89	61	5	23	54	45	33	31	7	13
66	49	4	13	65	53	5	7	37	34	26	26	3	5
28	5		23	24	8		16	17	11	7	5	4	8
34	28		6	31	27		4	23	26	9	4	2	1
31	27		4	27	26		1	22	24	7	3	2	
3	1		2	4	1		3	1	2	2	1		1
34	28		6	31	27		4	23	26	9	4	2	1
31	27		4	27	26		1	22	24	7	3	2	
3	1		2	4	1		3	1	2	2	1		1
10	9		1	9	9			10	9				
10	9		1	9	9			10	9				

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

	PRESENT AGE								
	All ages			14 & less			15—24		
Order of Birth	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									TOTAL
All Orders	**257**	**944**	**75**				**116**	**285**	**23**
1st	*46*	*46*	*44*				*38*	*3*	*37*
2nd	48	96	89				31	62	58
3rd	*47*	*141*	*124*				21	63	53
4th	36	144	125				13	52	44
5th	27	135	104				8	40	26
6th	21	126	103				5	0	18
7th & above	32	256	163						
									RURAL
All Orders	**140**	**510**	**386**				**66**	**166**	**137**
1st	28	28	26				22	22	21
2nd	25	50	45				16	32	29
3rd	*28*	*84*	*72*				14	42	36
4th	16	64	51				4	16	12
5th	12	60	48				6	30	22
6th	13	78	60				4	24	17
7th & above	18	146	84						
									URBAN
All Orders	**117**	**434**	**366**				**50**	**119**	**99**
1st	18	18	18				16	16	16
2nd	23	46	44				15	30	29
3rd	*19*	57	52				7	21	17
4th	20	80	74				9	36	32
5th	15	75	56				2	10	4
6th	8	48	43				1	6	1
7th & above	14	110	79						

Households of Punjab State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1952

OF MOTHER

25—34			35—44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
103	**418**	**338**	**37**	**235**	**174**	**1**	**6**	**4**			
7	7	6	1	1	1						
16	32	29	1	2	2						
22	66	59	4	12	12						
19	76	68	4	16	13						
16	80	64	3	15	14						
10	60	55	5	30	26	1	6	4			
13	97	57	19	159	106						
54	**212**	**155**	**19**	**126**	**90**	**1**	**6**	**4**			
5	5	4	1	1	1						
9	18	16									
14	42	36									
9	36	29	3	12	10						
5	25	21	1	5	5						
4	24	19	4	24	20	1	6	4			
8	62	30	10	84	54						
49	**206**	**183**	**18**	**109**	**84**						
2	2	2									
7	14	13	1	2	2						
8	24	23	4	12	12						
10	40	39	1	4	3						
11	55	43	2	10	9						
6	36	36	1	6	6						
5	35	27	9	75	52						

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

	PRESENT AGE								
	All ages			14 & less			15—24		
Order of Birth	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									TOTAL
All Order	**181**	**718**	**613**				**79**	**187**	**165**
1st	32	32	32				25	25	25
2nd	29	58	56				25	50	48
3rd	29	87	72				17	51	40
4th	25	100	91				6	24	19
5th	20	100	83				3	15	11
6th	17	102	91						
7th & above	29	239	188				3	22	22
									RURAL
All Orders	**130**	**517**	**425**				**54**	**119**	**101**
1st	25	25	25				18	18	18
2nd	21	42	41				17	34	33
3rd	19	57	45				11	33	24
4th	17	68	59				6	24	19
5th	13	65	52				2	10	7
6th	13	78	67						
7th & above	22	182	136						
									URBAN
All Orders	**51**	**201**	**188**				**25**	**68**	**64**
1st	7	7	7				7	7	7
2nd	8	16	15				8	16	15
3rd	10	30	27				6	18	16
4th	8	32	32						
5th	7	35	31				1	5	4
6th	4	24	24						
7th & above	7	57	52				3	22	22

Households of PEPSU State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1952

OF MOTHER

25—34			35—44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mother	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mother	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
82	**405**	**345**	**18**	**109**	**92**	**2**	**17**	**11**			
6	6	6	1	1	1						
4	8	8									
11	33	30	1	3	2						
18	72	68	1	4	4						
12	60	51	5	25	21						
11	66	57	6	36	34						
20	160	125	4	40	30	2	17	11			
61	**303**	**251**	**13**	**78**	**62**	**2**	**17**	**11**			
6	6	6	1	1	1						
4	8	8									
8	24	21									
11	44	40									
7	35	29	4	20	16						
8	48	39	5	30	28						
17	138	108	3	27	17	2	17	11			
21	**102**	**94**	**5**	**31**	**30**						
3	9	9	1	3	2						
7	28	28	1	4	4						
5	25	22	1	5	5						
3	18	18	1	6	6						..
3	22	17	1	13	13						

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample House

	PRESENT AGE								
	All ages			14 & less			15—24		
Order of Birth	No of mothers	No of children b rn	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of ch ld en bo n	No of child en surviving	No of mothers	No of ch ldren born	No of ch ldren surv ving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									TOTAL
All Ord rs	**64**	**199**	**166**				**36**	**60**	**51**
1 t	22	22	20				19	19	17
2nd	13	26	22				11	22	19
3rd	8	24	20				5	15	12
4th	5	20	18				1	4	3
5th	3	15	14						
6th	6	36	29						
7th & abo e	7	56	43						
									RURAL
All Orders	**57**	**164**	**141**				**33**	**55**	**47**
1st	21	21	19				18	18	16
2nd	11	22	19				9	18	16
3rd	8	24	20				5	15	12
4th	5	20	18				1	4	3
5th	3	15	14						
6th	4	24	21						
7th & above	5	38	30						
									URBAN
All O d	**7**	**35**	**25**				**3**	**5**	**4**
1st	1	1	1				1	1	1
2nd	2	4	3				2	4	3
3rd									
4th									
5th									
6th	2	12	8						
7th & above	2	18	13						

holds of Himachal Pradesh State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1952

OF MOTHER											
25—34			35—44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
24	113	95	3	20	15	1	6	5			
3	3	3									
2	4	3									
3	9	8									
4	16	15									
2	10	10	1	5	4						
4	24	19	1	6	5	1	6	5			
6	47	37	1	9	6						
21	89	79	2	14	10	1	6	5			
3	3	3									
2	4	3									
3	9	8									
4	16	15									
2	10	10	1	5	4						
3	18	16				1	6	5			
4	29	24	1	9	6						
3	24	16	1	6	5						
1	6	3	1	6	5			..	..	..	..
2	18	13					..			..	..

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

Order of Birth	PRESENT AGE: All ages — No of mothers	All ages — No of children born	All ages — No of children surviving	14 & less — No of mothers	14 & less — No of children born	14 & less — No of children surviving	15—24 — No of mothers	15—24 — No of children born	15—24 — No of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL									
All Order	19	59	57				10	19	19
1st	5	5	5				4	4	4
2nd	4	8	8				4	8	8
3 d	3	9	8				1	3	3
4th	4	16	16				1	4	4
5th									
6th	1	6	6						
7th & above	2	15	14						
RURAL									
All Orders	19	59	57				10	19	19
1st	5	5	5				4	4	4
2nd	4	8	8				4	8	8
3rd	3	9	8				1	3	3
4th	4	16	16				1	4	4
5th									
6th	1	6	6						
7th & above	2	15	14						
URBAN									
All Orders									
1st									
2nd									
3rd									
4th									
5th									
6th									
7th & above									..

Households of Bilaspur State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1952

OF MOTHER											
25—34			35—44			45 & over			Age not tated		
No f mothers	No of children born	No of children urviving	No of m thers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of moth rs	No of children born	No of child en survi ing	No f mothers	No of child en born	No of ch ld n su v ving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
7	27	26	2	13	12						
1	1	1									
2	6	5									
3	12	12									
			1	6	6						
1	8	8	1	7	6						
7	27	26	2	13	12						
1	1	1									
2	6	5									
3	12	12									
			1	6	6						
1	8	8	1	7	6			..		..	
									..		
										..	..
											...
								..		..	...
						..			..	..	...
				..	..					...	...
				...	..		...		..	...	...

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

	PRESENT AGE								
	All ages			14 & less			15—24		
Order of Birth	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									TOTAL
All Orders	**19**	**59**	**57**				**10**	**19**	**19**
1st	5	5	5				4	4	4
2nd	4	8	8				4	8	8
3rd	3	9	8				1	3	3
4th	4	16	16				1	4	4
5th									
6th	1	6	6						
7th & above	2	15	14						
									RURAL
All Orders	**19**	**59**	**57**				**10**	**19**	**19**
1st	5	5	5				4	4	4
2nd	4	8	8				4	8	8
3rd	3	9	8				1	3	3
4th	4	16	16				1	4	4
5th									
6th	1	6	6						
7th & above	2	15	14						
									URBAN
All Orders									
1st									
2nd									
3rd									
4th									
5th									
6th									
7th & above									

Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

OF DEATHS				WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
Female				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
50	23		27	42	36	9	10	3	4
30	22		8	30	23	4	3	2	4
20	1		19	12	13	5	7	1	
23	10		13	20	15	6	5		3
11	9		2	12	7	3	1		3
12	1		11	8	8	3	4		—
27	13		14	21	21	3	5	2	1
19	13		6	18	16	1	2	2	1
8			8	3	5	2	3		
				1				1	
				1				1	
32	20	3	9	15	15	6	16	1	1
23	18	3	2	13	11	4	11	1	1
9	2		7	2	4	2	5	..	
32	20	3	9	15	15	6	16	1	1
23	18	3	2	13	11	4	11	1	1
9	2		7	2	4	2	5		
10	9		1	9	7	2	3	2	
9	9			9	7	1	2	1	
1			1			1	1	1	
10	9		1	9	7	2	3	2	
9	9			9	7	1	2	1	
1			1			1	1	1	
1	1			7	1				
1	1			7	1				
						..			

VII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households by Economic

TOTAL NUMBER

State & District	Persons				Males			
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PUNJAB—								
Total	**104**	**51**	**4**	**49**	**54**	**28**	**4**	**22**
Rural	**66**	**46**	**4**	**16**	**36**	**24**	**4**	**8**
U ban	**38**	**5**		**33**	**18**	**4**		**14**
Gurgaon—								
T	49	27	1	21	26	17	1	8
R	26	23	1	2	15	14	1	
U	23	4		19	11	3		8
Ambala—								
T	53	23	3	27	26	10	3	13
R	40	23	3	14	21	10	3	8
U	13			13	5			5
Simla—								
T	2	1		1	2	1		1
R								
U	2	1		1	2	1		1
PEPSU—								
Total	**54**	**36**	**6**	**12**	**22**	**16**	**3**	**3**
Rural	**41**	**32**	**6**	**3**	**18**	**14**	**3**	**1**
Urban	**13**	**4**		**9**	**4**	**2**		**2**
Pat ala—								
T	54	36	6	12	22	16	3	3
R	41	32	6	3	18	14	3	1
U	13	4		9	4	2		2
HIMACHAL PRADESH—								
Total	**23**	**19**		**4**	**13**	**10**		**3**
Rural	**20**	**19**		**1**	**11**	**10**		**1**
Urban	**3**			**3**	**2**			**2**
Mandi—								
T	23	19		4	13	10		3
R	20	19		1	11	10		1
U	3			3	2			2
BILASPUR—								
Total	**8**	**8**			**7**	**7**		
Rural	**8**	**8**			**7**	**7**		
U ban								

Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1952

OF DEATHS				WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
Females				Yes		No		Not known	
Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
50	23		27	42	36	9	10	3	4
30	22		8	30	23	4	3	2	4
20	1		19	12	13	5	7	1	
23	10		13	20	15	6	5		3
11	9		2	12	7	3	1		3
12	1		11	8	8	3	4		
27	13		14	21	21	3	5	2	1
19	13		6	18	16	1	2	2	1
8			8	3	5	2	3		
				1				1	
				1				1	
32	20	3	9	15	15	6	16	1	1
23	18	3	2	13	11	4	11	1	1
9	2		7	2	4	2	5		
32	20	3	9	15	15	6	16	1	1
23	18	3	2	13	11	4	11	1	1
9	2		7	2	4	2	5		
10	9		1	9	7	2	3	2	
9	9			9	7	1	2	1	
1			1			1	1	1	
10	9		1	9	7	2	3	2	
9	9			9	7	1	2	1	
1			1			1	1	1	
1	1			7	1				
1	1			7	1				

VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Himachal Pradesh State by Sex and Age at Death, 1952

Age Group	NUMBER OF DEATHS								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	**23**	**13**	**10**	**20**	**11**	**9**	**3**	**2**	**1**
Under 1 year	2	1	1	2	1	1			
1—4	5	3	2	4	2	2	1	1	
5—9	2	1	1	1	1		1		1
10—14									
15—19	3	1	2	3	1	2			
20—24	1		1	1		1			
25—29	2	1	1	2	1	1			
30—34	1		1	1		1			
35—39	1	1					1	1	
40—44	2	2		2	2				
45—49									
50—54	1	1		1	1				
55—59	1	1		1	1				
60—64									
65—69									
70—74									
75 & over	2	1	1	2	1	1			
Age not stated									

VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Bilaspur State by Sex and Age at Death, 1952

Age Group	NUMBER OF DEATHS								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	8	7	1	8	7	1			
Under 1 year									
1—4	1	1		1	1				
5—9									
10—14									
15—19									
20—24	1	1		1	1				
25—29	1	1		1	1				
30—34									
35—39									
40—44									
45—49									
50—54	1	1		1	1				
55—59									
60—64	1	1		1	1				
65—69									
70—74	2	1	1	2	1	1		..	
75 & over	1	1		1	1				
Age not stated									

I-A—Area, Households, Population and Registered Birth and Death Rates per mille by Districts, 1951

State & District		Area (in square miles)	Number of households	POPULATION	
				Persons	Males
1		2	3	4	5
AJMER	Total	2 417	157 065	693,372	360 236
	Rural		90 431	395 608	202 869
	Urban		66 634	297 764	157 367

State & District		POPULATION —(contd.)			
		Females	Registration population	Registered birth rate	Registered death rate
1		6	7	8	9
JMER	Total	333 136	707 996	21 8	17 3
	Rural	192 739	412 377	20 5	19 4
	Urban	140 397	295 619	23 7	14 3

NOTE Registration data (columns 7 8 & 9) relates to the year 1952

I B—Registered Deaths in Ajmer State by Age and Sex, 1952

Age Group	Registered Deaths		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
		TOTAL	
All Ages	**12 220**	**6 396**	**5 824**
Under 1 year	2 151	1 100	1 051
1—4	3 660	1 903	1 757
5—9	562	308	254
10—14	342	188	154
15—19	394	178	216
20—29	722	333	89
30—39	630	303	3[illegible]7
40—49	741	405	336
50—59	921	562	359
60 & over	2 097	1 116	981
		RURAL	
All Ages	**8 004**	**4 254**	**3 750**
Under 1 year	1 124	586	538
1—4	2 626	1 401	1 225
5—9	383	214	169
10—14	222	123	99
15—19	218	106	112
20—29	480	239	241
30—39	473	228	245
40—49	494	257	237
50—59	669	401	268
60 & over	1 315	699	616
		URBAN	
All Ages	**4 216**	**2 142**	**2 074**
Under 1 year	1 027	514	513
1—4	1 034	50	532
5—9	179	94	85
10—14	120	65	5[illegible]
15—19	176	72	104
20—29	242	94	148
30—39	157	75	82
40—49	247	148	99
50—59	252	161	91
60 & over	782	417	365

II—Dıstrıbutıon of Populatıon ın Ajmer

Age G oup	Persons				Males
	Total	Marr ed	Unma r ed	Widowed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
					TOTAL
All Ag	**62 212**	**31 421**	**24 991**	**5 800**	**32 433**
Und 1 y r	2 989		2 989		1 572
1—4	6 496		6 496		3 177
5—14	15 084	2 901	12 119	64	7 939
15—24	11 386	8 523	2 657	206	[illegible] 671
25—34	9 693	8 757	459	477	[illegible] 070
35—44	7 157	5 989	146	1 02[illegible]	4 075
45—54	4 653	3 214	63	1 376	2 567
55—64	3 077	1 535	39	1 503	1 492
65—74	1 222	375	15	832	64[illegible]
75 & over	451	125	7	319	224
Age not stated	4	2	1	1	4
					RURAL
All Ag	**39 468**	**20 713**	**14 938**	**3 817**	**20 393**
Under 1 ye	1 807		1 807		922
1—4	4 358		4 358		2 216
5—14	9 789	2 591	7 139	[illegible]9	[illegible] 085
15—24	6 831	5 437	1 262	132	3 406
25—34	6 062	5 573	184	305	3 167
35—44	4 545	3 759	94	692	2 547
45—54	2 880	1 980	41	859	1 531
55—64	2 065	1 028	35	1 002	955
65— 4	870	286	13	571	454
75 & ov r	257	57	4	1[illegible]6	106
Age not stated	4	2	1	1	4
					URBAN
All Ages	**22 744**	**10 708**	**10 053**	**1 983**	**12 040**
Under 1 ye	1 182		1 182		6[illegible]0
1—4	2 138		2 138		961
5—14	5 295	310	4 980	5	2 854
15—24	4 555	3 086	1 395	74	2 265
2[illegible]—34	3 631	3 184	275	172	1 903
3[illegible]—44	2 612	2 230	52	330	1 528
45—54	1 773	1 234	22	517	1 036
55—64	1 012	507	4	501	537
65—74	352	89	2	261	188
75 & over	194	68	3	123	118
Age not stated					

State by Age, Sex and Marital Status, 1951

			Females			
Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Total	Married	Unmarried	Widowed
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15 719	**14 527**	**2 187**	**29 779**	**15 702**	**10 464**	**3 613**
	1 572		1 417		1 417	
	3 177		3 319		3 319	
975	6 933	31	7 145	1 926	5 186	33
3 400	2 173	98	5 715	5 123	484	108
4 416	419	235	4 623	4 341	40	242
3 583	138	354	3 082	2 406	8	668
2 017	58	492	2 086	1 197	5	884
968	35	489	1 585	567	4	1 014
282	14	346	580	93	1	486
76	7	141	227	49		178
2	1	1				
10 413	**8 677**	**1 303**	**19 075**	**10 300**	**6,261**	**2,514**
	922		885		885	
	2 216		2 142		2 142	
938	4 116	31	4 704	1 653	3 023	28
2 252	1 082	72	3 425	3 185	180	60
2 847	163	157	2 895	2 726	21	148
2 245	89	213	1 998	1 514	5	479
1 240	40	251	1 349	740	1	608
623	31	301	1 110	405	4	701
219	13	222	416	67		349
47	4	55	151	10		141
2	1	1				
5 306	**5 850**	**884**	**10 704**	**5 402**	**4 203**	**1 099**
	650		532		532	
	961		1 177		1 177	
37	2 817		2 441	273	2 163	5
1 148	1 091	26	2 290	1 938	304	48
1 569	256	78	1 728	1 615	19	94
1 338	49	141	1 084	892	3	189
777	18	241	737	457	4	276
345	4	188	475	162		313
63	1	124	164	26	1	137
29	3	86	76	39		37
						–

III—Economic Groups and Marital Status of Sample Household Population by Districts, 1951

State & District	Number of Sample Households: Total	Livelihood Classes I II & IV	Livelihood Class III	Livelihood Classes V—VIII	POPULATION — All Classes — Persons: Married	Persons: Others	Males: Married	Males: Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AJMER—								
Total	695	120	6	569	1 535	1 766	778	966
Rural	157	109	6	42	399	363	204	193
Urban	538	11		527	1 136	1 403	574	773

State & District	POPULATION—(concld.) All Classes—(concld.) Females: Married	Females: Others	Livelihood Classes I II & IV: Males	Females	Livelihood Class III: Males	Females	Livelihood Classes V—VIII: Males	Females
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
AJMER—								
Total	757	800	322	294	8	9	1 414	1 254
Rural	195	170	284	268	8	9	105	88
Urban	562	630	38	26			1 309	1 166

IV—Age, Sex & Marital Status of the Sample Household Population of Ajmer State, 1951

	POPULATION						
	Persons			Males		Females	
Ag G oup	T tal	M rr d	Others	M rr ed	Others	Married	Others
1		3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL							
All Ages	**3,301**	**1,535**	**1 766**	**778**	**966**	**757**	**800**
Und l ye r	79		79		43		36
1—4	404		404		212		19?
5—9	448	6	442	1	234	5	208
10—14	382	41	341	14	198	27	143
15—19	326	160	166	38	124	122	42
20—?4	312	254	58	110	5?	144	6
25—29	273	251	22	122	19	129	3
30—34	2?4	205	19	99	8	106	11
35—39	185	163	2?	91	1?	72	10
40—44	208	176	3?	104	12	72	20
45—49	119	94	25	66	7	28	18
50—54	134	86	48	60	13	26	35
55—59	56	40	16	28	5	12	11
60—64	79	34	45	27	12	7	33
65—69	27	10	17	6	5	4	1?
70—74	29	14	15	11	5	3	10
75 & ove	16	1	15	1	5		10
Ag not t t d							
RURAL							
All Ag	**762**	**399**	**363**	**204**	**193**	**195**	**170**
Und l y	26		26		13		13
1—4	96		96		46		50
5—9	91	4	87		47	4	40
10—14	81	18	63	11	38	7	25
15—19	79	55	24	16	19	39	5
20—24	68	62	6	35	6	27	
25—29	52	46	6	18	6	28	
30—34	63	60	3	31		29	1
35—39	45	41	4	22	1	19	3
40—44	44	37	7	20	4	17	3
45—49	29	24	5	16		8	5
50—54	28	16	12	13	3	3	9
55— 9	14	13	1	6		7	1
60—64	24	12	12	9	3	3	9
65—69	9	4	5	1	3	3	2
70—74	8	6		5	1	1	1
75 & ov	5	1	4	1	1		3
Ag not tated							
URBAN							
All Ag	**2,539**	**1 136**	**1 403**	**574**	**773**	**562**	**630**
Unde l ye r	53		53		30		23
1—4	308		308		166		142
5—9	357	2	355	1	187	1	168
10—14	301	2	278	3	160	20	118
15—19	247	105	142	22	105	83	37
20— 4	244	19?	52	75	46	117	6
25—29	221	205	16	104	13	101	3
30—34	161	145	16	68	6	77	10
35—39	140	122	18	69	11	53	7
40—44	164	139	25	84	8	55	17
45—49	90	70	20	50	7	20	13
50—54	106	70	36	47	10	23	26
55—59	4	27	15	22	5	5	10
60—64	55	22	33	18	9	4	24
65—69	18	6	12	5	2	1	10
70—74	21	8		6	4	2	9
75 & ov r	11						
Age not stat d							

V—Number of Births in Sample Households by Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1951

State & District	Number of Mothers				TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS — Persons				Males		
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AJMER—											
Total	85	22	1	62	85	22	1	62	47	11	
Rural	26	20	1	5	26	20	1	5	12	10	
Urban	59	2		57	59	2		57	35	1	

State & District	TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS—(Contd.) Males—(Contd.)	Females				WHETHER BIRTH WAS REGISTERED — Yes		No		Not known	
	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
AJMER—											
Total	36	38	11	1	26	32	19	10	13	5	6
Rural	2	14	10	1	3	9	4	1	6	2	4
Urban	34	24	1		23	23	15	9	7	3	2

VI—Number of Mothers, Children Born and Children Surviving in Sample

	PRESENT AGE								
	All ages			14 & less			15—24		
Order of Birth	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mother	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mother	No of children born	No of children surviving
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									TOTAL
All Orders	85	327	249				29	47	37
1st	19	19	19				17	17	17
2nd	17	34	28				8	16	12
3rd	1	36	34				2	6	6
4th	8	32	22				2	8	2
5th	3	15	15						
6th	9	54	38						
7th & above	17	137	93						
									RURAL
All Orders	26	110	81				5	8	8
1st	4	4	4				3	3	3
2nd	5	10	9				1	2	2
3rd	5	15	14				1	3	3
4th	3	12	9						
5th									
6th	1	6	1						
7th & above	8	63	44						
									URBAN
All Orders	59	217	168				24	39	29
1st	15	15	15				14	14	14
2nd	12	24	19				7	14	10
3rd	7	21	20				1	3	3
4th	5	20	13				2	8	2
5th	3	15	15						
6th	8	48	37						
7th & above	9	74	49						

Households of Ajmer State by Order of Birth and Present Age of Mother, 1951

OF MOTHER											
25—34			35—44			45 & over			Age not stated		
No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving	No of mothers	No of children born	No of children surviving
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
44	**214**	**160**	**12**	**66**	**52**						
2	2	2									
6	12	11	3	6	5						
9	27	25	1	3	3						
6	24	20									
1	5	5	2	10	10						
7	42	27	2	12	11						
13	10	70	4	35	23						
16	**73**	**50**	**5**	**29**	**23**						
1	1	1									
3	6	5	1	2	2						
3	9	8	1	3	3						
3	12	9									
1	6	1									
5	39	26	3	24	18						
28	**141**	**110**	**7**	**37**	**29**						
1	1	1									
3	6	6	2	4	3						
6	18	17									
3	12	11									
1	5	5	2	10	10						
6	36	26	2	12	11						
8	63	44	1	11	5	...					

VII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households by Economic Groups and their Registration by Districts, 1951

State & District	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS								
	Persons				Males				Females
	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AJMER—									
Total	35	6		29	19	4		15	16
Rural	6	5		1	5	4		1	1
Urban	29	1		28	14			14	15

State & District	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS—(concld.)			WHETHER DEATH WAS REGISTERED					
	Females—(concld.)			Yes		No		Not known	
	L C I II & IV	L C III	L C V—VIII	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
IMER—									
Total	2		14	11	10	5	2	3	4
Rural	1			3	1	2			
Urban	1		14	8	9	3	2	3	4

VIII—Number of Deaths in Sample Households of Ajmer State by Sex and Age at Death, 1951

	NUMBER OF DEATHS								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
Age Group	P rsons	Males	Fem les	Pers ns	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	**3**	**19**	**16**	**6**	**5**	**1**	**29**	**14**	**15**
Under 1 yea	6	4	2				6	4	2
1—4	15	7	8	3	3		12	4	8
5—9	2	1	1				2	1	1
10—14									
15—19	1		1				1		1
20—24	1		1	1		1			
25—29	1	1					1	1	
30—34	1	1					1	1	
35—39									
40—44	1	1					1	1	
45—49	1	1					1	1	
50—54									
55—59	2	1	1	1	1		1		1
60—64									
65—69	1	1					1	1	
70—74	1		1				1		1
75 & over	2	1	1	1	1		1		1
Ag not t t d									

PART III

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

Table 1—Coverage of Sample

Stat		Populat on 1951	Sample Populat on	Pe centage of col 3 to col 2	Number of districts in the State	Number of distr cts covered	Ref ence d te of sample census	Per od of enume at ons
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
—North Ind a—								
1 Utta Pradesh	T	63 215 742	—	—				
	R	54 590 043	512 187	0 94 *	51	51	1 11 1953 in 47 Districts 1 3 1954 in 4 Hill Dist r cts	Nov 1953 in 47 Distr cts April May 1954 in 4 Hill Districts
	U	8 625 699	—	—				
I—East India—								
1 B har	T	40 225 947	85 894	0 21				
	R	37 5?1 216	73 371	0 20	18	4	31 10 1952	16th Nov 52 to 31st Dec 52
	U	2 704 731	12 523	0 46				
2 Assam	T	9 043 707	32 109	0 36				
	R	8 629 289	25 583	0 30	17	3	30 11 195?	D cember 1952 to Janu a y 1953
	U	414 418	6 526	1 57				
3 Man pur	T	577 635	10 054	1 74				
	R	574 773	9 959	1 73	1	1	do	do
	U	2 862	95	3 32				
4 Tr pu a	T	639 029	7 492	1 17				
	R	596 434	5 458	0 92	1	1	do	do
	U	42 595	2 034	4 78				
III—S uth India—								
1 Mad s	T	57 016 00?	167 153	0 29				
	R	45 832 268	105 530	0 23	26	26	1 9 1952	Sept Oct 1952
	U	11 183 734	61 623	0 55				
? Tra ncore Coch n	T	9 280 425	5 473	0 27				
	R	7 79 133	21 370	0 27	4	1		
	U	1 488 292	4 103	0 28				
3 Coorg	T	229 405	624	0 27				
	R	213 150	484	0 23	1	1	1 9 195?	S pt Oct 1952
	U	16 255	140	0 86				
IV—West India—								
1 Bombay	T	35 956 150	148 930	0 41				
	R	24 785 810	127 226	0 51	28	5	18-10-1952	3 d Nov 10 Nov 19 2
	U	11 170 340	21 704	0 19				
2 Saurashtra	T	4 137 359	19 906	0 48				
	R	2 744 198	10 404	0 38	5	1	do	do
	U	1 393 161	9 502	0 68				
3 Kutch	T	567 606	8 511	1 50				
	R	453 852	5 011	1 10	1	1	do	do
	U	113 754	3 500	3 08				

*Th sampl census was carried in census towns also wh ch had no local body but had a gaon sabha wh l it could not be held n the area south of Kaimur Range in Mirzap r distr t Record of ome panchayat sec t ry circl s were either found to be ncomplete o were received too late and had to be rejected If adj stment is made for these factors th figu e wo ks out to 0 95 For details see pap r No 1 of 1955

Table 1—Coverage of Sample—(*concld*)

State		Population 1951	Sample Population	Percentage of col 3 to col 2	Number of districts in the State	Number of districts covered	Reference date of sample census	Period of enumerations
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central India—								
1 Madhya Pradesh	T	21 247 533	65 751	0 31				
	R	18 370 194	49 146	0 27	22	5	1 12 1952	1st December to 15th December 1952
	U	2 877 339	16 605	0 58				
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)	T	7 954 154	22 296	0 28				
	R	6 512 923	13 881	0 21	16	16	18 10-1952	19th Oct 52 to 7th Nov 52
	U	1 441 231	8 415	0 58				
Madhya Bharat (1953)	T	7 954 154	106 755	1 34				
	R	6 512 923	75 791	1 16	16	16	8 11 1953	9th Nov 53 to 30th Nov 53
	U	1 441 231	31 464	2 18				
3 Vindhya Pradesh	T	3 574 690	42 687	1 19				
	R	3 268 780	36 686	1 12	8	7	1 3 1952	1st Sept 52 to 31st Dec 52
	U	305 910	6 001	1 96				
North West India—								
1 Rajasthan	T	15 290 797	8 742	0 06				
	R	12 641 430	7 365	0 06	25	1	31 12 1951	Jan 52 to March 52
	U	2 649 367	1 377	0 05				
2 Punjab	T	12 641 205	7 993	0 06				
	R	10 240 273	3 577	0 03	13	3	18 10 1952	10th October to 31st October 1952
	U	2 400 932	4 416	0 18				
3 P E P S U	T	3 493 685	4 385	0 13				
	R	2 828 175	2 760	0 10	8	1	do	do
	U	665 510	1 625	0 24				
4 *Bilaspur*	T	*126 099*	829	0 66				
	R	122 354	797	0 65	1	1	do	do
	U	3 745	32	0 85				
5 Himachal Pradesh	T	983 367	2 091	*0 21*				
	R	941 966	1 935	0 21	4	1	do	do
	U	41 401	156	0 38				
6 Ajmer	T	693 372	3 301	0 48				
	R	395 608	762	0 19	1	1	31 12 1951	*Jan 52 to March 52*
	U	297 764	2 539	0 85				

Table 2—Size of Household at the Sample Census and Census, 1951

State	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Sample Census	C nsus 1951	Sample C nsus	Census 1951	Sample C nsus	Census 1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
—North India—						
1 Uttar P adesh	—	5 04	ˬ 05	5 07	—	4 87
II—East India—						
1 Bihar	6 40	—	6 40	—	6 41	—
2 Assam	5 75	5 21	5 79	5 ?0	5 60	5 33
3 M n pur	4 40	4 97	4 39	4 97	5 00	—
4 T ipura	5 42	4 91	ˬ 18	4 95	6 18	4 43
III—South India—						
1 Madras	4 95	4 73	4 86	—	5 11	—
2 Travanco Coch n	6 97	5 51	6 81	5 48	7 97	5 68
3 Coorg	4 84	4 52	4 75	—	5 19	—
IV—West India—						
1 Bomb y	5 22	4 98	5 23	5 05	5 17	4 83
? S urashtra	5 40	5 20	5 6?	5 36	5 18	4 91
3 Kut h	4 42	4 35	4 29	4 31	4 63	4 53
V—Central India—						
1 Madhya Pradesh	4 70	4 26	4 69	4 21	4 73	4 55
2 M dhya Bha t (1952)	5 15	4 94	5 17	4 95	5 11	4 85
M dhya Bharat (1953)	5 15	4 94	5 20	4 95	5 01	4 85
3 Vindhya Pradesh	4 67	4 69	4 72	4 73	4 37	4 19
VI—N rth West India—						
1 Rajasthan	4 78	4 94	4 80	5 02	4 67	4 59
Pu jab	5 03	—	5 03	5 03	5 02	—
3 P F P S U	5 33	5 69	5 44	5 73	5 14	5 53
4 B laspur	5 18	4 79	5 21	4 79	4 57	4 83
5 H mach l Pradesh	5 47	5 09	5 58	5 14	4 46	4 13
f Ajm r	4 75	4 37	4 85	4 32	4 72	4 43

Table 3—Size of Households by Economic Groups at the Sample Census

State	PERSONS PER 100 HOUSEHOLDS											
	Total				Rural				Urban			
	All economic groups	Land holders and tenants	Agricultural labourers	Non agricultural classes	All economic groups	Land holders and tenant	Agricultural labourers	Non agricultural classes	All economic groups	Land holders and tenants	Agricultural labourers	Non agricultural classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I—North India—												
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	505	5?7	466	457	—	—	—	—
II—East India—												
1 Bihar	640	683	559	618	640	681	560	601	641	755	551	635
2 Assam	575	641	480	495	579	641	482	428	560	70?	436	556
3 Manipur	440	455	316	445	439	460	316	436	500	81		2 733
4 Tripura	542	567	450	540	518	56?	461	435	618	933	340	623
III—South India—												
1 Madras	495	520	438	500	486	519	437	474	511	5?9	451	512
2 Travancore Cochin	697	778	606	697	681	770	603	672	797	9 9	685	789
3 Coorg	484	548	414	469	475	559	414	389	519	425		535
IV—West India—												
1 Bombay	522	558	441	487	523	558	442	476	517	572	430	509
2 Saurashtra	*540*	*638*	*431*	*500*	*562*	*636*	*453*	*48?*	*518*	*649*	*3?7*	*509*
3 Kutch	442	497	303	434	429	4??	303	403	463	576	300	459
V—Central India—												
1 Madhya Pradesh	470	514	93	455	469	512	393	440	473	574	376	467
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)	515	557	412	494	517	555	409	439	511	596	533	511
Madhya Bharat (1953)	515	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Vindhya Pradesh	467	490	275	460	472	491	268	473	437	452	442	436
VI—North West India—												
1 Rajasthan	478	522	396	441	480	522	398	424	467	514	250	466
2 Punjab	503	529	389	493	503	521	378	478	*50*	*604*	*460*	*496*
3 P E P S U	533	574	427	500	544	568	427	503	514	653		500
4 Bilaspur	518	508	400	606	521	509	400	682	457	400		467
5 Himachal Pradesh	547	573	500	423	558	576	500	397	446	400		455
6 Ajmer	475	513	283	469	485	50?	283	460	472	58		470

Table 2—Size of Household at the Sample Census and Census, 1951

State	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Sample Census	Census 1951	Sample Census	Census 1951	Sample Census	Census 1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	5 04	5 05	5 07	—	4 87
II—East India—						
1 Bihar	6 40	—	6 40	—	6 41	—
2 Assam	5 75	5 21	5 79	5 20	5 60	5 33
3 Manipur	4 40	4 97	4 39	4 97	5 00	—
4 Tripura	5 42	4 91	5 18	4 95	6 18	4 43
III—South India—						
1 Madras	4 95	4 73	4 86	—	5 11	—
2 Travancore Cochin	6 97	5 51	6 81	5 48	7 97	5 68
3 Coorg	4 84	4 52	4 75	—	5 19	—
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay	5 22	4 98	5 23	5 05	5 17	4 83
2 Saurashtra	5 40	5 20	5 62	5 36	5 18	4 91
3 Kutch	4 42	4 35	4 29	4 31	4 63	4 53
V—Central India—						
1 Madhya Pradesh	4 70	4 26	4 69	4 21	4 73	4 55
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)	5 15	4 94	5 17	4 95	5 11	4 85
Madhya Bharat (1953)	5 15	4 94	5 20	4 95	5 01	4 85
3 Vindhya Pradesh	4 67	4 69	4 72	4 75	4 37	4 19
VI—North West India—						
1 Rajasthan	4 78	4 94	4 80	5 02	4 67	4 59
2 Punjab	5 03	—	5 03	5 03	5 02	—
3 P E P S U	5 33	5 69	5 44	5 73	5 14	5 53
4 Bilaspur	5 18	4 79	5 21	4 79	4 57	4 83
5 Himachal Pradesh	5 47	5 09	5 58	5 14	4 46	4 13
6 Ajmer	4 75	4 37	4 85	4 32	4 72	4 43

Table 4—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Economic Groups at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(concld)

State	Sample Census: Agricultural land holders and tenants	Sample Census: Agricultural labourers	Sample Census: Non agricultural class	Census 1951: Agricultural land holders and tenants	Census 1951: Agricultural labourers	Census 1951: Non agricultural classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL—(concld)						
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay	6 660	1 042	2 298	7 046	1 175	1 779
2 Saurashtra	5 990	32	3 688	5 919	526	3 555
3 Kutch	4 540	677	4 783	4 676	345	4 979
V—Central India—						
1 Madhya Pradesh	6 023	1 882	2 095	6 268	2 276	1 456
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)	7 587	873	1 534	7 354	1 262	1 384
3 Vindhya Pradesh	6 586	341	3 073	7 390	1 867	743
VI—North West India—						
1 Rajasthan	6 582	1 077	2 341	7 877	3 6	1 767
2 Punjab	7 084	338	2 578	6 815	922	2 263
3 P E P S U	7 939	804	1 257	7 289	1 211	1 500
4 Bilaspur	9 009	50	941	9 125	162	713
5 Himachal Pradesh	9 235	26	739	9 489	92	419
6 Ajmer	7 244	223	2 533	7 262	475	2 263
URBAN*						
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	1 1[illegible]	97	8 759
II—East India—						
1 Bihar	1 145	559	8 296	1 535	759	7 706
2 Assam	484	94	9 422	625	21	9 354
3 Manipur	1 368		8 632	758		9 42
4 Tripura	413	251	9 336	1 316	19	8 665
III—South India—						
1 Madras	650	367	8 983	1 262	460	8 278
2 Travancore Cochin	931	435	8 634	1 441	1 036	7 523
3 Coorg	1 214		8 786	802	77	9 121
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay	2 096	462	7 442	1 237	305	8 458
2 Saurashtra	949	52	8 999	1 072	81	8 847
3 Kutch	477	34	9 489	831	111	9 058
V—Central India—						
1 Madhya Pradesh	926	181	8 893	1 035	540	8 425
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)	738	19	9 243	739	184	9 077
3 Vindhya Pradesh	843	140	9 017	2 249	642	7 109
VI—North-West India—						
1 Rajasthan	821	72	9 107	1 525	95	8 380
2 Punjab	698	52	9 250	913	129	8 958
3 P E P S U	1 206		8 794	1 721	244	8 035
4 Bilaspur	1 250		8 750	2 048	16	7 936
5 Himachal Pradesh	1 538		8 462	2 720	114	7 166
6 Ajmer	252		9 748	270	26	9 704

*Of the sample population 11 persons in Travancore Cochin and 89 persons in Madhya Bharat were not classified. The unclassified population has been excluded from the calculations

Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups in Sample Census and Census, 1951

Age Group	Sample Census: Persons	Sample Census: Males	Sample Census: Females	Census 1951: Persons	Census 1951: Males	Census 1951: Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I—NORTH INDIA						
1 Uttar Pradesh						
TOTAL						
0	—	—	—	332	171	161
1—4	—	—	—	1 014	512	501
5—14	—	—	—	2 505	1 334	1 171
15—24	—	—	—	1 694	880	814
25—34	—	—	—	1 524	808	716
35—44	—	—	—	1 194	647	547
45—54	—	—	—	895	489	406
55—64	—	—	—	519	278	241
65—74	—	—	—	223	112	111
75 & over	—	—	—	98	46	53
Age not stated	—	—	—	2	1	1
RURAL*						
0	289	161	128	357	183	174
1—4	954	499	455	1 029	520	508
5—14	2 518	1 386	1 132	2 458	1 320	1 139
15—24	1 801	990	811	1 696	877	819
25—34	1 584	834	751	1 512	802	709
35—44	1 207	649	558	1 194	654	540
45—54	891	483	408	907	504	403
55—64	502	277	224	528	292	236
65—74	184	94	89	224	118	106
75 & over	62	32	31	94	48	47
Age not stated	8	4	4	1		1
URBAN						
0	—	—	—	345	183	163
1—4	—	—	—	975	504	4 0
5—14	—	—	—	2 340	1 254	1 087
15—24	—	—	—	1 901	1 055	846
25—34	—	—	—	1 596	915	681
35—44	—	—	—	1 197	696	501
45—54	—	—	—	865	501	364
55—64	—	—	—	472	262	210
65—74	—	—	—	[illegible]	110	[illegible]
75 & over	—	—	—	100	49	51
Age not stated	—	—	—	4	2	1
II—EAST INDIA						
1 Bihar						
TOTAL						
0	350	181	169	481	243	238
1—4	1 177	599	579	979	487	492
5—14	2 536	1 318	1 218	2 403	1 241	1 16
15—24	1 766	862	903	1 555	773	82
25—34	1 571	816	755	1 494	750	744
35—44	1 159	603	556	1 178	602	577
45—54	793	447	346	860	442	418
55—64	433	221	212	558	279	279
65—74	165	82	83	311	147	164
75 & over	50	24	26	162	79	82
Age not stated				19	10	9

*34 Selected districts

Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups in Sample Census and Census, 1951—(*contd*)

Age G oup	Sample Census			C nsu 1951		
	Persons	M les	Females	Persons	Mal s	Females
1		3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0	3₅3	183	170	48?	242	240
1—4	1 147	595	552	977	485	491
5—14	2 464	1 276	1 188	2 407	1 245	1 163
15—24	1 813	888	925	1 40	759	781
25—34	1 609	841	768	1 489	739	750
35—44	1 150	603	547	1 176	59?	594
45—54	780	420	360	862	437	425
55—64	452	227	225	566	28?	85
65—74	178	88	90	316	150	166
75 & over	54	26	28	165	81	84
Ag not tat d				20	10	9
URBAN						
0	334	172	162	466	258	208
1—4	1 354	619	735	1 015	509	506
5—14	2 955	1 560	1 395	2 337	1 190	1 14
15—24	1 488	712	776	1 753	965	789
25—34	1 353	675	678	1 564	89	669
35—44	1 211	606	605	1 209	728	481
45—54	868	601	267	837	519	318
55—64	324	188	136	453	246	207
65—74	89	46	43	232	108	124
75 & o er	24	10	14	120	60	59
Age n t st ted				14	6	8
2 As am						
TOTAL						
0	374	190	184	344	181	164
1—4	1 338	685	653	1 312	660	652
5—14	2 668	1 410	1 258	2 643	1 39?	1 251
15—24	1 8 6	891	935	1 713	840	873
5—34	1 613	899	714	1 587	849	738
35—44	1 035	610	424	1 104	653	451
45—54	661	40?	259	06	424	28
55—64	314	18	130	359	204	155
65—74	1 4	63	61	147	84	63
75 &	46	25	21	74	42	31
Ag n t t ted	1		1	11	5	6
RURAL						
0	422	215	208	347	183	165
1—4	1 412	726	686	1 325	666	659
5—14	2 737	1 465	1 272	2 654	1 396	1 257
15—24	1 724	812	912	1 688	816	872
25—34	1 536	8?6	710	1 578	835	714
35—44	1 021	592	429	1 106	650	456
45—54	658	398	260	707	4 3	284
55—64	319	184	134	361	204	157
65—74	125	64	61	148	84	63
75 & e	45	26	19	75	43	32
Age n t stated	1		1	11	5	6

Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups in Sample Census and Census, 1951—(*contd*)

Age Group	Sample Census			Census 1951		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
URBAN						
0	185	94	92	275	139	135
1—4	1 047	524	523	1 019	515	504
5—14	2 400	1 197	1 203	2 389	1 285	1 104
15—24	2 226	1 201	1 025	2 297	1 408	889
25—34	1 912	1 183	729	1 805	1 190	615
35—44	1 090	683	406	1 058	724	334
45—54	671	415	256	665	439	226
55—64	299	189	110	308	196	112
65—74	121	58	63	130	72	58
75 & over	49	23	26	50	25	26
Age not stated				4	1	3
3 Manipur						
TOTAL						
0	459	242	218	275	147	128
1—4	1 198	602	597	1 196	625	571
5—14	2 262	1 119	1 143	2 557	1 270	1 287
15—24	1 867	837	1 029	1 699	842	856
25—34	1 500	722	778	1 488	739	749
35—44	1 164	542	621	1 119	540	579
45—54	810	393	417	781	369	412
55—64	446	217	230	500	227	273
65—74	222	102	119	258	110	148
75 & over	72	28	44	119	54	65
Age not stated				8	7	2
RURAL						
0	463	244	219	275	147	128
1—4	1 186	598	588	1 196	625	571
5—14	2 269	1 121	1 149	2 557	1 270	1 287
15—24	1 864	836	1 027	1 699	842	856
25—34	1 497	718	779	1 488	739	749
35—44	1 165	541	624	1 119	540	579
45—54	812	395	418	781	369	412
55—64	449	217	232	500	227	273
65—74	224	103	120	258	110	148
75 & over	71	28	43	119	54	65
Age not stated				8	7	2
URBAN						
0	105		105	—	—	—
1—4	2 526	1 053	1 474	—	—	—
5—14	1 474	947	526	—	—	—
15—24	2 211	947	1 263	—	—	—
25—34	1 789	1 158	632	—	—	—
35—44	1 053	632	421	—	—	—
45—54	526	210	316	—	—	—
55—64	211	211		—	—	—
65—74				—	—	—
75 & over	105		105	—	—	—
Age not stated				—	—	—

Table 5—Dıstrıbutıon of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups ın Sample Census and Census, 1951—(*contd*)

Age G oup	Sample Census			Census 1951		
	P rsons	Males	Females	Perso s	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4 Tr ou a						
TOTAL						
0	269	135	135	306	179	126
1—4	1 201	622	579	1 254	642	61
5—14	2 6 0	1 391	1 269	2 614	1 371	1 243
15—24	1 905	898	1 006	1 709	792	918
25—34	1 639	897	742	1 601	833	/68
35—44	1 0 4	579	44	1 195	721	474
45—54	718	412	306	708	411	?97
55—64	378	200	178	354	187	167
65—74	143	75	68	145	79	66
75 & o er	63	39	24	80	43	37
Age not tated				34	7	27
RURAL						
0	278	137	141	299	177	12
1—4	1 275	667	608	1 263	646	617
5—14	2 627	1 389	1 239	2 617	1 374	1 243
15—24	1 785	790	995	1 694	777	917
25—34	1 689	905	784	1 608	834	774
35—44	1 054	599	454	1 196	721	4 5
45—54	691	416	275	707	408	299
55—64	396	212	183	355	190	165
65—74	137	70	68	147	81	66
75 & er	68	42	26	79	44	35
Age not st ted				35	7	8
URBAN						
0	246	128	118	464	232	232
1—4	1 003	501	502	1 066	559	50
5—14	2 748	1 396	1 352	2 550	1 316	1 234
15—24	2 227	1 190	1 037	2 038	1 114	9 4
25—34	1 505	875	629	1 457	817	641
35—44	944	526	418	1 182	722	460
45—54	79?	403	388	72?	464	8
55—64	329	167	162	331	120	211
65—74	157	89	69	95	39	56
75 & v r	49	30	20	95	21	73
Ag n t t ted						
III—SOUTH INDIA						
1 Mad a						
TOTAL						
0	1P6	93	93	257	128	1 9
1—4	1 132	5C7	565	949	47	473
5—14	2 354	1 187	1 1(6	412	1 214	1 198
15—24	1 905	934	971	1 799	688	911
25—34	1 586	781	805	1 550	753	797
35—44	1 215	631	584	1 225	6?5	600
45—54	878	450	428	933	478	456
55—64	508	2 5	53	5 9	83	2 6
65—74	182	90	92	8	113	115
75 & over	54	26	29	8	39	45
Age not st ted				3	2	2

Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups in Sample Census and Census, 1951—(*contd*)

Age Group	Sample Census			Census 1951		
	Persons	M les	Females	P sons	M les	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0	197	99	97	258	129	129
1—4	1 155	574	580	961	48?	4/9
5—14	2 423	1 221	1 203	2 433	1 225	1 ?09
15—24	1 799	877	9??	1 757	860	?97
?5—34	1 568	752	816	1 536	737	799
35—44	1 2 1	630	591	1 230	6?6	604
45—54	88?	451	431	941	483	458
55—64	517	267	250	566	289	2/6
65—74	185	95	91	231	115	116
75 & over	53	26	27	84	39	45
Age n t stated				3	1	2
URBAN						
0	166	81	85	253	1?5	129
1—4	1 093	554	538	899	449	450
5—14	2 234	1 130	1 104	? 322	1 169	1 153
15—24	2 084	1 031	1 054	1 972	1 003	969
?5—34	1 618	831	787	1 610	818	791
35—44	1 206	63?	575	1 203	6 0	582
45—54	872	450	422	903	457	445
55—64	494	235	59	530	259	271
65—74	176	81	94	218	105	114
75 & o e	57	26	31	86	41	45
A e n t st ted				4	3	2
2 Travan o e-Co hin						
TOTAL						
0	374	186	189	295	149	146
1—4	1 022	516	506	1 180	598	83
5—14	2 315	1 182	1 132	2 454	1 235	1 ?19
15—?4	2 112	991	1 121	2 042	989	1 053
?5—34	1 504	736	768	1 401	693	708
35—44	1 079	539	540	1 046	5 7	519
45—54	749	360	389	783	394	389
55—64	533	252	281	487	239	248
65—74	225	120	105	25	108	117
75 & o	87	39	48	87	40	46
A e not stated						
RURAL						
0	381	189	193	300	152	148
1—4	1 006	507	4?8	1 190	60	?88
5—14	2 302	1 178	1 124	2 475	1 245	1 ? 0
15— 4	2 128	9?9	1 130	2 0?8	975	1 053
25—34	1 504	736	768	1 387	681	706
35—44	1 074	531	542	1 041	521	520
45—54	757	363	394	779	39?	388
55—64	536	253	283	486	240	246
65—74	227	125	10?	226	109	116
75 & o r	85	37	48	88	41	47
Ag not stated						

Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups in Sample Census and Census, 1951—(*contd*)

Age Group	Sample Census			Census 1951		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
URBAN						
0	336	171	166	270	137	134
1—4	1 107	563	543	1 130	574	555
5—14	2 381	1 206	1 175	2 342	1 181	1 161
15—24	2 030	953	1 077	2 115	1 060	1 054
25—34	1 504	736	768	1 47	755	717
35—44	1 109	580	529	1 073	561	512
45—54	704	341	363	799	406	393
55—64	514	244	271	494	232	262
65—74	217	95	122	223	102	121
75 & over	98	51	46	82	39	44
Age not stated						
3 Coorg						
TOTAL						
0	208	128	80	306	153	154
1—4	1 426	769	657	1 089	540	549
5—14	2 276	1 330	946	2 263	1 143	1 120
15—24	1 683	946	737	1 934	1 063	872
25—34	1 603	721	882	1 722	957	765
35—44	1 394	913	481	1 232	768	463
45—54	721	497	224	786	489	296
55—64	401	289	112	422	229	194
65—74	128	32	96	175	94	80
75 & over	160	64	96	69	38	31
Age not stated					1	1
RURAL						
0	227	124	103	310	157	154
1—4	1 467	70	765	1 107	551	556
5—14	2 417	1 384	1 033	2 270	1 146	1 123
15—24	1 570	847	723	1 891	1 0 3	867
25—34	1 550	641	909	1 730	960	771
35—44	1 384	868	517	1 47	779	468
45—54	723	496	227	779	485	294
55—64	372	289	83	42	228	194
65—74	145	21	124	171	94	78
75 & over	145	41	103	72	40	31
Age not stated				1		1
URBAN						
0	143	143		259	105	154
1—4	1 286	1 000	86	858	39	463
5—14	1 786	1 143	643	173	1 093	1 080
15—24	2 071	1 286	786	2 506	1 580	926
25—34	1 786	1 000	786	1 617	932	685
35—44	1 429	1 071	357	1 031	623	408
45—54	714	500	214	877	549	3 7
55—64	500	2 6	214	426	235	19
65—74	71	71		216	99	117
75 & over	214	143	71	31	6	2
Age not stated				6	6	

Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups in Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)

Age Group	Sample Census			Census 1951		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	
IV—WEST INDIA						
1 Bombay						
TOTAL						
0	335	1 0	165	3[illegible]5	164	161
1—4	1 051	519	531	1 0 2	536	516
5—14	2 [illegible]39	1 363	1 277	2 550	1 317	1 [illegible]34
15—24	1 724	855	869	1 805	9[illegible]6	879
25—34	1 473	710	763	1 607	839	767
35—44	1 148	577	570	1 168	628	540
45—54	837	434	403	773	417	361
55—64	516	255	261	464	237	227
65—74	[illegible]	97	108	18	85	97
75 & over	72	34	39	66	31	36
Age not stated					1	1
RURAL						
0	340	173	167	330	167	163
1—4	1 059	525	534	1 091	56	536
5—14	2 641	1 362	1 279	2 675	1 380	1 95
15—24	1 08	846	862	1 684	8[illegible]4	860
25—34	1 472	712	760	1 2	746	781
35—44	1 136	67	570	1 146	587	559
45—54	843	435	407	789	409	379
55—64	[illegible]	2 9	263	489	247	242
65—74	207	98	109	196	90	106
75 & over	72	34	38	71	33	38
Age not stated				2	1	1
URBAN						
0	303	151	15[illegible]	314	157	157
1—4	998	485	513	963	491	471
5—14	630	1 369	1 261	2 268	1 174	1 0[illegible]4
15—24	1 816	908	908	079	1 159	9[illegible]1
25—34	1 183	697	86	1 787	1 05[illegible]	[illegible]6
35—44	1 213	641	573	1 217	722	495
45—54	804	424	380	756	435	321
55—64	483	234	49	407	212	195
65—74	1[illegible]6	93	103	151	74	77
75 & over	4	30	43	6	25	31
Age not stated				2	1	1
2 Saurashtra						
TOTAL						
0	3[illegible]4	164	160	328	162	166
1—4	1 088	543	545	1 079	545	534
5—14	2 629	1 36[illegible]	1 263	2 [illegible]55	1 433	1 21
15—24	2 055	1 014	1 041	1 954	993	962
25—34	1 427	706	721	1 456	738	718
35—44	1 113	589	524	1 060	548	512
45—54	703	36[illegible]	337	666	333	333
55—64	450	225	225	456	215	241
65—74	16[illegible]	81	81	164	7	87
75 & over	49	24	25	67	28	39
Age not stated				15	4	11

Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups in Sample Census and Census, 1951—(*contd*)

Age Group	Sample Census			Census 1951		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0	356	184	172	327	166	160
1—4	1 165	558	607	1 100	554	546
5—14	2 708	1 423	1 285	2 787	1 451	1 336
15—24	1 99?	9?0	1 011	1 911	975	936
25—34	1 379	717	662	1 461	749	712
35—44	1 101	549	553	1 048	546	503
45—4	688	369	319	657	333	324
55—64	437	226	211	458	220	238
65—74	141	6	76	169	80	89
75 & over	33	0	13	65	28	37
Age not stated				17	6	11
URBAN						
0	288	[illegible]	146	330	153	177
1—4	1 004	52?	479	1 036	526	510
5—14	2 544	1 305	1 239	2 689	1 397	1 292
15—24	2 125	1 051	1 073	2 043	1 028	1 015
25—34	1 480	695	785	1 445	714	731
35—44	1 126	633	494	1 084	552	532
45—54	719	363	356	685	334	351
55—64	464	224	240	451	205	46
65—74	184	98	86	153	71	83
75 & over	66	8	38	73	28	45
Age not stated				11	1	9

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Age Group	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
TOTAL						
0	328	156	172	323	168	156
1—4	964	469	495	1 059	544	514
5—14	2 71	1 291	1 279	2 589	1 330	1 259
15—24	1 839	880	959	1 664	792	872
25—34	1 496	68	814	1 532	724	808
35—44	1 218	584	634	1 216	589	627
45—54	748	345	403	753	35	401
55—64	533	213	321	540	232	308
65—74	209	87	122	222	94	128
75 & over	94	35	59	101	3	66
Age not stated				1		1
RURAL						
0	347	170	178	3 2	165	157
1—4	994	475	519	1 076	549	527
5—14	2 586	1 313	1 73	2 60	1 346	1 255
15—24	1 736	816	9 0	1 609	76	840
25—34	1 483	671	812	1 533	725	808
35—44	1 197	535	66	1 2 8	593	63
45—54	814	375	439	751	355	39?
55—64	63	2 9	323	514	242	[illegible]
65—74	204	94	110	233	101	[illegible]
75 & over	76	26	50	101	3?	[illegible]
Age not stated				1		1

Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups in Sample Census and Census, 1951—(*contd*)

Age Group	Sample Census			Census 1951		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
URBAN						
0	300	137	163	[illegible]	179	148
1—4	920	460	460	986	525	461
5—14	2 549	1 260	1 289	2 536	1 260	1 276
15—24	1 986	972	1 014	1 893	919	974
25—34	1 514	697	817	1 528	719	809
35—44	1 249	654	594	1 166	573	593
45—54	654	303	352	760	339	421
55—64	491	174	317	525	191	334
65—74	217	77	140	176	64	112
75 & over	120	49	71	103	33	70
Age not stated						
V—CENTRAL INDIA						
1 Madhya Pradesh						
TOTAL						
0	343	170	174	341	175	166
1—4	1 160	579	581	1 043	527	516
5—14	2 354	1 195	1 158	2 450	1 254	1 196
15—24	1 714	879	835	1 619	821	798
25—34	1 605	801	804	1 624	811	813
35—44	1 250	648	603	1 260	657	603
45—54	824	431	393	850	432	418
55—64	483	222	261	490	225	265
65—74	204	86	117	224	97	126
75 & over	63	28	35	90	41	50
Age not stated				9	5	4
RURAL						
0	361	176	185	340	173	167
1—4	1 146	576	570	1 052	531	[illegible]
5—14	2 356	1 198	1 158	2 467	1 261	1 206
15—24	1 646	8 3	812	1 572	787	785
25—34	1 620	803	817	1 633	809	824
35—44	1 257	644	612	1 269	658	611
45—54	837	428	410	850	427	423
55—64	502	225	277	491	225	267
65—74	212	88	124	2 6	97	129
75 & over	63	30	34	90	40	50
Age not stated				10	6	4
URBAN						
0	[illegible]	151	141	346	189	157
1—4	1 200	587	614	983	497	486
5—14	2 347	1 186	1 161	2 332	1 206	1 127
15—24	1 917	1 015	902	1 930	1 049	881
25—34	1 558	794	764	1 566	823	742
35—44	1 232	658	574	1 198	647	552
45—54	786	440	346	853	466	387
55—64	426	213	212	481	228	253
65—74	178	[illegible]	96	213	99	113
75 & over	64	24	40	93	42	51
Age not stated				5	3	2

Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups in Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)

Age Group	Sample Census			Census 1951		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)						
TOTAL						
0	291	159	131	342	172	170
1—4	1 18	604	578	937	488	500
5—14	2 495	1 349	1 146	2 528	1 312	1 216
15—24	1 874	937	937	1 822	919	903
25—34	1 682	868	814	1 686	885	800
35—44	1 141	632	509	1 198	670	528
45—54	725	412	313	758	4 7	331
55—64	401	190	211	427	219	208
65—74	153	77	77	164	80	85
75 & over	56	23	33	70	32	38
Age not stated				18	7	10
RURAL						
0	340	189	151	360	179	181
1—4	1 201	612	589	987	484	503
5—14	2 548	1 381	1 167	2 548	1 324	1 224
15—24	1 797	907	890	1 795	903	89
25—34	1 684	861	823	1 693	886	807
35—44	1 158	675	533	1 196	666	529
45—54	690	391	299	758	427	331
55—64	382	176	206	424	220	204
65—74	142	68	74	162	79	83
75 & over	58	25	33	68	31	37
Age not stated				9	6	4
URBAN						
0	209	110	99	256	137	119
1—4	1 150	591	560	997	507	490
5—14	2 407	1 295	1 111	2 434	1 257	1 177
15—24	2 000	987	1 013	1 949	993	956
25—34	1 680	881	800	1 653	884	769
35—44	1 114	644	469	1 209	685	525
45—54	783	447	336	755	4 6	379
55—64	430	212	219	440	215	24
65—74	172	90	82	177	84	93
75 & over	55	20	34	80	38	42
Age not stated				50	13	37
Madhya Bharat (1953)						
TOTAL						
0	289	145	145	342	17	170
1—4	1 081	541	540	987	488	500
5—14	2 422	1 255	1 167	2 5 8	1 312	1 16
15—24	1 879	940	938	1 822	919	903
25—34	1 746	909	837	1 686	885	800
35—44	1 231	68	549	1 198	670	528
45—54	755	419	336	758	427	331
55—64	399	1 6	03	4 7	219	208
65—74	147	73	75	164	80	85
75 & over	51	2	28	70	32	38
Age not stated				18	7	10

Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups in Sample Census and Census, 1951—(*contd*)

Age Group	Sample Census			Census 1951		
	Person	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0	—	—	—	360	179	181
1—4	—	—	—	987	484	503
5—14	—	—	—	2 548	1 324	1 224
15—24	—	—	—	1 795	903	892
25—34	—	—	—	1 693	886	807
35—44	—	—	—	1 196	666	529
45—54	—	—	—	758	427	331
55—64	—	—	—	424	220	204
65—74	—	—	—	162	79	83
75 & over	—	—	—	68	31	37
Age not stated	—	—	—	9	6	4
URBAN						
0	—	—	—	256	137	119
1—4	—	—	—	997	507	490
5—14	—	—	—	2 434	1 257	1 177
15—24	—	—	—	1 949	993	956
25—34	—	—	—	1 653	884	769
35—44	—	—	—	1 209	685	525
45—54	—	—	—	755	426	3 9
55—64	—	—	—	440	215	224
65—74	—	—	—	177	84	93
75 & over	—	—	—	80	38	42
Age not stated	—	—	—	50	13	37
3 Vindhya Pradesh						
TOTAL						
0	154	89	65	28	110	118
1—4	832	420	412	957	490	467
5—14	1 777	936	841	2 574	1 402	1 172
15—24	1 649	845	804	1 604	858	746
25—34	1 643	835	807	1 679	869	810
35—44	1 387	716	672	1 357	706	651
45—54	1 124	586	533	857	436	122
55—64	832	421	411	462	215	47
65—74	450	221	230	184	68	115
75 & over	145	72	73	81	28	53
Age not stated	7	3	3	17	8	9
RURAL						
0	153	89	64	227	108	119
1—4	831	417	414	959	491	468
5—14	1 766	938	828	2 593	1 416	1 177
15—24	1 650	851	800	1 5 8	819	739
25—34	1 668	852	816	1 677	866	810
35—44	1 375	709	665	1 361	706	655
45—54	1 113	577	536	855	431	425
55—64	835	423	412	462	214	248
65—74	462	228	234	182	67	115
75 & over	140	71	69	81	27	54
Age not stated	7	4	3	15	7	8

Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups in Sample Census and Census, 1951—(*contd*)

Age Group	Sample Census			Census 1951		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
URBAN						
0	16	90	72	?45	13?	113
1—4	836	438	398	936	480	457
5—14	1 843	926	916	2 360	1 244	1 116
15—24	1 638	808	830	1 777	950	8?7
25—34	1 488	733	755	1 710	901	809
35—44	1 461	75?	710	1 308	705	603
45—54	1 190	642	548	880	494	386
55—64	816	412	405	466	2 8	?38
65—74	38?	175	207	201	85	116
75 & over	177	78	98	73	39	34
Age not stated	7		7	44	23	20
VI—NORTH WEST INDIA						
1 Rajasthan						
TOTAL						
0	374	190	184	61	184	1
1—4	1 121	590	31	1 070	543	526
5—14	2 66?	1 399	1 263	2 543	1 341	1 203
15—24	1 665	840	826	1 68?	863	8 0
25—34	1 757	904	853	1 56?	784	7 8
35—44	1 142	636	06	1 178	631	546
45—54	740	393	346	790	432	358
55—64	373	167	206	497	268	2?9
65—74	132	71	61	226	128	98
75 & over	34	11	23	84	47	37
Age not stated				7	4	3
RURAL						
0	391	201	190	368	187	181
1—4	1 120	595	525	1 089	550	539
5—14	? 733	1 445	1 288	2 585	1 63	1 222
15—24	1 60?	806	796	1 657	853	804
25—34	1 778	908	869	1 56	78?	780
35—44	1 130	625	505	1 171	631	539
45—54	721	388	333	777	430	347
55—64	369	16?	208	487	260	227
65—74	125	68	57	217	122	95
75 & over	31	9	22	82	47	35
Age not stated				5	3	3
URBAN						
0	283	131	152	323	167	155
1—4	1 126	566	559	973	511	463
5—14	2 280	1 155	1 126	2 337	1 231	1 106
15—24	2 004	1 017	988	1 807	913	894
25—34	1 649	879	770	1 561	791	770
35—44	1 206	697	508	1 211	629	582
45—54	842	421	421	854	444	410
55—64	39	196	196	551	307	244
65—74	167	87	80	273	157	116
75 & over	51	2	29	95	50	45
Age not stated				15	9	6

Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups in Sample Census and Census, 1951—(*contd*)

Age Group	Sample Census			Census 1951		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			2 Punjab			
TOTAL						
0	324	174	150	446	230	216
1—4	1 261	644	617	1 301	679	[illegible]
5—14	2 386	1 282	1 103	2 472	[illegible]	1 170
15—24	1 945	985	961	1 733	900	833
25—34	1 480	803	677	1 400	743	657
35—44	1 061	588	473	1 013	555	457
45—54	779	452	328	770	445	325
55—64	498	285	213	50	297	205
65—74	203	126	76	245	145	100
75 & over	63	38	25	110	64	46
Age not stated				8	3	5
RURAL						
0	394	224	171	432	222	210
1—4	1 342	688	654	1 273	659	614
5—14	2 387	1 319	1 068	2 527	[illegible]	1 201
15—24	1 823	934	889	1 694	859	835
25—34	1 437	738	699	1 385	714	671
35—44	1 143	635	509	1 016	551	466
45—54	[illegible]	467	285	781	446	334
55—64	498	271	226	516	306	210
65—74	18	106	75	254	151	103
75 & over	42	36	6	113	65	48
Age not stated				9	3	6
URBAN						
0	267	134	134	529	278	251
1—4	1 196	609	586	1 466	790	676
5—14	2 384	1 252	1 132	2 147	1 159	988
15—24	2 045	1 026	1 019	1 960	1 140	821
25—34	1 515	856	659	1 489	913	575
35—44	994	550	444	[illegible]	582	410
45—54	802	439	[illegible]	707	437	270
55—64	498	297	202	422	247	176
65—74	220	143	77	194	111	83
75 & over	79	38	41	93	55	37
Age not stated				1	1	
			3 PEPSU			
TOTAL						
0	417	214	203	399	215	184
1—4	1 225	613	611	1 164	602	562
5—14	2 502	1 409	1 092	2 459	1 329	1 129
15—24	1 918	999	919	1 709	906	803
25—34	1 551	828	723	1 381	738	644
35—44	981	586	394	1 048	575	473
45—54	668	404	265	820	468	352
55—64	483	267	217	528	299	229
65—74	182	119	64	315	180	135
75 & over	73	41	32	162	93	69
Age not stated				15	9	6

Table 5—Distribution of 10,000 Persons by Age Groups in Sample Census and Census, 1951—(*contd*)

Age Group	Sample Census			Census 1951		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
0	475	239	236	393	212	181
1—4	1 246	645	602	1 158	596	5[illegible]
5—14	2 522	1 438	1 083	2 489	1 347	1 142
15—24	1 898	1 004	895	1 671	886	786
25—34	1 493	772	721	1 358	7[illegible]2	636
35—44	935	569	366	1 042	569	472
45—54	670	402	268	8[illegible]4	464	360
55—64	475	286	188	547	309	238
65—74	206	141	65	333	191	141
75 & over	80	40	40	170	97	73
Age not stated				15	9	7
URBAN						
0	320	172	148	431	230	201
1—4	1 188	560	628	1 193	630	563
5—14	2 468	1 360	1 108	2 305	1 242	1 063
15—24	1 951	991	960	1 899	1 010	889
25—34	1 649	923	72[illegible]	1 501	818	683
35—44	1 058	616	443	1 077	603	474
45—54	665	406	258	797	485	312
55—64	498	234	265	435	248	187
65—74	141	80	61	225	124	101
75 & over	62	43	18	121	72	50
Age not stated				16	10	5

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Age Group	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
TOTAL						
0	229	121	109	355	180	176
1—4	929	579	350	1 151	572	[illegible]79
5—14	2 244	1 158	1 086	1 999	1 130	870
15—24	2 099	1 037	1 061	1 596	784	812
25—34	1 520	844	675	1 336	7 8	608
35—44	953	446	507	1 029	668	361
45—54	880	495	386	960	613	347
55—64	651	410	241	813	45	360
65—74	338	157	181	514	2[illegible]5	289
75 & over	157	97	60	247	75	171
Age not stated						
RURAL						
0	239	126	113	353	177	177
1—4	941	60[illegible]	339	1 154	575	579
5—14	2 246	1 154	1 092	1 [illegible]91	1 135	856
15—24	2 070	1 016	1 054	1 60[illegible]	786	816
25—34	1 518	866	652	1 341	73	609
35—44	941	439	502	1 033	676	357
45—54	878	502	376	965	619	346
55—64	653	414	238	797	445	352
65—74	351	163	188	511	220	290
75 & over	163	101	63	253	77	176
Age not stated						

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)

Age Group	Sample Census: Married		Sample Census: Others		Census 1951: Married	Census 1951: Others
1	2		3		4	5
RURAL						
Under 15	1 051		8 949		1 454	8 546
15—19	7 408	8 412	2 592	1 588	8 416	1 584
20—24	9 313		687			
25—29	9 579	9 457	421	543	9 041	959
30—34	9 312		688			
35—39	9 191	8 862	809	1 138	8 515	1 485
40—44	8 481		1 519			
45—54	7 679		2 321		7 324	2 676
55 & over	5 533		4 467		5 352	4 648
Age not stated					3 953	6 047
URBAN						
Under 15	784		9 216		1 150	8 850
15—19	8 117	8 745	1 883	1 255	8 263	1 737
20—24	9 314		686			
25—29	9 469	9 494	531	506	9 183	817
30—34	9 519		481			
35—39	9 646	9 617	354	383	8 611	1 389
40—44	9 584		416			
45—54	8 204		1 796		7 531	2 469
55 & over	4 587		5 413		4 888	5 112
Age not stated					2 079	7 921
2 Assam						
TOTAL						
Under 15	284		9 716		277	9 723
15—19	5 429	7 058	4 571	2 942	7 321	2 679
20—24	8 568		1 432			
25—29	9 07	8 988	925	1 012	8 819	1 181
30—34	8 879		1 121			
35—39	8 476	8 091	1 524	1 909	7 602	2 398
40—44	7 682		2 318			
45—54	5 950		4 050		5 454	4 546
55 & over	3 270		6 730		2 890	7 110
Age not stated			10 000		1 525	8 475
RURAL						
Under 15	327		9 673		278	9 722
15—19	6 005	7 629	3 995	2 371	7 376	2 624
20—24	9 063		937			
25—29	9 296	9 174	704	826	8 831	1 169
30—34	9 072		978			
35—39	8 635	8 204	1 365	1 796	7 610	2 390
40—44	7 749		2 251			
45—54	6 075		3 925		5 477	4 573
55 & over	3 534		6 466		2 924	7 076
Age not stated			10 000		1 556	8 444

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951

Age Group	Sample Census: Married	Sample Census: Others	Census 1951: Married	Census 1951: Others
1	2	3	4	5
I—NORTH INDIA				
1 Uttar Pradesh*				
TOTAL				
Under 15	—	—	1 351	8 649
15—19	— } —	— } —	8 737	1 263
20—24	—	—		
25—29	— } —	— } —	9 217	783
30—34	—	—		
35—39	— } —	— } —	8 252	1 748
40—44	—	—		
45—54	—	—	6 326	3 674
55 & over	—	—	3 272	6 728
Age not stated	—	—	3 176	6 824
RURAL				
Under 15	790	9 210	1 010	8 990
15—19	7 458 } 8 600	2 542 } 1 400	8 830	1 170
20—24	9 513	487		
25—29	9 466 } 9 315	534 } 685	9 256	744
30—34	9 159	841		
35—39	8 698 } 8 248	1 302 } 1 752	8 344	1 656
40—44	7 830	2 170		
45—54	6 285	3 715	6 400	3 600
55 & over	3 475	6 525	3 249	6 751
Age not stated	5 439	4 561	2 662	7 338
URBAN				
Under 15	—	—	608	9 392
15—19	— } —	— } —	7 882	2 118
20—24	—	—		
25—29	— } —	— } —	9 170	830
30—34	—	—		
35—39	— } —	— } —	8 335	1 665
40—44	—	—		
45—54	—	—	6 381	3 619
55 & over	—	—	3 284	6 716
Age not stated	—	—	4 636	5 364
II—EAST INDIA				
1 Bihar				
TOTAL				
Under 15	1 005	8 995	1 434	8 566
15—19	7 497 } 8 454	2 503 } 1 546	8 406	1 594
20—24	9 313	687		
25—29	9 565 } 9 462	435 } 538	9 049	951
30—34	9 341	659		
35—39	9 262 } 8 982	738 } 1 018	8 521	1 479
40—44	8 660	1 340		
45—54	7 738	2 262	7 334	2 666
55 & over	5 450	4 550	5 329	4 671
Age not stated			3 850	6 150

*34 Selected districts

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)

Age Group	Sample Census: Married		Sample Census: Others		Census 1951: Married	Census 1951: Others
1	2		3		4	5
RURAL						
Under 15	1 051		8 949		1 434	8 546
15—19	7 408	8 412	2 592	1 588	8 416	1 584
20—24	9 313		687			
25—29	9 579	9 457	421	543	9 041	959
30—34	9 312		688			
35—39	9 191	8 862	809	1 138	8 515	1 485
40—44	8 481		1 519			
45—54	7 679		2 321		7 324	2 676
55 & ov	5 533		4 467		5 357	4 648
Age not stated					3 953	6 047
URBAN						
Und 15	784		9 216		1 150	8 850
15—19	8 117	8 745	1 883	1 255	8 263	1 737
20—24	9 314		686			
25—29	9 469	9 494	531	506	9 183	817
30—34	9 519		481			
35—39	9 646	9 617	354	383	8 611	1 389
40—44	9 584		416			
45—54	8 204		1 796		7 531	2 469
55 & over	4 587		5 413		4 888	5 112
Ag n t st ted					2 079	7 921

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Age Group	Sample Census: Married		Sample Census: Others		Census 1951: Married	Census 1951: Others
TOTAL						
Under 15	284		9 716		277	9 723
15—19	5 4 9	7 058	4 571	2 942	7 321	2 679
20—24	8 568		1 432			
25—29	9 075	8 988	925	1 012	8 819	1 181
30—34	8 879		1 121			
35—39	8 476	8 091	1 524	1 909	7 602	2 398
40—44	7 682		2 318			
45—54	5 950		4 050		5 454	4 546
5 & v	3 270		6 730		2 890	7 110
Age not tated			10 000		1 525	8 475
RURAL						
Und r 15	327		9 673		278	9 722
15—19	6 005	7 629	3 995	2 371	7 376	2 624
20—24	9 063		937			
25—29	9 296	9 174	704	826	8 831	1 169
30—34	9 072		978			
35—39	8 635	8 204	1 365	1 796	7 610	2 390
40—44	7 749		2 251			
45—54	6 075		3 925		5 477	4 523
55 & ov r	3 534		6 466		2 924	7 0 6
Ag n t tated			10 000		1 556	8 444

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)

Age Group	Sample Census: Married	Sample Census: Married (combined)	Sample Census: Others	Sample Census: Others (combined)	Census 1951: Married	Census 1951: Others
1	2		3		4	5
RURAL						
Under 15	308		9 692		381	9 619
15—19	5 902	7 386	4 098	2 614	7 046	2 954
20—24	8 953		1 047			
25—29	9 310	9 089	690	911	8 649	1 351
30—34	8 825		1 175			
35—39	8 381	7 943	1 619	2 057	7 537	2 463
40—44	7 482		2 518			
45—54	5 982		4 018		5 638	4 362
55 & over	3 669		6 331		2 883	11
Age not stated					2 534	7 466
URBAN						
Under 15	201		9 799		225	97 5
15—19	5 059	6 825	4 941	3 175	6 762	3 238
20—24	8 579		1 421			
25—29	9 053	8 942	947	1 058	8 640	1 360
30—34	8 801		1 199			
35—39	8 485	8 018	1 515	1 982	7 454	2,546
40—44	7 520		480			
45—54	5 758		4 242		5 444	4 556
55 & over	3 673		6 327		2 983	7 017
Age not stated					5 164	4 836
2 Travancore-Cochin						
TOTAL						
Under 15	15		9 985		8	9,99[illegible]
15—19	2 452	4 667	7 548	5 333	4 13[illegible]	
20—24	6 984		3 016			
25—29	8 434	8 401	1 566	1 599	8 641	1
30—34	8 354		1 646			
35—39	8 586	7 979	1 414	2 071	7 973	2,0
40—44	7 091		2 909			
45—54	6 307		3 693		6 359	5+
55 & over	3 475		6 525		3 2[illegible]5	
Age not stated					1 429	8
RURAL						
Under 15	15		9 985		7	
15—19	2 571	4 768	7 429	5 232	5 160	4
20—24	7 062		2 938			
25—29	8 475	8 398	1 [illegible]75	1 602	8 68	
30—34	8 289		1 711			
35—39	8 598	7 895	1 402	2 105	8 016	
40—44	000		3 000			
45—54	6 271		3 729		6 439	
55 & over	3 514		6 486		3 363	
Age not stated					2 000	

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(*cont'd*)

Age Group	Sample Census: Married		Sample Census: Others		Census 1951: Married	Census 1951: Others
1	2		3		4	5
URBAN						
Under 15	13		9 987		11	9 989
15—19	1 806	4 118	8 194	5 882	4 986	5 014
20—24	6 558		3 442			
25—29	8 212	8 413	1 788	1 587	8 433	1 507
30—34	8 676		1 324			
35—39	8 525	8 111	1 475	1 869	7 741	2 259
40—44	7 579		2 421			
45—54	6 510		3 490		5 942	4 058
55 & over	3 278		6 722		2 771	7 229
Age not stated						10 000

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Age Group	Sample Census: Married		Sample Census: Others		Census 1951: Married	Census 1951: Others
TOTAL						
Under 15	95		9 905		93	9 907
15—19	1 667	5 000	8 333	5 000	6 149	3 851
20—24	7 143		2 857			
25—29	9 600	9 273	400	727	9 309	691
30—34	9 000		1 000			
35—39	9 474	9 667	526	333	7 815	2 185
40—44	10 000					
45—54	7 143		2 857		5 405	4 595
55 & over	5 263		4 737		2 489	7 511
Age not stated					10 000	
RURAL						
Under 15			10 000		92	9 908
15—19	1 333	4 571	8 667	5 429	6 183	3 817
20—24	7 000		3 000			
25—29	9 583	9 091	417	909	9 342	658
30—34	8 500		1 500			
35—39	9 412	9 600	588	400	7 831	2 169
40—44	10 000					
45—54	6 364		3 636		5 527	4 473
55 & over	5 333		4 667		2 419	7 581
Age not stated					10 000	
URBAN						
Under 15	769		9 231		109	9 891
15—19	3 333	6 364	6 667	3 636	5 733	4 267
20—24	7 500		500			
25—29	10 000	10 000			8 8 9	1 171
30—34	10 000					
35—39	10 000	10 000			7 576	2 424
40—44	10 000					
45—54	10 000				3 962	6 038
55 & over	000		5 000		3 333	6 667
Age not stated						

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(*contd*)

Age Group	Sample Census: Married		Sample Census: Others		Census 1951: Married	Census 1951: Others
1	2		3		4	5
IV—WEST INDIA						
1 Bombay						
TOTAL						
Under 15	346		9 654		705	9 295
15—19	6 583	7 934	3 417	2 066	8 154	1 846
20—24	9 304		696			
25—29	9 417	9 323	583	677	8 952	1 048
30—34	9 215		785			
35—39	8 778	8 472	1 222	1 528	7 701	2 299
40—44	8 135		1 865			
45—54	6 919		3 081		5 360	4 640
55 & over	4 187		5 813		2 196	7 804
Age not stated					3 291	6 709
RURAL						
Under 15	380		9 620		822	9 178
15—19	6 787	8 105	3 213	1 895	8 446	1 554
20—24	9 417		583			
25—29	9 444	9 336	556	664	9 085	915
30—34	9 213		787			
35—39	8 805	8 493	1 195	1 [illegible]07	7 806	2 194
40—44	8 151		1 849			
45—54	6 966		3 034		5 533	4 467
55 & over	4 177		5 823		2 262	7 738
Age not stated					2 810	7 190
URBAN						
Under 15	141		9 859		397	9 603
15—19	5 510	6 986	4 490	3 014	7 534	2 466
20—24	8 636		1 364			
25—29	9 267	9 250	733	750	8 630	1 370
30—34	9 2[illegible]0		770			
35—39	8 6[illegible]5	8 352	1 375	1 648	7 431	2 569
40—44	8 035		1 965			
45—54	6 622		3 378		4 898	5 102
55 & over	4 247		5 753		2 005	7 995
Age not stated					4 865	5 135
2 Saurashtra						
TOTAL						
Under 15	217		9 783		577	9 423
15—19	5 891	7 418	4 109	2 [illegible]82	7 613	2 387
20—24	9 146		854			
25—29	9 446	9 366	554	634	9 206	794
30—34	9 267		733			
35—39	9 007	8 367	993	1 638	7 834	2 166
40—44	7 633		2 367			
45—54	6 587		3 418		5 709	4 291
55 & over	4 468		5 53		2 732	7 268
Age not stated					208	9 792

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)

Age Group	Sample Census				Census 1951	
	Married		Others		Married	Others
1	2		3		4	5
RURAL						
Under 15	349		9 6 1		689	9 311
15—19	6 756	7 975	3 244	2 075	7 872	2 1 8
20—24	9 369		631			
25—29	9 64	9 463	436	537	9 342	658
30—34	9 348		652			
35—39	9 241	8 678	759	1 3 2	8 077	1 9 3
40—44	8 051		1 949			
45—54	7 259		2 741		6 132	3 868
55 & over	5 032		4 968		3 010	6 990
Age not stated					96	9 904
URBAN						
Under 15	56		9 944		341	9 659
15—19	4 991	6 843	5 009	3 157	7 1?	2 878
20—24	8 919		1 081			
25—29	9 344	9 276	656	724	8 933	1 067
30—34	9 185		815			
35—39	8 725	7 974	1 275	2 026	7 362	2 638
40—44	7 110		2 890			
45—54	5 917		4 083		4 906	5 094
55 & over	3 960		6 040		2 174	7 876
Age not stated					496	9 504

3 Kutch

Age Group	Married		Others		Married	Others
TOTAL						
Under 15	652		9 348		677	9 323
15—19	5 792	7 279	4 208	2 721	7 135	2 865
20—24	9 037		963			
25—29	9 304	9 062	696	938	8 947	1 053
30—34	8 802		1 198			
35—39	8 212	7 759	1 7 8	2 241	7 171	2 829
40—44	7 293		2 707			
45—54	6 093		3 907		5 208	4 9?
55 & over	2 646		7 354		2 370	7 630
Age not stated						10 000
RURAL						
Under 15	770		9 30		759	9 241
15—19	6 850	8 026	3 150	1 974	7 211	2 89
20—24	9 469		531			
25—29	9 563	9 189	437	811	9 011	989
30—34	8 806		1 194			
35—39	8 118	7 9	1 882	2 078	7 215	2 785
40—44	7 716		2 284			
45—54	6 682		3 318		5 34	4 658
55 & over	2 438		7 562		2 265	7 735
Age not stated						10 000

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)

Age Group	Sample Census: Married		Sample Census: Others		Census 1951: Married	Census 1951: Others
1	2		3		4	5
URBAN						
Under 15	478		9 522		326	9 674
15—19	4 362	6 310	5 638	3 690	6 858	3 142
20—24	8 503		1 497			
25—29	8 9[illegible]4	8 881	1 046	1 119	8 677	1 323
30—34	8 797		1 203			
35—39	8 365	7 500	1 635	2 500	6 970	3 030
40—44	6 635		3 365			
45—54	5 041		4 959		4 680	5 320
55 & over	2 919		7 081		2 798	7 202
Age not stated						
	V— CENTRAL INDIA					
	1 Madhya Pradesh					
TOTAL						
Under 15	893		9 107		1 017	8 983
15—19	8 015	8 697	1 985	1 303	8 331	1 669
20—24	9 398		602			
25—29	9 313	9 137	687	863	8 862	1 138
30—34	8 940		1 060			
35—39	8 152	7 761	1 848	2 239	8 041	1 959
40—44	7 33[illegible]		2 668			
45—54	5 315		4 685		5 991	4 009
55 & over	2 500		7 500		3 149	6 851
Age not stated					5 759	4 241
RURAL						
Under 15	1 060		8 940		1 077	8 923
15—19	8 366	8 938	1 634	1 062	8 429	1 571
20—24	9 516		484			
25—29	9 319	9 148	681	852	8 842	1 158
30—34	8 958		1 042			
35—39	8 112	7 7[illegible]3	1 888	2 247	8 052	1 948
40—44	7 352		2 648			
45—54	5 355		4 645		6 010	3 990
55 & over	2 555		7 445		3 161	6 839
Age not stated					5 810	4 190
URBAN						
Under 15	402		9 598		595	9 405
15—19	7 106	8 0 7	2 894	1 943	7 760	2 240
20—24	9 075		925			
25—29	9 29	9 101	708	899	9 010	990
30—34	8 881		1 119			
35—39	8 285	7 786	1 715	2 214	7 960	2 040
40—44	7 271		2 729			
45—54	5 174		4 826		5 857	4 143
55 & over	2 297		7 703		3 068	6 932
Age not stated					5 088	4 912

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(*contd*)

Age Group	Sample Census: Married		Sample Census: Others		Census 1951: Married	Census 1951: Others
1	2		3		4	5
	2 Madhya Bharat (1952)					
TOTAL						
Under 15	856		9 144		1 161	8 839
15—19	8 543	8 985	1 457	1 015	9 136	864
20—24	9 443		557			
25—29	9 381	9 174	619	826	9 097	903
30—34	8 928		1 072			
35—39	8 253	7 489	1 747	2 511	7 635	2 365
40—44	6 679		3 321			
45—54	5 043		4 957		5 207	4 793
55 & over	1 846		8 154		2 596	7 404
Age not stated					652	9 348
RURAL						
Under 15	1 171		8 829		1 251	8 749
15—19	9 155	9 361	845	639	9 283	717
20—24	9 573		427			
25—29	9 485	9 072	515	928	9 047	953
30—34	8 580		1 420			
35—39	7 904	7 243	2 096	2 757	7 560	2 410
40—44	6 483		3 517			
45—54	5 012		4 988		5 180	4 820
55 & over	2 079		7 921		2 715	7 285
Age not stated					1 352	8 648
URBAN						
Under 15	296		9 704		708	9 292
15—19	666	8 439	2 334	1 561	8 490	1 [illegible]10
20—24	9 253		747			
25—29	9 203	9 346	797	654	9 340	660
30—34	9 515		485			
35—39	8 989	7 949	1 011	2 051	7 996	2 004
40—44	7 005		2 995			
45—54	5 088		4 912		5 338	4 662
55 & over	1 489		8 511		2 091	7 909
Age not stated					316	9 684
	Madhya Bharat (1953)					
TOTAL						
Under 15	753		9 247		1 161	8 839
15—19	7 522	8 469	2 478	1 531	9 136	864
20—24	9 273		727			
25—29	9 408	9 215	592	785	9 097	903
30—34	9 009		991			
35—39	8 287	7 657	1 713	2 343	7 635	2 365
40—44	7 017		2 983			
45—54	5 066		4 934		5 207	4 793
55 & over	2 368		7 632		2 596	7 404
Age not stated					652	9 348

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(*contd*)

Age Group	Sample Census Married		Sample Census Others		Census 1951 Married	Census 1951 Others
1	2		3		4	5
RURAL						
Under 15	—		—		1 251	8 749
15—19	—	—	—	—	9 283	717
20—24	—		—			
25—29	—	—	—	—	9 047	953
30—34	—		—			
35—39	—	—	—	—	7 560	2 440
40—44	—		—			
45—54	—		—		5 180	4 820
55 & over	—		—		2 715	7 285
Age not stated	—		—		1 352	8 648
URBAN						
Under 15	—		—		708	9 292
15—19	—	—	—	—	8 490	1 510
20—24	—		—			
25—29	—	—	—	—	9 340	660
30—34	—		—			
35—39	—	—	—	—	7 996	2 004
40—44	—		—			
45—54	—		—		5 338	4 662
55 & over	—		—		2 091	7 909
Age not stated	—		—		316	9 684
3 Vindhya Pradesh						
TOTAL						
Under 15	1 699		8 301		2 061	7 939
15—19	8 065	8 566	1 935	1 434	8 667	1 333
20—24	9 109		891			
25—29	9 224	9 158	776	842	8 769	1 231
30—34	9 091		909			
35—39	8 481	8 158	1 519	1 842	7 920	2 080
40—44	7 824		2 176			
45—54	7 598		2 402		6 459	3 541
55 & over	4 944		5 056		4 017	5 983
Age not stated	1 429		8 571		1 567	8 433
RURAL						
Under 15	1 773		8 227		2 123	7 877
15—19	8 088	8 589	1 912	1 411	8 650	1 350
20—24	9 145		855			
25—29	9 213	9 138	787	862	8 765	1 235
30—34	9 060		940			
35—39	8 573	8 234	1 427	1 766	7 939	2 061
40—44	7 891		2 109			
45—54	7 659		2 341		6 533	3 467
55 & over	4 989		5 011		4 048	5 952
Age not stated	2 000		8 000		1 595	8 405

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)

Age Group	Sample Census: Married		Sample Census: Others		Census 1951: Married	Census 1951: Others
1	2		3		4	5
URBAN						
Under 15	1 274		8 726		1 360	8 640
15—19	7 917	8 434	2 083	1 566	8 825	1 175
20—24	8 915		1 085			
25—29	9 295	9 294	705	706	8 81	1 188
30—34	9 ?92		708			
35—39	7 991	7 723	2 009	2 77	7 697	2 303
40—44	7 411		? 589			
45—54	7 234		2 766		5 586	4 414
55 & over	4 671		5 329		3 648	6 35?
Age not stated			10 000		1 45?	8 548
IV—NORTH WEST INDIA						
1 Rajasthan						
TOTAL						
Under 15	925		9 075		1 122	8 878
15—19	8 964	9 294	1 036	706	8 711	1 289
20—24	9 583		417			
25—29	9 505	9 357	495	643	9 094	906
30—34	9 161		839			
35—39	8 241	7 353	1 759	2 647	8 145	1 855
40—44	6 504		3 496			
45—54	4 224		5 776		6 467	3 533
55 & over	1 818		8 182		3 825	6 175
Age not stated					4 322	5 678
RURAL						
Under 15	962		9 038		1 110	8 890
15—19	9 217	9 386	783	614	8 733	1 267
20—24	9 541		459			
25—29	9 564	9 359	436	641	9 054	946
30—34	9 084		916			
35—39	8 197	7 366	1 803	2 634	8 074	1 926
40—44	6 561		3 439			
45—54	4 204		5 796		6 389	3 611
55 & over	1 706		8 294		3 764	6 236
Age not stated					4 880	5 120
URBAN						
Under 15	711		9 289		1 188	8 812
15—19	7 719	8 897	2 281	1 103	8 615	1 385
20—24	9 747		253			
25—29	9 123	9 340	877	660	9 95	705
30—34	9 592		408			
35—39	8 485	7 286	1 515	2 714	8 469	1 531
40—44	6 216		3 784			
45—54	4 310		5 690		6 791	3 209
55 & over	2 381		7 619		4 091	5 909
Age not stated					3 000	7 000

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)

Age Group	Sample Census: Married		Sample Census: Others		Census 1951: Married	Census 1951: Others
1	2		3		4	5
			2 Punjab			
TOTAL						
Under 15	388		9 612		4[illegible]8	9 542
15—19	6 230	7 852	3 770	2 148	7 850	2 150
20—24	9 391		609			
25—29	9 749	9 501	251	499	9 160	840
30—34	9 237		763			
35—39	8 750	8 571	1 250	1 429	8 272	1 728
40—44	8 402		1 598			
45—54	6 298		3 702		6 8[illegible]0	3 140
55 & over	3 506		6 494		4 104	5 896
Age not stated					4 011	5 989
RURAL						
Under 15	620		9 380		489	9 511
15—19	7 603	8 711	2 397	1 289	8 035	1 965
20—24	9 651		349			
25—29	9 739	9 560	261	440	9 175	825
30—34	9 407		593			
35—39	8 632	8 681	1 368	1 319	8 258	1 742
40—44	8 736		1 264			
45—54	6 471		3 529		6 862	3 1[illegible]8
55 & over	3 364		6 636		4 1[illegible]1	5 879
Age not stated					4 060	5 940
URBAN						
Under 15	196		9 804		267	9 733
15—19	5 351	7 244	4 649	2 756	6 755	3 245
20—24	9 189		811			
25—29	9 756	9 450	244	550	9 057	943
30—34	9 055		945			
35—39	8 876	8 469	1 124	1 531	8 361	1 639
40—44	8 131		1 869			
45—54	6 188		3 812		6 849	3 151
55 & over	3 617		6 383		3 986	6 014
Age not stated					1 111	8 889
			3 PEPSU			
TOTAL						
Under 15	502		9 498		370	9 630
15—19	7 441	8 362	2 559	1 638	7 238	2 762
20—24	9 375		[illegible]			
25—29	9 636	9 590	364	410	9 260	740
30—34	9 539		461			
35—39	8 387	8 092	1 613	1 908	8 832	1 168
40—44	7 750		2 250			
45—54	6 034		3 966		7 882	2 118
55 & over	4 015		5 985		5 4[illegible]6	4 574
Age not stated					1 176	8 824

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(*contd*)

Age Group	Sample Census: Married		Sample Census: Others		Census 1951: Married	Census 1951: Others
1	2		3		4	5
RURAL						
Under 15	6 3		9 377		404	9 596
15—19	8 235	8 704	1 765	1 296	7 273	2 727
20—24	9 279		721			
25—29	9 597	9 698	408	30	9 249	751
30—34	9 807		198			
35—39	8 136	8 119	1 864	1 881	8 848	1 152
40—44	8 095		1 905			
45—54	6 757		3 243		7 989	2 011
55 & over	4 074		5 926		5 523	4 477
Age not stated					1 067	8 933
URBAN						
Under 15	294		9 706		194	9 806
15—19	6 000	7 821	4 000	2 179	7 080	2 920
20—24	9 506		494			
25—29	9 01	9 407	299	593	9 312	688
30—34	9 020		9 0			
35—39	8 824	8 056	1 176	1 944	8 752	1 248
40—44	7 368		2 632			
45—54	4 762		5 238		7 256	2 744
55 & over	3 929		6 071		4 764	5 236
Age not stated					1 923	8 077

4 Bilaspur

Age Group	Sample Census: Married		Sample Census: Others		Census 1951: Married	Census 1951: Others
TOTAL						
Under 15	156		9 844		5	9 995
15—19	7 955	8 864	2 045	1 136	5 049	4 951
20—24	9 773		227			
25—29	9 459	9 464	541	536	9 190	810
30—34	9 474		526			
35—39	9 444	8 810	556	1 190	8 656	1 344
40—44	8 333		1 667			
45—54	5 625		4 375		7 803	2 197
55 & over	2 00		7 500		4 636	5 364
Age not stated						
RURAL						
Under 15	163		9 837		5	9 995
15—19	8 537	9 167	1 463	833	5 045	4 955
20—24	9 767		233			
25—29	9 412	9 423	588	577	9 194	806
30—34	9 444		556			
35—39	9 412	8 750	588	1 250	8 784	1 216
40—44	8 261		1 739			
45—54	6 000		4 000		7 849	2 151
55 & over	2 564		7 436		4 700	5 300
Age not stated						

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each Age Group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(contd)

Age Group	Sample Census: Married		Sample Census: Others		Census 1951: Married	Census 1951: Others
1	2		3		4	5
URBAN						
Under 15			10 000			10 000
15—19		2 500	10 000	7 500	5 200	4 800
20—24	10 000					
25—29	10 000	10 000			9 048	952
30—34	10 000					
35—39	10 000	10 000			5 556	4 444
40—44	10 000					
45—54			10 000		6 429	3 571
55 & over			10 000		2 581	7 419
Age not stated						
5 Himachal Pradesh						
TOTAL						
Under 15	215		9 785		321	9 679
15—19	8 333	8 744	1 667	1 256	8 210	1 790
20—24	9 223		777			
25—29	9 512	9 419	488	581	9 153	847
30—34	9 315		685			
35—39	8 636	8 070	1 364	1 930	8 767	1 233
40—44	7 292		2 708			
45—54	7 536		2 464		7 311	2 689
55 & over	2 874		7 126		5 321	4 679
Age not stated					6 939	3 061
RURAL						
Under 15	235		9 765		324	9 676
15—19	8 435	8 810	1 565	1 190	8 270	1 730
20—24	9 263		737			
25—29	9 459	9 437	541	563	9 162	838
30—34	9 412		588			
35—39	8 548	8 077	1 452	1 923	8 851	1 149
40—44	7 381		2 619			
45—54	7 647		2 353		7 382	2 618
55 & over	2 738		7 262		5 422	4 578
Age not stated					7 556	2 444
URBAN						
Under 15			10 000		241	9 759
15—19	6 000	7 692	4 000	2 308	7 112	2 888
20—24	8 750		1 250			
25—29	10 000	9 231		769	8 927	1 073
30—34	8 000		2 000			
35—39	10 000	8 000		2 000	7 163	2 837
40—44	6 667		3 333			
45—54			10 000		5 122	4 878
55 & over	6 667		3 333		2 623	7 377
Age not stated						10 000

Table 6—Distribution of 10,000 Females of each age group according to Marital Status at the Sample Census and Census, 1951—(*concld*)

Age Group	Sample Census: Married		Sample Census: Others		Census 1951: Married	Census 1951: Others
1	2		3		4	5
6 Ajmer						
TOTAL						
Under 15	524		9 476		1 621	8 379
15—19	7 439	8 471	2 561	1 529	8 964	1 036
20—24	9 600		400			
25—29	9 773	9 438	227	562	9 390	610
30—34	9 060		910			
35—39	8 780	8 276	1 220	1 724	7 807	2 193
40—44	7 826		2 174			
45—54	5 047		4 953		5 738	4 262
55 & over	2 549		7 451		2 964	7 036
Age not stated						
RURAL						
Under 15	791		9 209		2 138	7 862
15—19	8 864	9 296	1 136	704	9 299	701
20—24	10 000					
25—29	10 000	9 828		172	9 416	584
30—34	9 667		333			
35—39	8 636	8 571	1 364	1 429	7 578	2 422
40—44	8 500		1 500			
45—54	4 400		5 600		5 486	4 514
55 & over	4 667		5 333		2 874	7 126
Age not stated						
URBAN						
Under 15	445		9 555		658	9 342
15—19	6 917	8 230	3 083	1 770	8 463	1 537
20—24	9 512		488			
25—29	9 712	9 319	288	681	9 346	654
30—34	8 851		1 149			
35—39	8 833	8 182	1 167	1 818	8 229	1 771
40—44	7 639		2 361			
45—54	5 244		4 756		6 201	3 799
55 & over	1 667		8 333		3 175	6 825
Age not stated						

Table 7—Sex Ratio at the Sample Census and 1951 Census

State	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1 000 MALES					
	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Sample Census	Census 1951	Sample Census	Census 1951	Sampl Census	Cen us 1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	910	869	925	—	820
II—East India—						
1 Bihar	940	989	943	1 000	927	845
2 Assam	865	879	884	890	796	683
3 Man pur	1 082	1 036	1 033	1 039	939	633
4 Tr pura	905	904	913	909	88[illegible]	836
III—South India—						
1 Madra	994	1 006	1 003	1 011	980	989
2 T avancore Cochin	1 032	1 008	1 083	1 014	1 0?4	981
3 Coorg	758	830	847	837	505	750
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay	994	932	996	988	987	818
2 Saura htra	969	975	964	963	975	999
3 Kutch	1 109	1 079	1 122	1 085	1 091	1 057
V—Central India—						
1 M dhy Pradesh	985	993	1 000	1 004	942	925
2 Madhya Bha t (1952)	904	925	910	929	895	905
Madhya Bharat (19 3)	930	925	—	929	—	905
3 Vindhya P desh	944	950	938	953	979	920
VI—North W st India—						
1 Rajasthan	923	921	920	918	934	932
2 Punj b	860	863	846	876	871	809
3 P E P S U	825	844	806	849	857	822
4 B laspur	871	948	858	932	1 286	8 6
5 Him h l P desh	953	910	962	918	835	758
6 Ajmer	893	925	919	950	885	892

Table 8—Birth Rates

(For computation of birth rate by the Census Actuary see Census of India Paper No 6 1954—*Estimation of birth and death rates in India during 1941-50-1951 Census*)

State		Birth rate (registered) Year	Rate	Number of unregistered births per 100 registered as verified at the Sample Census	Birth rate (registered) corrected for omissions shown in column 4	Birth rate (Sample Census)	Birth rate (Census Actuary) 1941—50
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
I—North India—							
1 Uttar Pradesh	T	—	—	—	—	—	38 6
	R	1953	15 3	41 9	21 7	26 4	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—East India—							
1 Bihar	T	1952	18 8	508 2	114 3*	33 9	39 0
	R	1952	19 5	496 3	116 3*	34 6	—
	U	1952	9 4	650 0	70 5	30 1	—
2 Assam	T	1952	14 9	64 2	24 5	34 8	46 7[1]
	R	1952	14 8	65 0	24 4	39 3	—
	U	1952	16 7	57 1	26 2	16 9	—
3 Manipur	T	—	—	—	—	44 4	46 7[2]
	R	—	—	—	—	44 8	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Tripura	T	—	—	—	—	24 4	—
	R	—	—	—	—	24 6	—
	U	—	—	—	—	24 1	—
III—South India—							
1 Madras	T	1951-52	30 4	11 1	33 8	18 6	35 7 (34 0)
	R	1951-52	28 8	11 4	32 1	19 8	—
	U	1951-52	37 3	10 5	41 2	16 6	—
2 Travancore-Cochin	T	1952	24 2	342 7	107 1*	39 8	37 4 (35 4)
	R	1952	22 6	409 8	115 2	40 9	—
	U	1952	37 3	143 6	90 9*	34 1	—
3 Coorg	T	—	—	18 2	—	20 8	38 7†
	R	—	—	—	—	22 7	—
	U	—	—	—	—	14 3	—
—West India—							
1 Bombay	T	1952	33 3	17 7	39 2	34 8	41 0 (38 9)
	R	1952	34 3	16 3	39 9	35 3	—
	U	1952	31 0	27 7	39 6	31 9	—
2 Saurashtra	T	—	—	88 9	—	34 6	42 2[3] (39 1)
	R	—	—	66 2	—	38 0	—
	U	—	—	132 5	—	30 9	—
3 Kutch	T	—	—	55 5	—	35 2	42 2[4] (39 1)
	R	—	—	53 1	—	37 7	—
	U	—	—	59 4	—	31 7	—

Rates are too high due to the highly inflated figures of percentage omissions in registered births as verified at the Sample Census
† Calculated on other bases explained in Paras (4 10) to (4 13) of Census of India Paper No 6 1954
[1] Including Manipur
[2] Including Assam
[3] Including Kutch
[4] Including Saurashtra

Table 8—Birth Rates—(concld)

(For computat on of b th rate by the Cen us Actuary see Census of Ind a Paper No 6 1954—*Est mat of b rth nd death rates in Ind a during* 1941—50–1951 *Census*)

State		Birth rate (registered) Year	Rate	Number of un registered births per 100 registered s verified at the Sample Census	Birth rate (registered) corrected for omiss ons shown in column 4	B th r te (Sample C nsu)	B rth rate (C nsu Actua y) 1941—50
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
V—Central India—							
1 Madhya Pradesh	T	1952	33 5	10 3	37 0	38 1	46 1
	R	1952	34 1	6 6	36 4	40 9	—
	U	1952	30 6	28 8	39 4	30 0	—
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)	T	1952	10 4	225 9	33 9	33 0	44 2[5]
	R	1952	8 5	343 1	37 7	38 8	—
	U	1952	19 0	88 5	35 8	23 5	—
Madhya Bharat (1953)	T	—	—	143 1	—	30 6	44 2[5]
	R	—	—	187 6	—	34 9	—
	U	—	—	32 1	—	20 2	—
3 Vindhya Pradesh	T	—	—	214 4	—	16 3	44 2[6]
	R	—	—	227 8	—	16 1	—
	U	—	—	156 8	—	17 0	—
VI—North-West India—							
1 Rajasthan	T	—	—	27? 6	—	38 7	42 5
	R	—	—	402 1	—	40 5	—
	U	—	—	38 5	—	29 0	—
2 Punjab	T	1952	41 5	14 5	47 5	32 4	41 2 (36 6)
	R	1952	43 4	14 9	49 9	39 4	—
	U	1952	33 3	14 0	38 0	26 7	—
3 P E P S U	T	—	—	64 6	—	41 7	41 5[7]
	R	—	—	73 2	—	47 5	—
	U	—	—	42 9	—	32 0	—
4 Bilaspur	T	1952	34 9		34 9	22 9	41 5[8]
	R	1952	35 1		35 1	23 8	—
	U	1952	29 4		29 4	—	—
5 Himachal Pradesh	T	1952	19 3	26 5	24 4	31 1	41 5[9]
	R	1952	19 4	21 7	23 6	30 0	—
	U	1952	16 9	100 0	33 8	44 9	—
6 Ajmer	T	1952	21 8	45 1	31 6	25 7	45 0
	R	1952	20 5	53 8	31 5	34 1	—
	U	1952	23 7	42 1	33 7	23 2	—

[5] Includ ng V ndhy P desh and Bh p l
[6] Incl d ng M dhy Bh t nd Bh p l
[7] In lud ng H m h l P desh and B la pu
[8] In l d g H m h l P d h and P E P S U
[9] In ludin B l pur nd P E P S U

Table 8—Birth Rates

(For computat on of bı th rate by the Census Actuary s e Census of India P per No 6 1954—Est m t on of bı th a d d th rates ın I d du ıng 1941-50-1951 Census)

St te		Birth rate (registered) Year	Rate	Number of un regıst ed births pe 100 registered as verified t th Sample Cen us	B rth rate (reg t ed) corrected for om ss ons shown n column 4	B rth rate (Sample Census)	Birth rate (Census Actuary) 1941—50
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
I—North India—							
1 Uttar Pradesh	T	—	—	—	—	—	38 6
	R	1953	15 3	41 9	21 7	26 4	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—East India—							
1 Bihar	T	1952	18 8	508 2	114 3	33 9	39 0
	R	1952	19 5	496 3	116 3	34 6	—
	U	1952	9 4	650 0	70 5*	30 1	—
2 Assam	T	1952	14 9	64 2	24 5	34 8	46 7[1]
	R	1952	14 8	65 0	24 4	39 3	—
	U	1952	16 7	57 1	26 2	16 9	—
3 Manipur	T	—	—	—	—	44 4	46 7[2]
	R	—	—	—	—	44 8	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 T pura	T	—	—	—	—	24 4	—
	R	—	—	—	—	24 6	—
	U	—	—	—	—	24 1	—
III—South India—							
1 Madras	T	1951-52	30 4	11 1	33 8	18 6	35 7 (34 0)
	R	1951-52	28 8	11 4	32 1	19 8	—
	U	1951-52	37 3	10 5	41 2	16 6	—
2 Travancore-Cochin	T	1952	24 2	342 7	107 1*	39 8	37 4 (35 4)
	R	1952	22 6	409 8	115 2	40 9	—
	U	1952	37 3	143 6	90 9	34 1	—
3 Coorg	T	—	—	18 2	—	20 8	38 7†
	R	—	—	—	—	22 7	—
	U	—	—	—	—	14 3	—
IV—West India—							
1 Bombay	T	1952	33 3	17 7	39 2	34 8	41 0 (38 9)
	R	1952	34 3	16 3	39 9	35 3	—
	U	1952	31 0	27 7	39 6	31 9	—
2 Saurashtra	T	—	—	88 9	—	34 6	42 2[3] (39 1)
	R	—	—	66 2	—	38 0	—
	U	—	—	132 5	—	30 9	—
3 Kutch	T	—	—	55 5	—	35 2	42 2[4] (39 1)
	R	—	—	53 1	—	37 7	—
	U	—	—	59 4	—	31 7	—

Rates are too h gh due to the h ghly ınflated figures of percentage omıss ons ın reguste ed b rths as verified at the Sample Census

† C lculated on other bases explained ın Paras (4 10) to (4 13) of Census of Ind a Paper No 6 1954

[1] Including Man pur

[2] Including Assam

[3] Including Kutch

[4] Including S urashtra

Table 9—Average Maternal Age at the Various Birth Orders—(concld)

(Arithmet a e g f maternal ge f r h bi th d)

State		BIRTH ORDER						
		All orders	1st	2nd	3 d	4th	5th	6th
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V—C ntral Ind a—								
1 M dhya Pradesh	T	27 21	21 06	23 31	26 03	29 13	30 84	33 8
	R	27 24	21 19	23 37	(17	29 41	30 68	33 55
	U	27 06	20 50	?3 03	?5 45	28 14	31 36	33 68
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)	T	26 75	1 36	22 3	26 06	28 46	30 80	3? 12
	R	26 84	21 59	2 7?	25 4?	28 38	31 88	3 25
	U	26 51	20 75	21 11	27 78	28 65	26 67	31 67
Madhya Bh r t (1953)	T	26 84	1 72	23 71	25 94	28 49	30 77	31 89
	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 V'ndhy Pr desh	T	27 96	22 44	26 55	29 07	30 63	32 81	34 29
	R	28 13	22 64	26 80	9 24	30 60	32 80	35 00
	U	27 00	21 43	23 75	27 89	30 83	32 86	30 00
VI—North W t India—								
1 R ja than	T	27 07	21 63	24 80	28 41	27 9?	31 38	33 89
	R	27 15	21 57	25 00	28 29	8 16	3 31	34 38
	U	26 50	22 22	2? 86	30 00	?7 00	23 33	30 00
2 Punj b	T	27 00	21 96	23 75	26 38	27 50	28 15	30 95
	R	26 79	22 50	23 60	25 00	29 38	25 83	31 54
	U	27 26	21 11	23 91	28 42	?6 00	30 00	30 00
3 P E P S U	T	26 85	22 50	21 38	24 48	28 00	31 00	33 53
	R	27 15	23 20	21 90	24 1	26 47	31 54	33 85
	U	26 08	20 00	20 00	25 00	31 25	30 00	3? 50
4 Bilaspu	T	25 79	2 00	20 00	26 67	27 50	—	40 00
	R	25 79	22 00	20 00	26 67	27 50	—	40 00
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 H m l l P desh	T	25 16	21 6	21 4	2 75	28 00	33 33	35 00
	R	24 91	21 43	21 82	23 75	28 00	33 33	35 00
	U	27 14	20 00	20 00	—	—	—	35 00
6 Ajmer	T	28 00	21 05	27 06	29 17	27 50	36 67	32 2
	R	30 00	22 50	30 00	30 00	30 00	—	30 00
	U	27 12	20 67	25 83	28 57	26 00	36 67	32 50
Othe C unt i —								
1 Japan (1952)		28 60	24 51	26 93	29 11	31 6	33 86	35 71
2 U S A (1951)		2(73	23 35	2(10	28 0	29 50	30 79	3? 05
3 Engl nd and W les (19 2)		28 27	25 43	28 33	30 29	31 80	33 35	34 82

Table 10—Child Birth Indices

(Number f child en bo n per mother)

State		AGE GROUP OF MOTHERS — Incomplete maternity experience: Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	Completed maternity experience: 45 & over	Age not stated	Average for all ages
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I—North Ind a—								
1 Uttar Pradesh	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	R		1 8	3 8	5 4	6 1	3 5	3 4
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—Ea t Ind a—								
1 B har	T	1 3*	1 9	3 5	5 2	5 8	5 5	3 2
	R	1 3	1 9	3 5	5 2	5 8	5 5	3 2
	U		2 0	3 8	5 1	[illegible] 5		3 0
2 Assam	T	1 0*	2 1	4 1	5 3	6 6		3 2
	R	1 0	2 1	4 1	5 2	6 7		3 2
	U		2 0	4 4	6 0	5 5*		3 4
3 Man pur	T		2 2	3 4	4 4	4 7		3 0
	R		2 2	3 4	4 4	4 7*		3 0
	U							
4 Tr pura	T	1 0	2 1	4 6	6 1		2 5	3 3
	R	1 0*	2 1	4 1	5 8		2 5	3 0
	U		2 0	5 5	7 0*			4 0
III—South Ind a—								
1 Mad as	T	1 0	2 0	3 8	5 7	6 0	1 0	3 3
	R	1 0	1 8	3 7	5 4	5 6	1 0*	3 2
	U		2 1	4 1	6 4	7 1*	..	3 4
2 Tr vancore-Cochin (1952)	T	2 0	1 8	4 1	6 3	10 5*	2 5	3 5
	R		1 8	4 1	6 3	10 5	2 5	3 5
	U	2 0	2 1	4 2	6 7			3 7
Tra core-Cochin (1951) 10 Sampl	T	1 4	1 7	3 5	5 7	6 6		4 3
	R	1 4	1 7	3 4	5 7	6 6		4 3
	U	1 0	1 8	3 5	5 6	6 4		4 2
3 Coorg	T		2 0*	3 8				3 4
	R		3 0	3 8				3 7
	U		1 5					1 5
IV—West India—								
1 Bombay	T	1 0	2 0	4 1	6 2	7 7		3 6
	R	1 0	2 0	4 1	6 1	7 8		3 6
	U		2 0	4 5	6 7	7 3*		3 8
2 Saurashtra	T	1 0*	2 0	4 2	6 4	7 0		3 7
	R		1	3 9	5 8	5 5		3 6
	U	1 0	1 9	4 7	7 6	13 0		3 9
3 Kutch	T		2 1	4 1	6 0	8 3		3 7
	R		1 9	3 8	5 7	7 5		3 6
	U		2 5	4 6	7 1	10 0*		4 0

*N mber of mothers less than 10

Table 10—Chıld Bırth Indıces—(*concld*)

(N mber f ch ld en born pe m ther)

State		AGE GROUP OF MOTHERS						
		Incomplete m t rn ty xp ience				Completed mat rn ty exper ence		
		Unde 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 &	Ag not A t ted	age fo all ges
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V—Central Indıa—								
1 M dhya Pradesh (1952)	T	1 0*	2 0	4 4	6 5	7 7		3 6
	R	1 0	1 9	4 3	6 5	7 4		3 6
	U	1 0*	2 1	4 5	6 2	9 0		3 7
Madhya P adesh (1951) Total Count		1 3	2 1	3 8	5 2	5 7	4 0	4 4
Madhy Pradesh (1951) (10 / Sample)	T	1 2	1 9	3 8	5 6	6 3		4 2
	R	1 2	1 9	3 8	5 6	6 3		4 3
	U	1 3	2 0	3 8	5 8	6 5		4 2
2 Madhya Bh at(1952)	T	1 3*	2 3	4 2	6 1	5 7	3 7	3 6
	R	1 3	2 3	4 1	6 0	6 2	3 6*	3 5
	U		2 4	4 7	6 2	5 0	4 0	3 7
Madhya Bh at(1953)	T	1 0	2 2	4 3	5 7	6 5		3 5
3 Vındhy P adesh	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 0
	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 9
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 1
VI—North W t India—								
1 Rajasthan	T	1 0	1 9	3 5	5 8	6 0		3 2
	R	1 0	1 9	3 4	5 7	6 0*		3 1
	U		2 4	4 1	7 3			3 6
2 Punjab	T		2 5	4 1	6 4	6 0		3 7
	R		2 5	3 9	6 6	6 0		3 6
	U		2 4	4 2	6 1			3 7
3 P E P S U	T		2 4	4 9	6 1	8 5		4 0
	R		2 2	5 0	6 0	8 5		4 0
	U		2 7	4 9	6 2			3 9
4 Bılaspu	T		1 9	3 9	6 5			3 1
	R		1 9	3 9	6 5			3 1
	U							
5 Hımach l Pr desh	T		1 7	4 7	6 7	6 0		3 1
	R		1 7	4 2	7 0	6 0		2 9
	U		1 7	8 0	6 0			5 0
6 Ajmer	T		1 6	4 9	5 5			3 8
	R		1 6	4 6	5 8			4 2
	U		1 6	5 0	5 3			3 7
Other Countries—								
1 Jap n (1950)			1 3	2 5	4 5	5 3	3 9	4 1
2 U S A (1950)			1 6	2 3	2 9	3 3		2 7
3 Engl nd and Wales(1951)			1 4	1 9	2 4	2 6		2

Number of m th rs less than 10

Table 11—Chıld Survıval

(Numbe of chıld en surv ıng

State		AGE OF					
		Und r 15		15—24		25—34	
		Survıval ınd x	Loss ındex	Surv val ındex	Loss ndex	Survıv l ındex	Loss ndex
1		2	3	4		6	7
I—N th Indıa—							
1 Utta P adesh	T	—	—	—	—	—	—
	R			1 [illegible]	0 3	2 9	0 9
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—Ea t Indıa—							
1 Bıhar	T	1 3		1 6	0 3	2 8	0 7
	R	1 3		1 5	0 4	2 7	0 8
	U			1 9	0 1	3 3	0 5
2 Assam	T	1 0		1 9	0 2	3 7	0 4
	R	1 0		1 9	0 2	3 7	0 4
	U			2 0		4 0	0 4
3 Man pur	T			2 2		3 3	0 1
	R			2 2		3 3	0 1
	U						
4 Tripu a	T	1 0		2 0	0 1	3 9	0 7
	R	1 0		2 1		3 8	0 3
	U			1 8	0 2	4 1	1 4
III—South India—							
1 Madras	T	1 0	..	1 8	0 2	3 3	0 5
	R	1 0		1 7	0 1	3 1	0 6
	U			1 9	0 2	3 6	0 5
2 T ancore-Coch n (1952)	T	? 0		1 6	0 2	3 4	0 7
	R			1 6	0 2	3 3	0 8
	U	2 0		1 9	0 2	3 6	0 6
T av co e Coch n (1951)	T	1 1	0 3	1 4	0 3	2 7	0 8
	R	1 1	0 3	1 4	0 3	2 7	0 7
	U	1 0		1 5	0 3	2 7	0 8
3 Coorg	T			2 0		3 4	0 4
	R			3 0		3 4	0 4
	U			1 5			
-West India—							
1 Bombay	T	0 9	0 1	1 7	0 3	3 4	0 7
	R	0 9	0 1	1 7	0 3	3 3	0 8
	U			1 7	0 3	3 7	0 8
2 Saurasl tra	T	1 0		1 8	0 2	3 5	0 7
	R			1 8	0 3	3 6	0 3
	U	1 0		1 6	0 3	3 5	1 2
3 Kutch	T			1 8	0 3	3 2	0 9
	R			1 6	0 3	3 0	0 8
	U			2 0	0 5	3 6	1 0

and Loss Indices

and dead per mothe)

MOTHER (YEARS)							
35—44		4 &o r		Age not tated		All ages	
Survival index	Los index	Surviv l ndex	Loss dex	Surv al index	Lo index	Surv al d x	Loss index
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4 0	1 4	4 4	1 7	2 8	0 7	2 6	0 8
3 9	1 3	4 6	1 2	5 2	0 3	2 5	0 7
3 9	1 3	4 5	1 3	5 2	0 3	2 5	0 7
4 1	1 0	5 0	0 5			2 6	0 4
4 8	0 5	5 1	1 5			2 9	0 3
4 7	0 5	5 0	1 7			2 8	0 4
6 0		5 5				3 2	0 2
4 3	0 1	4 4	0 3			2 9	0 1
4 3	0 1	4 4	0 3			2 9	0 1
5 4	0 7			2 5		2 9	0 4
5 2	0 6			2 5		2 8	0 2
6 3	0 7					3 2	0 8
4 8	0 9	5 1	0 9	1 0		2 8	0 5
4 6	0 8	4 9	0 7	1 0		2 7	0 5
5 2	1 2	5 9	1 2			3 0	0 4
5 1	1 2	6 5	4 0	2 5		2 9	0 6
5 0	1 3	6 5	4 0	2 5		2 9	0 6
5 8	0 9					3 3	0 4
4 3	1 4	4 6	2 0			3 2	1 1
4 3	1 4	4 6	2 0			3 2	1 1
4 1	1 5	4 4	2 0			3 1	1 1
						3 1	0 3
						3 4	0 3
						1 5	
4 9	1 3	6 0	1 7			2 9	0 7
4 8	1 3	6 1	1 7			2 9	0 7
5 3	1 4	5 3	2 0			3 1	0 7
5 4	1 0	5 6	1 4			3 2	0 5
5 1	0 7	4 8	0 7			3 2	0 4
8	1 8	9 0	4 0			3 1	0 8
4 3	1 7	6 0	2 3			2 9	0 8
4 3	1 4	5 0	2 5			2 8	0 8
4 3	2 8	8 0	2 0			3 0	1 0

(Number f ch ld en surv ng

State		AGE OF					
		Under 15		15—24		25—34	
		Survival index	Loss index	Survival index	Loss index	Survival index	Loss index
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
V—Central India—							
1 M dhya Pradesh (1952)	T	0 9	0 1	1 5	0 5	3 1	1 3
	R	0 9	0 1	1 5	0 4	2 9	1 4
M dhya Pradesh	U	1 0		1 8	0 3	3 7	0 8
(1951) Total Count		0 8	0 5	1 3	0 8	2 3	1 5
Madhya Pradesh (1951)	T	0 8	0 4	1 3	0 6	2 4	1 4
(10 / Sample)	R	*0 8*	*0 4*	*1 2*	*0 7*	*2 3*	1 4
	U	0 8	0 5	1 3	0 7	2 5	1 3
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)	T	1 3		1 8	0 5	3 1	1 1
	R	1 3		1 7	0 6	3 0	1 1
	U			2 0	0 4	3 5	1 2
Madhya Bharat (1953)	T	0 9	0 1	1 8	0 4	3 3	1 0
3 Vindhya Pradesh	T	—	—	—	—	—	—
	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI—North W t India—							
1 R jasthan	T	1 0		1 7	0 2	2 9	0 6
	R	1 0		1 6	0 3	2 8	0 6
	U			2 1	0 3	3 6	0 5
2 Punj b	T			2 0	0 5	3 3	0 8
	R			2 1	0 4	2 9	1 0
	U			2 0	0 4	3 7	0 5
3 P E P S U	T			2 1	0 3	4 2	0 7
	R			1 9	0 3	4 1	0 9
	U			2 6	0 1	4 5	0 4
4 Bilaspur	T			1 9		3 7	0 2
	R			1 9		3 7	0 2
	U						
5 Himachal Pradesh	T			1 4	0 3	4 0	0 7
	R			1 4	0 3	3 8	0 4
	U			1 3	0 4	5 3	2 7
6 Ajmer	T		..	1 3	0 3	3 6	1 3
	R			1 6		3 1	1 5
	U		..	1 2	0 4	3 9	1 1

and Loss Indices—(*concld*)

nd de d per m ther)

MOTHER (YEARS)							
35—44		45 & over		Age not stated		All ages	
S rvival index	Loss index	Survival index	Loss index	Survival index	Loss index	Survi al ndex	Los dex
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4 4	2 1	5 0	2 7			2 6	1 0
4 3	2 2	4 3	3 1			2 5	1 1
4 8	1 4	7 2	1 8			3 0	0 7
3 0	2 2	3 0	2 7	2 1	1 9	2 5	1 9
3 4	2 2	3 6	2 7			2 6	1 6
3 4	2 2	3 6	2 7			2 6	1 7
3 6	2 [illegible]	3 7	2 8			2 6	1 6
4 3	1 8	4 5	1 2	3 1	0 6	2 7	0 9
4 3	1 7	4 3	1 9	2 8	0 8	2 6	0 9
4 4	1 8	4 8	0 2	4 0		2 9	0 8
4 2	1 5	4 6	1 9			2 7	0 8
—	—	—	—	—	—	2 4	0 6
—	—	—	—	—	—	2 4	0 5
—	—	—	—	—	—	2 4	0 7
4 5	1 3	5 0	1 0			2 6	0 6
4 4	1 3	5 0	1 0			2 5	0 6
4 8	2 5					3 0	0 6
4 7	1 7	4 0	2 0			2 9	0 8
4 7	1 9	4 0	2 0			2 8	0 8
4 7	1 4					3 1	0 6
5 1	1 0	5 5	3 0			3 4	0 6
4 8	1 2	5 5	3 0			3 3	0 7
6 0	0 2		--			3 7	0 2
6 0	0 5					3 0	0 1
6 0	0 5					3 0	0 1
5 0	1 7	5 0	1 0			2 6	0 5
5 0	2 0	5 0	1 0			2 5	0 4
5 0	1 0					3 6	1 4
4 3	1 2					2 9	0 9
4 6	1 2					3 1	1 1
4 1	1 2					2 8	0 9

Table 12*—Percentage Births in the Maternal Age Periods

Stat	AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS)					
	Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 & over	A e not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL						
I—North Ind a—						
1 Utt r P desh	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—Fa t Ind a—						
1 I h r	0 10	40 03	42 02	15 51	1 96	0 38
2 As am	0 27	51 26	38 76	8 27	1 44	
3 Man pur		4 52	38 79	14 12	1 57	
4 Tripu a	0 55	56 04	34 07	8 4		1 10
III—South Ind a—						
1 Madr s	0 10	43 88	42 5	1 44	1 00	0 03
2 T a n o Co h n	0 20	41 36	4 25	15 79	0 20	0 20
3 Coo g		23 08	76 92			
IV—W t India—						
1 Bombay	0 17	39 25	44 69	14 68	1 21	
2 S rashtra	0 15	39 47	42 40	17 25	0 3	
3 Kut h		35 91	47 31	15 77	1 01	
V—C ntral India—						
1 Madhya Pradesh	0 40	43 00	41 83	1 69	1 08	
2 Madhy Bh at(19 2)	0 41	45 70	39 97	11 60	1 36	0 96
Madhya Bh rat(19 3)	0 49	4 98	45 29	10 10	1 14	
3 V dhya Pradesh	0 9	38 18	42 08	15 13	1 87	2 45
VI—North W st India—						
1 Rajasthan	2 37	39 94	43 49	13 02	1 18	
2 Pu j b		45 13	40 08	14 40	0 9	
3 P E P S U		43 65	45 30	9 04	1 11	
4 B la pur		52 63	36 84	10 53		
5 H ma l l Pradesh		6 25	37 50	4 69	1 56	
6 Ajm r		34 12	51 76	14 12		
Other Countri s—						
1 Japan (1952)		28 03	58 59	13 23	0 14	0 01
2 U S A (1951)	0 14	43 80	45 58	10 21	0 13	0 14
3 E gland and Wales (19)		32 74	53 53	13 50	0 23	
RURAL						
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pr desh		35 75	44 33	16 84	2 56	0
II—Ea t I di —						
1 B har	0 12	37 83	43 38	16 23	2 01	0
2 Assam	0 30	51 50	38 52	8 28	1 40	
3 M n pur		45 52	38 79	14 1	1 57	
4 Tripura	0 75	60 15	28 57	9 02	1 51	
III—South India—						
1 Madras	0 14	41 73	44 04	12 89	1 15	C
2 Travan ore-Cochin		42 15	41 35	16 04	0 23	0
3 Coorg		9 09	90 91			

*In this and the subsequent tabl s upto Table 18 the calculat on f r U P are based on b rths (e ch multiple birth being tr ated as separate birth) while for other states the calcul tions are based on the number of mothers

Table 12—Percentage Births in the Maternal Age Periods—(concld)

State	AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS)					
	Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 & o er	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL—(ld)						
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay	0 20	38 87	44 75	14 9?	1 26	
2 S u a.htra		37 24	4 35	19 39	1 0?	
3 Kutch		33 15	45 99	19 79	1 07	
V—Central India—						
1 Madhy P desh	0 35	42 38	4 83	13 39	1 05	
2 M dhya Bharat	0 6	44 9	40 67	1? 13	1 1?	0 93
3 Vindhya Pradesh	0 17	37 33	42 40	15 71	1 86	2 53
VI—N rth W t India—						
Rajasth n	2 69	39 26	43 ?9	13 42	1 34	
2 P jab		47 14	38 57	13 57	0 72	
3 P E P S U		41 54	46 9	10 00	1 54	
4 Bilaspur		5? 63	36 84	10 53		
5 H mach l Pr desh		57 90	3o 84	3 51	1 75	
6 Ajm r		19 ?3	61 54	19 23		
URBAN						
I—N rth India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—Ea t India—						
1 Biha		54 91	3? 89	10 61	1 59	
2 As m		49 09	40 91	8 18	1 8?	
3 M pu						
4 Tr pura		44 90	48 98	6 12		
III—South India—						
1 Madras		48 27	39 51	11 53	0 69	
2 T n Coch n	1 43	36 43	47 86	14 28		
3 Coorg		100 00				
IV—W t India—						
1 Bomb y		41 66	44 30	13 16	0 88	
2 S u htr	0 34	42 47	4? 47	14 38	0 34	
3 Kut h		40 54	49 55	9 01	0 90	
V—Central India—						
1 Madhy P adesh	0 60	45 47	37 83	14 89	1 21	
2 M dhya Bha t		48 73	38 07	10 15	2 03	1 0
3 Vindhya P desh	0 98	43 14	40 20	11 76	1 96	1 96
VI—North W t India—						
1 R j th n		45 00	45 00	10 00		
2 Punj b		42 74	41 88	15 38		
3 P E P S U		49 0	41 18	9 80		
4 B laspu	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 H m chal Pr desh		4 86	42 86	14 28		
6 Ajme		40 68	47 46	11 66		

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births

First Birth

State	Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 & over	[illegible]
	AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	
		TOTAL				
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	
II—East India—						
1 Bihar	0 29	71 49	21 28	3 21	0 29	0 4
2 Assam	1 18	85 10	12 15	1 57		
3 Manipur		77 08	16 67	6 25		
4 Tripura	2 44	87 80	7 32			2 4
III—South India—						
1 Madras	0 43	83 14	15 30	0 99		0 1
2 Travancore Cochin		86 50	12 66	0 84		
3 Coorg		100 00				
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay	0 83	81 93	16 05	1 10	0 09	
2 Saurashtra	0 72	86 3	12 32	0 73		
3 Kutch		73 58	24 53	1 89		
V—Central India—						
1 Madhya Pradesh	1 92	85 96	11 73	0 39		
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)	1 35	84 46	12 16	1 35		
Madhya Bharat (1953)	2 48	79 57	16 25	1 70		0 68
3 Vindhya Pradesh	1 10	74 59	14 92	3 87	0 55	4 97
VI—North West India—						
1 Rajasthan	8 69	67 39	22 83	1 09		
2 Punjab		82 61	15 22	2 17		
3 P E P S U		78 12	18 75	3 13		
4 Bilaspur		80 00	20 00			
5 Himachal Pradesh		86 36	13 64			
6 Ajmer		89 47	10 53			
Other Countries—						
1 Japan (1952)		63 39	34 79	1 79	0 02	0 01
2 U S A (1951)	0 41	69 33	26 93	3 13	0 02	0 18
3 England and Wales (1952)		53 72	41 50	4 74	0 04	
		RURAL				
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh		80 78	16 27	1 99	0 31	0 65
II—East India—						
1 Bihar	0 32	72 33	23 14	3 40	0 32	0 49
2 Assam	1 34	85 71	11 61	1 34		
3 Manipur		77 08	16 67	6 25		
4 Tripura	3 22	87 10	6 45			3 23
III—South India—						
1 Madras	0 60	82 31	15 70	1 19		0 20
2 Travancore Cochin		87 6	11 90	0 48		
3 Coorg						

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—(contd)

First Birth—(contd)

State	AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS) Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 & over	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RURAL—(contd)				
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay	0 95	80 55	17 14	1 26	0 10	
2 Saurashtra		83 33	15 15	1 52		
3 Kutch		68 18	29 55	2 27		
V—Central India—						
1 Madhya Pradesh	1 67	85 20	12 65	0 48		
2 Madhya Bharat	1 85	81 48	13 89	1 85		0 93
3 Vindhya Pradesh	0 66	74 17	15 90	3 97	0 66	4 64
VI—North West India—						
1 Rajasthan	9 64	66 27	22 89	1 20		
2 Punjab		78 57	17 86	3 57		
3 P E P S U		72 00	24 00	4 00		
4 Bilaspur		80 00	0 00			
5 Himachal Pradesh		85 71	14 29			
6 Ajmer		75 00	25 00			
		URBAN				
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—East India—						
1 Bihar		94 12	4 41	1 47		
2 Assam		80 64	16 13	3 23		
3 Manipur						
4 Tripura		90 00	10 00			
III—South India—						
1 Madras		85 22	14 29	0 49		
2 Travancore Cochin		77 78	18 52	3 70		
3 Coorg		100 00				
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay		91 37	8 63			
2 Saurashtra	1 39	88 89	9 72			
3 Kutch		100 00				
V—Central India—						
1 Madhya Pradesh	2 97	89 11	7 92			
2 Madhya Bharat		92 50	7 50			
3 Vindhya Pradesh	3 33	76 67	10 00	3 33		6 67
VI—North-West India—						
1 Rajasthan		77 78	2 22			
2 Punjab		88 89	11 11			
3 P E P S U		100 00				
4 Bilaspur						
5 Himachal Pradesh		100 00				
6 Ajmer		93 33	6 67			

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—(*contd*)

Second Birth

State	AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS) Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 & over	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL						
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—East India—						
1 Bihar	0 15	60 77	34 92	4 01	0 15	
2 Assam		76 39	21 89	1 29	0 43	
3 Manipur		62 38	32 67	3 96	0 99	
4 Tripura		81 39	16 [illegible]8	2 33		
III—South India—						
1 Madras		63 52	33 18	3 00	0 30	
Travancore Cochin	1 07	63 64	32 6[illegible]	2 14		0 53
3 Coorg		33 33	66 67			
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay		64 42	3[illegible] 00	3 36	0 2	
2 Saurashtra		66 12	30 58	3 30		
3 Kutch		6[illegible] 50	35 71	1 79		
V—Central India—						
1 Madhya Pradesh		69 51	27 85	2 64		
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)	0 83	74 38	22 31	0 83		1 65
Madhya Bharat (1953)		66 66	30 26	2 43	0 65	
3 Vindhya Pradesh		42 67	50 00	3 33	2 67	1 33
VI—North West India—						
1 Rajasthan		56 00	40 00	4 00		
Punjab		64 58	33 33	2 09		
3 P E P S U		86 21	13 79			
4 Bilaspur		100 00				
5 Himachal Pradesh		84 62	15 38			
6 Ajmer		47 06	35 29	17 65		
Other Countries—						
1 Japan (1952)		32 30	64 25	3 41	0 03	0 01
2 U S A (1951)	0 03	46 63	47 47	5 77	0 03	0 07
3 England and Wales (1952)		27 71	61 91	10 30	0 08	
RURAL						
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh		55 73	38 23	5 12	0 52	0 40
II—East India						
1 Bihar	0 18	55 52	39 32	4 80	0 18	
2 Assam		75 93	22 22	1 39	0 46	
3 Manipur		62 38	32 67	3 96	0 99	
4 Tripura		83 33	16 67			
III—South India—						
1 Madras		57 72	38 03	3 80	0 45	
2 Travancore-Cochin		65 03	31 90	2 46		0 61
3 Coorg			100 00			

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—(*contd*)

Second Birth—(*concld*)

State	AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS) Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 & over	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL—(*concld*)						
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay		63 16	33 13	3 46	0 25	
2 Saurashtra		64 56	31 64	3 80		
3 Kutch		58 06	38 71	3 23		
V—Central India—						
1 Madhya Pradesh		68 74	28 78	2 48		
2 Madhya Bharat	1 07	70 97	25 81	1 08		1 07
3 Vindhya Pradesh		40 30	51 49	3 73	2 99	1 49
VI—North West India—						
1 Rajasthan		54 41	41 18	4 41		
2 Punjab		64 00	36 00			
3 P E P S U		80 95	19 05			
4 Bilaspur		100 00				
5 Himachal Pradesh		81 82	18 18			
6 Ajmer		20 00	60 00	20 00		
URBAN						
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—East India—						
1 Bihar		87 39	12 61			
2 Assam		82 35	17 65			
3 Manipur						
4 Tripura		71 43	14 29	14 28		
III—South India—						
1 Madras		75 34	23 29	1 37		
2 Travancore-Cochin	8 33	54 17	37 50			
3 Coorg		100 00				
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay		73 45	23 89	2 66		
2 Saurashtra		69 05	28 57	2 38		
3 Kutch		68 00	32 00			
V—Central India—						
1 Madhya Pradesh		73 03	23 60	3 37		
2 Madhya Bharat		8 71	10 72			3 57
3 Vindhya Pradesh		62 50	37 50			
VI—North West India—						
1 Rajasthan		71 43	28 57			
2 Punjab		65 22	30 43	4 35		
3 P E P S U		100 00				
4 Bilaspur						
5 Himachal Pradesh		100 00				
6 Ajmer		58 33	25 00	16 67		

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—(contd)

Third Birth

State	Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 & over	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL						
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—East India—						
1 B har		30 47	55 47	12 50	1 56	
2 Assam		52 00	42 50	4 50	1 00	
3 M n pu		39 42	50 00	8 66	1 92	
4 T ipura		62 50	34 38	3 12		
III—South India—						
1 Mad as		40 40	52 24	6 46	0 90	
2 Travancore Coch n		39 65	56 21	3 55		0 59
3 Coorg		20 00	80 00			
IV—We t India—						
1 Bombay		38 54	54 41	6 93	0 12	
2 Saurashtra		33 62	58 62	7 76		
3 Kutch		36 36	58 18	5 46		
V—Central India—						
1 Madhya Pradesh		46 67	46 67	6 41	0 25	
2 Madhya Bha at(1952)		47 73	46 21	3 79	2 27	
Madhya Bharat(1953)		47 29	46 57	5 60	0 54	
3 Vindhya Pradesh		28 95	51 97	15 79	1 97	1 32
VI—N rth West India—						
1 Rajasthan		29 55	59 09	9 09	2 27	
2 Punjab		44 68	46 81	8 51		
3 P E P S U		58 62	37 93	3 45		
4 B laspur		33 33	66 67			
5 H machal Pradesh		62 50	37 50			
6 Ajmer		16 67	75 00	8 33		
Othe Countri s—						
1 J pan (1952)		11 66	81 37	6 94	0 03	
2 U S A (1951)		31 70	57 80	10 34	0 06	0 10
3 England and W les (1952)		15 64	65 68	18 48	0 20	
RURAL						
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh		28 08	59 45	11 06	1 13	0 28
II—East India—						
1 Bihar		28 34	56 46	13 38	1 82	
2 Assam		52 72	41 85	4 89	0 54	
3 Man pur		39 42	50 00	8 66	1 92	
4 Tripura		60 87	34 78	4 35		
III—South India—						
1 M dras		35 91	57 18	5 85	1 06	
2 Travancore-Cochin		39 58	56 25	3 47		0 70
3 Coorg		20 00	80 00			

Table 13—Percentage Births ın Maternal Ages by Order of Bırths—(contd)

Thırd B rth (concld)

St te	Und r 15	15—74	25—34	35—44	45 & over	Age not st t d
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RURAL—(on ld)				
IV—W t Ind a—						
1 Bombay		38 36	53 57	7 94	0 13	
2 Saurashtra		30 67	58 67	10 66		
3 Kut h		29 03	61 29	9 68		
V—Central India—						
1 M dhya P adesh		44 73	49 0	5 75	0 32	
2 M dhya Bha at		48 96	48 96	1 04	1 04	
3 \ ındhya Pradesh		27 82	51 88	17 29	1 51	1 50
VI—N th V est India—						
1 R j than		31 71	56 10	9 75	2 44	
2 Punj b		50 00	50 00			
3 P E P S U		57 89	42 11			
4 B l spu		33 33	66 67			
5 H m ch l P adesh		62 50	37 50			
6 Ajm		20 00	60 00	20 00		
		URBAN				
I—North Indıa—						
1 Uttar P d h	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—East Ind a—						
1 B har		43 66	49 30	7 04		
2 Ass m		43 75	50 00		6 25	
3 M n p r						
4 Trıpu a		66 67	33 33			
III—South Ind a—						
1 M d a		49 72	41 99	7 74	0 55	
2 T c Coch		40 00	56 00	4 00		
3 C g					–	
IV—W st India—						
1 B mb y		39 81	60 19			
2 S u a ht a		39 0?	58 54	2 44		
3 Kut l		45 83	54 17			–
V—Central Indıa—						
1 M dhy P desh		54 55	36 36	9 09		
2 M dhya Bh t		44 44	8 69	11 11	5 56	
3 \ ındhy P l h		36 84	52 63	5 26	5 7	
VI—North We t Ind a—						
			100 00			
1 R ja than		36 84	42 11	21 05		
2 Pu j b		60 00	30 00	10 00		
3 P E P S U						
4 B l pu						
Hım ch l P adesh		14 29	85 71			
6 Ajmer						

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—(contd)

Fourth Birth

State	Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 & over	Age not stated
	AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL						
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—East India—						
1 Bihar		16 89	59 25	20 64	2 68	0 54
2 Assam		29 56	61 01	8 17	1 26	
3 Manipur		17 54	52 63	29 83		
4 Tripura		40 00	48 00	8 00		4 00
III—South India—						
1 Madras		19 08	65 29	14 71	0 92	
2 Travancore Cochin		15 87	65 08	19 05		
3 Coorg			100 00			
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay		19 94	67 69	11 79	0 58	
2 Saurashtra		27 50	58 75	13 75		
3 Kutch		15 91	63 64	20 45		
V—Central India—						
1 Madhya Pradesh		21 67	65 64	12 38	0 31	
Madhya Bharat(1952)		26 05	61 35	10 92		1 68
Madhya Bharat(1953)		25 52	64 44	9 62	0 42	
3 Vindhya Pradesh		15 85	59 76	19 51	1 22	3 66
VI—North West India—						
1 Rajasthan		29 17	62 50	8 33		
2 Punjab		36 11	52 78	11 11		
3 P E P S U		24 00	72 00	4 00		
4 Bilaspur		25 00	75 00			
5 Himachal Pradesh		20 00	80 00			
6 Ajmer		25 00	75 00			
Other Countries—						
1 Japan (1953)		2 79	79 04	18 08	0 08	0 01
2 U S A (1951)		21 83	61 82	16 09	0 13	0 13
3 England and Wales (1952)		8 33	63 87	27 39	0 41	
RURAL						
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh		13 99	64 47	19 02	1 94	0 58
II—East India—						
1 Bihar		16 40	58 04	21 77	3 16	0 63
2 Assam		28 57	61 23	8 84	1 36	
3 Manipur		17 54	52 63	29 83		
4 Tripura		40 00	45 00	10 00		5 00
III—South India—						
1 Madras		13 54	67 71	17 36	1 39	
2 Travancore Cochin		13 89	64 81	21 30		
3 Coorg			100 00			

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—(*contd*)

Fourth B rth—(*co cld*)

Stat	AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS) Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 & over	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL—(*oncld*)						
IV—W t Ind a—						
1 Bomb y		20 ?7	67 87	11 17	0 69	
2 S asht		23 26	60 46	1f ?8		
3 Kutch		14 29	5 14	8 57		
V—Central India—						
1 M dhya Pr desh		19 37	67 59	12 65	0 39	
2 M dhya Bh t		?6 83	59 76	10 97		2 44
3 V ndhya P adesh		15 71	60 00	18 57	1 43	4 29
VI—North We t India—						
1 R jasthan		26 32	65 79	7 89		
2 Punjab		25 00	56 ?5	18 75		
3 P E P S U		35 29	64 71			
4 B la pur		25 00	75 00			
5 Him hal Pradesh		20 00	80 00			
6 Ajmer			100 00			
URBAN						
I—N rth Ind a—						
1 Utt r Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—Ea t India—						
1 Bih		19 64	66 07	14 29		
2 Assam		41 67	58 33			
3 M n pur						
4 Γ pu a		40 00	60 00			
III—South India—						
1 M d		29 93	60 55	9 5		
2 T v n C h n		27 78	66 67	5 55		
3 Coo g						
IV—W t India—						
1 Bomb y		18 09	66 67	15 24		
2 S u shtr		3 43	56 76	10 81		
3 Kutch		18 75	75 00	6 25		
V—Central India—						
1 M dhy P desh		30 00	58 57	11 43		
2 M dhy Bh t		24 3.	64 87	10 81		
3 Vindhya P d sh		16 67	58 33	25 00		
VI—N rth We t India—						
1 R j sth n		40 00	50 00	10 00		
2 Pu jab		45 00	50 00	5 00		
3 P E P S U			87 50	1 50		
4 B la pur						
5 Himachal P adesh		40 00	60 00			
6 Ajme						

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—(contd)

Fifth Birth

State	AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS) Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 & over	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL						
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—East India—						
1 Bihar		4 41	64 71	27 94	2 94	
2 Assam		13 68	65 81	18 80	1 71	
3 Manipur		19 15	61 70	17 02	2 13	
4 Tripura		11 11	66 67	22 22		
III—South India—						
1 Madras		11 23	63 16	24 56	1 05	
2 Travancore-Cochin		7 77	70 87	21 36		
3 Coorg			100 00			
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay		7 04	69 26	22 41	1 29	
2 Saurashtra		7 41	67 90	23 46	1 23	
3 Kutch		21 74	60 87	17 39		
V—Central India—						
1 Madhya Pradesh		11 24	69 48	18 88	0 40	
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)		16 09	60 92	21 84	1 15	
Madhya Bharat (1953)		13 96	66 38	17 66	2 00	
3 Vindhya Pradesh		12 50	51 56	31 25	4 69	
VI—North West India—						
1 Rajasthan		10 34	65 52	24 14		
2 Punjab		29 63	59 26	11 11		
3 P E P S U		15 00	60 00	25 00		
4 Bilaspur						
5 Himachal Pradesh			66 67	33 33		
6 Ajmer			33 33	66 67		
Other Countries—						
1 Japan (1952)		0 50	62 96	36 36	0 17	0 01
2 U S A (1951)		13 47	64 37	21 80	0 20	0 16
3 England and Wales (1952)		3 92	58 57	36 81	0 70	
RURAL						
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh		5 45	58 48	30 89	4 51	0 67
II—East India—						
1 Bihar		4 27	64 96	28 63	2 14	
2 Assam		13 46	66 35	18 27	1 92	
3 Manipur		19 15	61 70	17 02	2 13	
4 Tripura		14 29	57 14	28 57		
III—South India—						
1 Madras		9 68	60 75	28 49	1 08	
2 Travancore-Cochin		6 90	71 26	21 84		
3 Coorg			100 00			

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—(contd)

Fifth Birth—(concld)

State	AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS) Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 & over	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RURAL—(concld)				
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay		6 81	69 36	22 55	1 28	
2 Saurashtra		7 41	61 11	29 63	1 85	
3 Kutch			69 23	0 77		
V—Central India—						
1 Madhya Pradesh		10 53	72 63	16 31	0 53	
2 Madhya Bharat		11 59	59 42	27 54	1 45	
3 Vindhya Pradesh		12 00	52 00	32 00	4 00	
VI—North West India—						
1 Rajasthan		3 85	69 23	26 92		
2 Punjab		50 00	41 67	8 33		
3 P E P S U		15 38	53 85	30 77		
4 Bilaspur						
5 Himachal Pradesh			66 67	33 33		
6 Ajmer						
		URBAN				
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—East India—						
1 Bihar		5 26	63 16	23 68	7 90	
2 Assam		15 38	61 54	23 08		
3 Manipur						
4 Tripura			100 00			
III—South India—						
1 Madras		14 14	67 68	17 17	1 01	
2 Travancore Cochin		1 50	68 75	18 75		
3 Coorg						
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay		8 57	68 57	21 43	1 43	
2 Saurashtra		7 41	81 48	11 11		
3 Kutch		50 00	50 00			
V—Central India—						
1 Madhya Pradesh		13 56	59 32	27 12		
2 Madhya Bharat		33 33	66 67			
3 Vindhya Pradesh		14 29	50 00	28 57	7 14	
VI—North West India—						
1 Rajasthan		66 67	33 33			
2 Punjab		13 33	73 34	13 33		
3 P E P S U		14 29	71 43	14 28		
4 Bilaspur						
5 Himachal Pradesh			33 33	66 67		
6 Ajmer						

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—(contd)

Sixth Birth

State	AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS) Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 & over	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL						
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—East India—						
1 Bihar		6 35	50 79	37 04	5 29	0 53
2 Assam		6 41	64 10	26 92	2 57	
3 Manipur		4 35	43 48	47 82	4 35	
4 Tripura			85 71	14 29		
III—South India—						
1 Madras		3 28	63 39	31 15	2 18	
2 Travancore Cochin			60 56	39 44		
3 Coorg						
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay		4 98	62 08	31 52	1 42	
2 Saurashtra		5 46	47 27	47 27		
3 Kutch		4 16	54 17	41 67		
V—Central India—						
1 Madhya Pradesh		1 05	65 26	30 53	3 16	
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)		11 32	58 49	24 53	3 77	1 89
Madhya Bharat (1953)		6 69	69 29	22 44	1 58	
3 Vindhya Pradesh		3 57	50 00	46 43		
VI—North West India—						
1 Rajasthan		5 55	50 00	44 45		
2 Punjab		23 81	47 62	23 81	4 76	
3 P E P S U			64 71	35 29		
4 Bilaspur				100 00		
5 Himachal Pradesh			66 67	16 67	16 66	
6 Ajmer			77 78	22 22		
Other Countries—						
1 Japan (1952)		0 14	42 42	57 04	0 39	0 01
2 U S A (1951)		6 91	64 38	28 13	0 39	0 19
3 England and Wales (1952)		1 35	50 39	47 06	1 20	
RURAL						
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh		2 89	51 98	38 91	5 79	0 43
II—East India—						
1 Bihar		5 99	53 89	35 33	4 19	0 60
2 Assam		6 06	62 12	28 79	3 03	
3 Manipur		4 35	43 48	47 82	4 35	
4 Tripura			71 43	28 57		
III—South India—						
1 Madras		3 17	57 94	36 51	2 38	
2 Travancore-Cochin			57 38	42 62		
3 Coorg						

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—(contd)

Sixth Birth—(c ncld)

Stat	AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS)					
	Und r 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 & over	Age not t t d
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RURAL—(concld)				
IV—We t India—						
1 Bombay		4 29	60 86	33 51	1 34	
2 Saur shtra		7 89	42 11	50 00		
3 Kutch		5 88	47 06	47 06		
V—Central India—						
1 Madhy P adesh		1 32	65 13	30 26	3 29	
2 Madhv Bh at		10 00	60 00	27 50	2 50	
3 Vindhya Pr desh		4 17	41 67	54 16		
VI—North W t India—						
1 Rajasth n		6 25	43 75	50 00		
2 Punjab		30 77	30 77	30 77	7 69	
3 P E P S U			61 54	38 46		
4 Bilaspur				100 00		
5 Him chal P adesh			75 00		25 00	
6 Ajmer			100 00			
		URBAN				
I—North India—						
1 Utt r P adesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—Ea t India—						
1 Biha		9 09	27 27	50 00	13 64	
2 As am		8 33	75 00	16 67		
3 M n pur						
4 Tr pura			100 00			
III—S uth India—						
1 M d		3 51	75 44	19 30	1 75	
2 T n e Cochin			80 00	20 00		
3 Coo g						
IV—West India—						
1 Bomb y		10 20	71 43	16 33	2 04	
2 Sau htr			58 82	41 18		
3 Kutch			71 43	28 57		
V—Central India—						
1 M dhya P desh			65 79	31 58	2 63	
2 M dhya Bh t		15 39	53 85	15 38	7 69	7 69
3 Vindhy P adesh			100 00			
VI—North W t India—						
1 Rajasthan			100 00			
2 Punj b		12 50	75 00	12 50		
3 P E P S U			75 00	25 00		
4 B l pu						
5 Him chal P adesh			50 00	50 00		
6 Ajmer			75 00	25 00		

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—(contd)

Seventh and above B rth

State	AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS)					
	Under 15	15— 4	25—34	35—44	45 & over	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			TOTAL			
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pr desh	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—East India—						
1 Bih r		1 91	31 90	55 24	8 57	2 38
2 Assam		4 29	57 14	28 57	10 00	
3 Man pur		27 78	16 67	44 44	11 11	
4 T pu a			61 11	38 89		
III—South India—						
1 M d a		0 76	44 49	49 81	4 94	
2 T avancore Cochin			36 67	61 67	1 66	
3 Coorg			100 00			
IV—We t India—						
1 Bombay		1 11	41 90	50 48	6 51	
2 S u ashtra		1 08	43 01	51 61	4 30	
3 Kutch			48 84	44 19	6 97	
V—C ntral India—						
1 Madhya Pradesh			46 79	47 71	5 50	
2 Madhy Bharat (1952)		8 22	41 10	43 83	5 48	1 37
M dhya Bharat (1953)		4 73	59 17	31 07	5 03	
3 V ndhya P adesh			40 54	54 06	2 70	2 70
VI—N rth West India—						
1 Rajasthan			37 50	53 13	9 37	
2 P j b			40 62	59 38		
3 P E P S U		10 34	68 97	13 79	6 90	
4 B l pu			50 00	50 00		
5 H m h l P desh			85 71	14 29		
6 Ajm			76 47	23 53		
Other Countri —						
1 Japan (1952)		0 07	16 26	81 84	1 82	0 01
2 U S A (1951)		1 68	46 80	49 76	1 49	0 27
3 England a d Wales (1952)		0 43	31 75	64 50	3 32	
			RURAL			
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh		0 93	38 79	48 87	10 71	0 70
II—East India—						
1 Bihar		2 01	31 16	55 28	9 04	2 51
2 Assam		4 92	57 38	27 87	9 83	
3 Man pur		27 78	16 67	44 44	11 11	
4 Tr pura			44 44	55 56		
III—South India—						
1 Madras			46 10	48 05	5 85	
2 *Travancore-Cochin*			*36 00*	*62 00*	*2 00*	
3 Coorg	..		100 00			

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—(contd)

Seventh and above Birth—(contd)

State	AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS) Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 and over	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RURAL—(concld)				
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay		0 95	41 13	50 94	6 98	
2 Saurashtra			32 43	59 46	8 11	
3 Kutch			39 13	52 17	8 70	
V—Central India—						
1 Madhya Pradesh			46 59	48 49	4 92	
2 Madhya Bharat		8 34	37 50	45 83	6 25	2 08
3 Vindhya Pradesh			36 67	56 67	3 33	3 33
VI—North West India—						
1 Rajasthan			34 61	53 85	11 54	
2 Punjab			44 44	55 56		
3 P E P S U			77 27	13 64	9 09	
4 Bilaspur			50 00	50 00		
5 Himachal Pradesh			80 00	20 00		
6 Ajmer	..	..	62 50	37 50		
		URBAN				
I—North India—						
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—East India—						
1 Bihar			45 45	54 55		
2 Assam			55 56	33 33	11 11	
3 Manipur						
4 Tripura	..		77 78	22 22		
III—South India—						
1 Madras		1 84	42 20	52 9	3 67	
2 Travancore Cochin			40 00	60 00		
3 Coorg						
IV—West India—						
1 Bombay		2 00	46 00	48 00	4 00	
2 Saurashtra		1 79	50 00	46 43	1 78	
3 Kutch			60 00	35 00	5 00	
V—Central India						
1 Madhya Pradesh			47 62	44 44	7 94	
2 Madhya Bharat		8 00	48 00	40 00	4 00	
3 Vindhya Pradesh			57 14	42 86		
VI—North West India—						
1 Rajasthan			50 00	50 00		
2 Punjab			35 71	[illegible]		
3 P E P S U		42 86	42 86	14 28		
4 Bilaspur			100 00			
5 Himachal Pradesh		..	88 89	11 11		..
6 Ajmer						

Table 13—Percentage Births in Maternal Ages by Order of Births—(concld)

Unknown Birth

State	AGE OF MOTHER (YEARS)					
	Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45 & r	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL						
I—North Ind a—						
1 Utt r P adesh						
II—East India—						
1 B h r						
2 A am						
3 M n pur						
4 T pura						
III—South India—						
1 M d as						
2 T av ncore Co hin						
3 Coo g						
IV—We t India—						
1 Bombay						
2 S rashtra						
3 Kutch						
V—Cent al India—						
1 Madhya Pradesh	—	—				
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)						
Madhya Bharat (1953)						
3 V ndhya P adesh						
VI—North W t India—						
1 Rajasth n						
2 Punjab						
3 P E P S U						
4 Bila pur						
5 H machal Pradesh						
6 Ajmer						
Other Countri s—						
1 Japan (1952)		20 29	52 86	25 71	0 57	0 57
2 U S A (1951)	0 08	35 40	52 01	11 98	0 13	0 40
3 En land and Wales (1952)						

Table 14—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders

State	BIRTH ORDER							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & over	Unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL								
I—North India—								
1 Uttar P adesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—Ea t India—								
1 B har	23 53	23 09	17 57	12 80	9 33	6 48	7 20	
2 Ass m	22 93	20 95	17 99	14 30	10 5?	7 01	6 0	
3 M pur	21 5?	22 64	23 3?	12 78	10 54	5 16	4 04	
4 T pu a	2? 53	23 63	17 58	13 74	4 94	7 69	9 89	
III—South India—								
1 M d s	22 81	21 52	18 00	14 05	9 21	5 91	8 50	
2 T av n Cochin	23 39	18 46	16 68	12 44	10 17	7 01	11 85	\
3 Coorg	7 69	23 08	38 46	7 69	15 39		7 69	
IV—We t India—								
1 B mbay	21 20	17 93	16 55	13 36	10 50	8 21	12 25	
? S u ashtra	20 17	17 69	16 96	11 70	11 84	8 04	13 60	
3 Kutch	17 79	18 79	18 46	14 76	7 72	8 05	14 43	
V—Cent al India—								
1 Madhya P desh	20 87	19 75	15 66	12 97	9 99	7 63	13 13	
2 M dhya Bh t (1952)	20 19	16 51	18 01	16 23	11 87	7 23	9 96	
Madhy Bha t (1953)	19 94	19 08	17 10	14 76	10 84	7 84	10 44	
3 Vindhya P adesh	26 08	21 61	21 90	11 82	9 2	4 04	5 33	
VI—North West India—								
1 R jasth n	27 22	22 19	13 0?	14 20	8 58	5 3ⁿ	9 47	
2 P njab	17 90	18 68	18 29	14 01	10 50	8 17	12 45	
3 P E P S U	17 68	16 0'	16 0?	13 81	11 05	9 40	16 02	
4 B lasp	26 32	21 05	15 79	21 05		5 26	10 53	
5 H m h l P d h	34 38	20 1	12 50	7 81	4 69	9 37	10 94	
6 Ajm	22 3	20 00	14 12	9 41	3 53	10 59	0 00	
Oth Countries—								
1 J p n (1952)	26 20	26 63	21 10	11 23	6 28	3 68	4 86	0 0
2 U S A (1951)	30 55	28 45	17 46	8 89	4 53	2 61	4 66	2 85
3 England d W les (1952)	39 46	30 06	15 60	7 18	3 54	1 7	2 44	
RURAL								
I—North India—								
1 Utta Pr desh	21 56	18 48	18 40	14 1	11 00	6 90	9 54	
II—East India—								
1 Biha	24 35	22 14	17 38	12 49	9 22	6 58	7 84	
2 Ass m	2 35	21 56	18 3c	14 67	10 38	6 59	6 09	
3 M pu	21 52	2 64	23 32	12 78	10 54	5 16	4 04	
4 T pu	23 31	27 07	17 29	15 04	5 26	5 26	6 77	
III—South India—								
1 M d as	24 18	21 49	18 08	13 85	8 94	6 06	7 40	
2 T a ancore-Coch n	24 06	18 67	16 49	12 37	9 97	6 99	11 45	
3 Coorg		18 18	45 46	9 09	18 18		9 09	

Table 14—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders—(concld)

State	BIRTH ORDER							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & over	Unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RURAL—(contd)								
IV—West India—								
1 Bomb y	21 33	18 15	16 67	13 05	10 54	8 37	11 69	
2 Saura htra	16 84	20 15	19 13	10 97	13 78	9 69	9 44	
3 Kutch	23 53	16 8	16 58	14 97	6 95	9 09	12 30	
V—Central India—								
1 M dhya Pr desh	21 01	20 21	15 70	12 69	9 53	7 62	13 24	
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)	20 15	17 35	17 91	15 30	12 87	7 46	8 96	
3 V n lhya P desh	25 51	22 63	22 47	11 82	8 45	4 05	5 07	
VI—North-West Ind a—								
1 R jasthan	27 85	22 82	13 76	12 75	8 73	5 37	8 72	
2 Pu j b	20 00	17 86	20 00	11 43	8 57	9 28	12 86	
3 P E P S U	19 23	16 15	14 62	13 08	10 00	10 00	16 92	
4 B la pur	26 32	21 05	15 79	21 05		5 26	10 53	
5 H ma h l Pradesh	35 84	19 30	14 04	8 77	26	7 02	8 77	
6 Ajmer	15 38	19 23	19 23	11 54		3 85	30 77	
URBAN								
I—North India—								
1 Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—East Ind a—								
1 Bihar	18 04	29 44	18 83	14 85	10 08	5 84	2 92	
2 Assam	28 18	15 45	14 55	10 91	11 82	10 91	8 18	
3 M n p r								
4 Tripura	20 41	14 28	18 37	10 20	4 08	14 29	18 37	
III—South Ind a—								
1 Madras	20 00	21 58	17 83	14 48	9 75	5 62	10 74	
Tra ancore Cochin	19 29	17 14	17 86	12 86	11 43	7 14	14 28	
3 Coorg	50 00	50 00						
IV—West India—								
1 Bomb y	20 32	16 52	15 79	15 35	10 24	7 16	14 62	
2 Sau ashtra	24 66	11 38	14 04	12 67	9 25	5 82	19 18	
3 Kutch	8 11	52	21 62	14 41	9 01	6 31	18 02	
V—Central India—								
1 Madhya Pradesh	20 32	17 91	15 49	14 08	11 87	7 65	12 68	
2 Madhva Bha at (1952)	20 31	14 21	18 27	18 78	9 14	6 60	12 69	
3 Vindhya P adesh	29 41	15 69	18 63	11 76	13 73	3 92	6 86	
VI—North West India—								
1 Raj than	2 0	17 50	7 50	25 00	7 50	5 00	15 00	
2 Punjab	15 38	19 66	16 24	17 09	12 82	6 84	11 97	
3 P E P S U	13 72	15 69	19 61	15 69	13 72	7 84	13 73	
4 Bilaspur								
5 H machal Pradesh	14 29	8 57				28 57	28 57	
6 Ajmer	5 42	20 34	11 86	8 48	5 09	13 56	15 5	

Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders by Maternal Age Periods

	BIRTH ORDER							
Age of Mother	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				I—NORTH INDIA				
				1 Uttar Pradesh				
TOTAL								
14 & less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RURAL								
14 & less								
15—24	48 73	28 81	14 45	5 53	1 67	0 56	0 25	
25—34	7 91	15 94	24 67	20 53	14 50	8 10	8 35	
35—44	2 55	[illegible] 6	12 08	15 95	20 17	15 95	27 68	
45 & over	2 60	3 76	8 09	10 69	19 36	15 61	39 89	
Age not stated	27 14	14 29	10 00	15 71	14 29	5 71	12 86	
URBAN								
14 & less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				II—EAST INDIA				
				1 Bihar				
TOTAL								
14 & less	66 67	33 33						
15—24	43 79	35 04	13 37	5 40	1 03	1 03	0 34	
25—34	11 92	19 18	23 18	18 04	14 37	7 84	5 47	
35—44	4 87	5 97	14 16	17 04	16 81	15 49	25 66	
45 & over	3 51	1 75	14 04	17 54	14 04	17 54	31 58	
Age not stated	27 27			18 18		9 09	45 40	

Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders by Maternal Age Periods—(*contd*)

Age of Mother	BIRTH ORDER 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RURAL								
14 & less	66 67	33 33						
15—24	46 56	32 50	13 02	5 47	1 04	1 04	0 42	
25—34	12 99	20 07	22 62	16 71	13 81	8 17	5 63	
35—44	5 10	6 55	14 32	16 75	16 26	14 32	26 70	
45 & over	3 92	1 96	15 69	19 61	9 80	13 73	35 29	
Age not tated	27 27			18 18		9 09	45 46	
URBAN								
14 & less								
15—24	30 92	46 86	14 97	5 31	0 97	0 97		
25—34	2 42	11 29	28 23	29 84	19 35	4 84	4 03	
35—44	2 50		12 50	20 00	22 50	27 50	15 00	
45 & over					50 00	50 00		
Age n t stated								

2 A am

Age of Mother	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
TOTAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15— 4	38 07	31 23	18 24	8 24	2 81	0 88	0 53	
25—34	7 19	11 83	19 72	22 51	17 87	11 60	9 28	
35—44	4 35	3 26	9 78	14 13	23 91	22 83	21 74	
45 & over		6 25	12 50	12 50	12 50	12 50	43 75	
Age not stated								
RURAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	37 21	31 78	18 80	8 14	2 71	0 78	0 58	
25—34	6 74	12 43	19 95	23 32	17 87	10 62	9 07	
35—44	3 62	3 62	10 84	15 66	22 89	22 89	20 48	
45 & over		7 14	7 14	14 28	14 29	14 29	42 86	
Age not stated								

Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders by Maternal Age Periods—(*contd*)

Age of Mother	BIRTH ORDER 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
URBAN								
14 & less								
15—24	46 30	25 93	12 96	9 26	3 70	1 85		
25—34	11 11	6 67	17 78	15 55	17 78	20 00	11 11	
35—44	11 11				33 34	22 22	33 33	
45 & over			50 00				50 00	
Age not stated								
3 Manipur								
TOTAL								
14 & less								
15—24	36 45	31 04	20 20	4 93	4 43	0 49	2 46	
25—34	9 25	19 08	30 06	17 34	16 76	5 78	1 73	
35—44	9 52	6 35	14 29	26 98	12 70	17 46	12 70	
45 & over		14 28	28 57		14 29	14 29	28 57	
Age not stated								
RURAL								
14 & less								
15—24	36 45	31 04	20 20	4 93	4 43	0 49	2 46	
25—34	9 25	19 08	30 06	17 34	16 76	5 78	1 73	
35—44	9 52	6 35	14 29	26 98	12 70	17 46	12 70	
45 & over		14 28	28 57		14 29	14 29	28 57	
Age not stated								
URBAN								
14 & less								
15—24								
25—34								
35—44								
45 & over								
Age not stated								

Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders by Maternal Age Periods—(*contd*)

Age of Mother	BIRTH ORDER							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				4 Tripura				
TOTAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	35 30	34 31	19 61	9 80	0 98			
25—34	4 84	11 29	17 74	19 36	9 68	19 35	17 74	
35—44		6 67	6 67	13 33	13 33	13 33	46 67	
45 & over								
Age not stated	50 00			50 00				
RURAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	33 75	37 50	17 50	10 00	1 25			
25—34	5 26	15 79	21 05	23 68	10 53	13 16	10 53	
35—44			8 33	16 67	16 67	16 67	41 66	
45 & over								
Age not stated	50 00			50 00				
URBAN								
14 & less								
15—24	40 91	22 73	27 27	9 09				
25—34	4 16	4 17	12 50	12 50	8 33	29 17	29 17	
35—44		33 33					66 67	
45 & over								
Age not stated								
				III—SOUTH INDIA				
				1 Madras				
TOTAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	43 22	31 15	16 57	6 11	2 36	0 44	0 15	
25—34	8 20	16 78	22 10	21 56	13 67	8 81	8 88	
35—44	1 82	5 19	9 35	16 62	18 18	14 81	34 03	
45 & over		6 45	16 13	12 90	9 68	12 90	41 94	
Age not stated	100 00							

Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders by Maternal Age Periods—(*contd*)

	BIRTH ORDER							
Age of Mother	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RURAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	47 70	29 72	15 55	4 49	2 08	0 46		
25—34	8 62	18 56	23 47	21 29	12 34	7 97	7 75	
35—44	2 24	6 34	8 21	18 66	19 78	17 16	27 61	
45 & over		8 33	16 67	16 67	8 33	12 50	37 50	
Age not stated	100 00							
URBAN								
14 & less								
15—24	35 30	33 67	18 37	8 98	2 86	0 41	0 41	
25—34	7 23	12 72	18 95	22 20	16 71	10 72	11 47	
35—44	0 85	2 56	11 97	11 97	14 53	9 40	48 72	
45 & over			14 28		14 29	14 29	57 14	
Age not stated								
			2. Travancore-Cochin					
TOTAL								
14 & less		100 00						
15—24	48 93	28 40	15 99	4 77	1 91			
25—34	7 01	14 25	22 20	19 16	17 05	10 05	10 28	
35—44	1 25	2 50	3 75	15 00	13 75	17 50	46 25	
45 & over							100 00	
Age not stated		50 00	50 00					
RURAL								
14 & less								
15—24	50 00	28 80	15 49	4 08	1 63			
25—34	6 93	14 40	22 44	19 39	17 17	9 70	9 97	
35—44	0 71	2 86	3 57	16 43	13 57	18 57	44 29	
45 & over							100 00	
Age not stated		50 00	50 00					

Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders by Maternal Age Periods—(*contd*)

Age of Mother	BIRTH ORDER							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
URBAN								
14 & less		100 00						
15—24	41 18	25 49	19 61	9 80	3 92			
25—34	7 46	13 43	20 90	17 91	16 42	11 94	11 94	
35—44	5 00		5 00	5 00	15 00	10 00	60 00	
45 & over								
Age not stated								
3 Coorg								
TOTAL								
14 & less								
15—24	33 33	33 34	33 33					
25—34		20 00	40 00	10 00	20 00		10 00	
35—44								
45 & over								
Age not stated								
RURAL								
14 & less								
15—24			100 00					
25—34		20 00	40 00	10 00	20 00		10 00	
35—44								
45 & over								
Age not stated								
URBAN								
14 & less								
15—24	50 00	50 00						
25—34								
35—44								
45 & over								
Age not stated								

Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders by Maternal Age Periods—(*contd*)

Age of Mothe	BIRTH ORDER 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & abo e	Unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IV—WEST INDIA								
1 B mbay								
TOTAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	44 25	29 44	16 25	6 79	1 88	1 04	0 35	
25—34	7 6?	12 84	20 15	20 23	16 27	11 40	11 49	
35—44	1 59	4 11	7 81	10 73	16 03	17 61	42 12	
45 & o r	1 61	3 23	1 61	6 45	11 29	9 68	66 13	
Ag not t ted								
RURAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	44 20	29 49	16 44	6 81	1 85	0 9?	0 29	
25—34	8 17	13 43	19 95	19 80	16 34	11 38	10 93	
35—44	1 81	4 21	8 87	9 77	15 94	18 80	40 60	
45 & over	1 79	3 57	1 79	7 14	10 71	8 93	66 07	
Age not stated								
URBAN								
14 & less								
15—?4	44 56	29 12	15 09	6 67	2 11	1 75	0 70	
25—34	3 96	8 91	21 45	23 11	15 84	11 55	15 18	
35—44		3 33		17 78	16 67	8 89	53 33	
45 & over					16 67	16 67	66 66	
Ag not stated								
2 Saura htra								
TOTAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	44 07	29 63	14 45	8 15	2 22	1 11	0 37	
25—34	5 86	12 76	23 45	16 21	18 96	8 97	13 79	
35—44	0 85	3 39	7 63	9 32	16 10	22 03	40 68	
45 &					20 00		80 00	
Ag not tated								

Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders by Maternal Age Periods—(contd)

Age of Mother	BIRTH ORDER 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
URBAN								
14 & less		100 00						
15—24	41 18	25 49	19 61	9 80	3 92			
25—34	7 46	13 43	20 90	17 91	16 42	11 94	11 94	
35—44	5 00		5 00	5 00	15 00	10 00	60 00	
45 & ov r								
Ag not t ted								
			3 Coo g					
TOTAL								
14 & less								
15—24	33 33	33 34	33 33					
25—34		20 00	40 00	10 00	20 00		10 00	
35—44								
45 & over								
Age not stated								
RURAL								
14 & less								
15— 4			100 00					
5—34		20 00	40 00	10 00	20 00		10 00	
35—44								
45 & over								
Age not stated								
URBAN								
14 & less								
15—24	50 00	50 00						
25—34								
35—44								
45 & over								
Age not stated								

Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders by Maternal Age Periods—(*contd*)

Age of Mother	BIRTH ORDER							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				IV—WEST INDIA				
				1 B mbay				
TOTAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	44 25	29 44	16 25	6 79	1 88	1 04	0 35	
5—34	7 62	12 84	20 15	20 23	16 27	11 40	11 49	
35—44	1 59	4 11	7 81	10 73	16 03	17 61	42 12	
45 & over	1 61	3 23	1 61	6 45	11 29	9 68	66 13	
Age not t ted								
RURAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	44 20	29 49	16 44	6 81	1 85	0 92	0 29	
25—34	8 17	13 43	19 95	19 80	16 34	11 38	10 93	
35—44	1 81	4 21	8 87	9 77	15 94	18 80	40 60	
45 & over	1 79	3 57	1 79	7 14	10 71	8 93	66 07	
Age not stated								
URBAN								
14 & l s								
15—24	44 56	29 12	15 09	6 67	2 11	1 75	0 70	
25—34	3 96	8 91	21 45	23 11	15 84	11 55	15 18	
35—44		3 33		17 78	16 67	8 89	53 33	
45 & ove					16 67	16 67	66 66	
Ag n t t ted								
				2 S urasht a				
TOTAL								
14 & l ss	100 00							
15—24	44 07	29 63	14 45	8 15	2 22	1 11	0 37	
25—34	5 86	12 76	23 45	16 21	18 96	8 97	13 79	
35—44	0 85	3 39	7 63	9 3[illegible]	16 10	22 03	40 68	
45 & ov r					20 00		80 00	
Ag n t tated								

Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders by Maternal Age Periods—(*contd*)

Age of Mother	BIRTH ORDER 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RURAL								
14 & less								
15—24	37 67	34 93	15 75	6 85	2 74	2 06		
25—34	6 02	15 06	26 51	15 66	19 88	9 64	7 23	
35—44	1 31	3 95	10 53	9 21	21 05	25 00	28 95	
45 & over					25 00		75 00	
Age not stated								
URBAN								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	51 61	23 39	17 90	9 68	1 61		0 81	
25—34	5 65	9 68	19 35	16 94	17 74	8 06	22 58	
35—44		2 38	2 38	9 52	7 14	16 67	61 91	
45 & over							100 00	
Age not stated								
3 Kutch								
TOTAL								
14 & less								
15—24	36 45	32 71	18 69	6 54	4 67	0 94		
25—34	9 22	14 18	22 70	19 86	9 93	9 22	14 89	
35—44	2 13	2 13	6 38	19 15	8 51	21 28	40 42	
45 & over							100 00	
Age not stated								
RURAL								
14 & less								
15—24	48 39	29 03	14 52	6 45		1 61		
25—34	15 12	13 95	22 09	18 60	10 47	9 30	10 47	
35—44	2 71	2 70	8 11	21 62	10 81	21 62	32 43	
45 & over							100 00	
Age not stated								

Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders by Maternal Age Periods—(contd)

Age of Mother	BIRTH ORDER 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
URBAN								
14 & less								
15—24	20 00	37 78	24 44	6 67	11 11			
25—34		14 54	23 64	21 82	9 09	9 09	21 8	
35—44				10 00		20 00	70 00	
45 & over							100 00	
Age not stated								
V—CENTRAL INDIA								
1 Madhya Pradesh								
TOTAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	41 74	31 93	16 99	6 54	2 61	0 19		
25—34	5 85	13 15	17 47	20 35	16 60	11 90	14 68	
35—44	0 59	3 81	7 33	11 73	13 78	17 01	45 75	
45 & over			3 70	3 70	3 71	22 22	66 67	
Age not stated								
RURAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	42 25	32 78	16 57	5 80	2 37	0 23		
25—34	6 21	13 58	18 03	0 03	16 16	11 59	14 40	
35—44	0 75	3 75	6 74	11 98	11 61	17 23	47 94	
45 & over			4 76	4 76	4 76	23 81	61 91	
Age not stated								
URBAN								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	39 82	28 76	18 59	9 29	3 54			
25—34	4 25	11 17	14 89	21 81	18 62	13 30	15 96	
35—44		4 05	9 46	10 81	21 62	16 22	37 84	
45 & ove						16 67	83 33	
Age not st ted								

Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders by Maternal Age Periods—(*contd*)

Age of Mother	BIRTH ORDER 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)								
TOTAL								
14 & less	66 67	33 33						
15—24	37 31	26 87	18 81	9 25	4 18	1 79	1 79	
25—34	6 14	9 22	20 82	24 91	18 09	10 58	10 24	
35—44	2 35	1 18	5 88	15 30	22 35	15 29	37 65	
45 & over			30 00		10 00	20 00	40 00	
Age not stated	14 28	28 57		28 57		14 29	14 29	
RURAL								
14 & less	66 67	33 33						
15—24	36 82	27 62	19 67	9 20	3 35	1 67	1 67	
25—34	6 88	11 01	21 56	22 48	18 81	11 01	8 25	
35—44	3 08	1 54	1 54	13 85	29 23	16 92	33 84	
45 & over			16 66		16 67	16 67	50 00	
Age not stated	20 00	20 00		40 00			20 00	
URBAN								
14 & less								
15—24	38 54	25 00	16 67	9 38	6 25	2 08	2 08	
25—34	4 00	4 00	18 67	32 00	16 00	9 33	16 00	
35—44			20 00	20 00		10 00	50 00	
45 & over			50 00			25 00	25 00	
Age not stated		50 00				50 00		
Madhya Bharat (1953)								
TOTAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	36 93	29 60	18 82	8 76	3 52	1 22	1 15	
25—34	7 16	12 75	17 59	20 99	15 88	12 00	13 63	
35—44	3 36	4 59	9 48	14 07	18 96	17 43	32 11	
45 & over		10 81	8 11	5 40	18 92	10 81	45 95	
Age not stated							..	

Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders by Maternal Age Periods—(*contd*)

Age of Mother	BIRTH ORDER							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RURAL								
14 & less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
URBAN								
14 & less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Vindhya Prade h								
TOTAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	50 94	24 1	16 60	4 91	3 02	0 38		
25—34	9 25	25 69	27 05	16 78	11 30	4 79	5 14	
35—44	6 67	4 76	27 86	15 24	19 05	12 38	19 04	
45 & over	7 69	30 77	23 08	7 69	23 08		7 69	
Age not stated	52 94	11 76	11 77	17 65			5 88	
RURAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	50 68	24 43	16 74	4 98	2 72	0 45		
25—34	9 56	27 49	27 49	16 73	10 36	3 39	4 38	
35—44	6 45	5 38	24 73	13 98	17 20	13 98	18 28	
45 & over	9 09	36 37	18 18	9 09	18 18		9 09	
Ag not tated	46 67	13 33	13 33	20 00			6 67	

Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders by Maternal Age Periods—(*contd*)

Age of Mother	BIRTH ORDER 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
URBAN								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	52 27	22 73	15 91	4 55	4 54			
25—34	7 32	14 63	24 39	17 07	17 07	9 76	9 76	
35—44	8 34		8 33	25 00	33 33		25 00	
45 & over			50 00		50 00			
Age not stated	100 00							
VI—NORTH WEST INDIA								
1 Rajasthan								
TOTAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	45 93	31 11	9 63	10 37	2 22	0 74		
25—34	14 29	20 41	17 69	20 41	12 92	6 12	8 16	
35—44	2 27	6 82	9 09	9 09	15 91	18 18	38 64	
45 & over			25 00				75 00	
Age not stated								
RURAL								
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	47 01	31 62	11 11	8 55	0 86	0 85		
25—34	14 73	21 70	17 83	19 38	13 95	5 43	6 98	
35—44	2 50	7 50	10 00	7 50	17 50	20 00	35 00	
45 & over			25 00				75 00	
Age not stated								
URBAN								
14 & less								
15—24	38 89	27 78		22 22	11 11			
25—34	11 11	11 11	16 67	27 78	5 55	11 11	16 67	
35—44				25 00			75 00	
45 & over								
Age not stated								

Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders by Maternal Age Periods—(*contd*)

Age of Mother	BIRTH ORDER 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			2 Punjab					
TOTAL								
14 & less								
15—24	3? 76	26 7	18 10	11 21	6 90	4 31		
25—34	6 80	15 53	21 36	18 45	15 53	9 71	12 62	
35—44	2 70	2 70	10 81	10 81	8 11	13 52	51 35	
45 & over						100 00		
Age not stated								
RURAL								
14 & le								
15—24	33 34	?4 24	21 21	6 06	9 09	6 06		
25—34	9 26	16 67	25 92	16 67	9 26	7 41	14 81	
35—44	5 26			15 79	5 27	21 05	52 63	
45 & o r						100 00		
Age not stated								
URBAN								
14 & les								
15—24	32 00	30 00	14 00	18 00	4 00	2 00		
25—34	4 08	14 29	16 33	20 41	22 45	12 24	10 20	
35—44		5 55	22 22	5 56	11 11	5 56	50 00	
45 & over							..	
Ag not stated								
			3 PEPSU					
TOTAL								
14 & less								
15—24	31 65	31 64	21 5?	7 59	3 80		3 80	
25—34	7 32	4 88	13 4	21 95	14 63	13 41	24 39	
35—44	5 55		5 56	5 56	27 78	33 33	22 22	
45 & o							100 00	
Ag not tated								

Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders by Maternal Age Periods—(*contd*)

Age of Mother	BIRTH ORDER							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RURAL								
14 & less								
15—24	33 33	31 48	20 37	11 11	3 71			
25—34	9 84	6 56	13 11	18 03	11 48	13 11	27 87	
35—44	7 69				30 77	38 46	23 08	
45 & over							100 00	
Age not stated								
URBAN								
14 & less								
15—24	28 00	32 00	24 00		4 00		12 00	
25—34			14 29	33 33	23 81	14 29	14 28	
35—44			20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	
45 & over								
Age not stated								
4 Bilaspur								
TOTAL								
14 & less								
15—24	40 00	40 00	10 00	10 00				
25—34	14 28		28 57	42 86			14 29	
35—44						50 00	50 00	
45 & over								
Age not stated								
RURAL								
14 & less								
15—24	40 00	40 00	10 00	10 00				
25—34	14 28		28 57	42 86			14 29	
35—44						50 00	50 00	
45 & over								
Age not stated								

Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders by Maternal Age Periods—(*contd*)

Age of Mother	BIRTH ORDER 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
URBAN								
14 & less								
15—24								
25—34								
35—44								
45 & over								
Age not stated								
5 Himachal Pradesh								
TOTAL								
14 & less								
15—24	52 78	30 55	13 89	2 78				
25—34	12 0	8 33	12 0	16 67	8 33	16 67	5 00	
35—44					33 34	33 33	33 33	
45 & over						100 00		
Age not stated								
RURAL								
14 & less								
15—24	54 55	27 27	15 15	3 03				
25—34	14 28	9 52	14 29	19 05	9 5	14 29	19 05	
35—44					50 00		50 00	
45 & over						100 00		
Age not stated								
URBAN								
14 & less								
15—24	33 33	66 67						
25—34						33 33	66 67	
35—44						100 00		
45 & over								
Age not stated								

Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders by Maternal Age Periods—(*contd*)

Age of Mother	BIRTH ORDER							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				6 Ajmer				
TOTAL								
14 & less								
15—24	58 62	27 58	6 90	6 90				
25—34	4 55	13 64	20 45	13 64	2 27	15 91	29 54	
35—44		25 00	8 33		16 67	16 67	33 33	
45 & over								
Age not stated								
RURAL								
14 & less								
15—24	60 00	20 00	20 00					
25—34	6 25	18 75	18 75	18 75		6 25	31 25	
35—44		20 00	20 00				60 00	
45 & over								
Age not stated								
URBAN								
14 & less								
15—24	58 33	29 17	4 17	8 33				
25—34	3 57	10 72	21 43	10 71	3 57	21 43	28 57	
35—44		28 57			28 57	28 57	14 29	
45 & over								
Age not stated								
				OTHER COUNTRIES				
				1 Japan (1952)				
14 & less	100 00							
15—24	59 25	30 69	8 78	1 12	0 12	0 02	0 01	0 01
25—34	15 55	29 20	29 31	15 15	6 75	2 67	1 35	0 02
35—44	3 55	6 87	11 06	15 35	17 25	15 87	30 02	0 03
45 & over	3 78	4 41	4 80	6 53	7 42	10 31	62 68	0 07
Age not stated	31 45	28 93	13 84	8 18	5 66	2 51	8 17	1 26

Table 15—Percentage Births in the Various Birth Orders by Maternal Age Periods—(*concld*)

Age of Mother	BIRTH ORDER							
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			2 U S A (1951)					
14 & less	93 00	5 00	0 39					1 61
15—24	48 35	30 30	12 63	4 43	1 39	0 41	0 18	2 31
25—34	18 05	29 63	22 14	12 06	6 40	3 69	4 78	3 5
35—44	9 35	16 08	17 67	14 00	9 67	7 19	22 69	3 35
45 & over	5 43	6 97	8 52	8 80	6 98	7 66	52 80	2 84
Age not stated	39 39	14 52	12 02	8 21	5 25	3 61	8 90	8 10
			3 England and Wales (1952)					
14 & less								
15—24	64 75	25 45	7 45	1 83	0 42	0 07	0 03	
25—34	30 59	34 76	19 15	8 56	3 87	1 62	1 45	
35—44	13 85	22 93	21 36	14 56	9 65	6 01	11 64	
45 & over	7 91	10 76	13 67	12 70	10 83	9 02	35 11	
Age not stated								

Table 16—Birth Rate Specific for Age of the Mother

(Number of live births per 1,000 women in each specific age group)

State		All ages	Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45—49
		AGE OF MOTHER					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
I—North India—							
1 Uttar Pradesh	T	—	—	—	—	—	—
	R*	108 0		136 3	179 1	93 7	41 9
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—East India—							
1 Bihar	T	115 9	0 7	150 9	189 7	95 1	35 0
	R	116 6	0 8	142 0	196 2	103 1	35 6
	U	111 4		213 0	146 1	52 8	30 3
2 Assam	T	127 1	1 8	189 9	188 0	67 5	38 3
	R	145 1	2 3	21 2	212 4	75 7	39 7
	U	59 7		80 7	91 5	34 0	30 8
3 Manipur	T	138 7		196 1	221 2	100 8	31 0
	R	139 7		1 8 4	22[illegible] 9	101 4	31 0
	U						
4 Tripura	T	82 8	2 2	136 6	113 3	45 0	
	R	83 7	3 2	149 2	91 1	48 4	
	U	80 3		104 3	187 5	35 3	
III—South India—							
1 Madras	T	59 0	0 3	83 7	97 8	39 4	9 0
	R	63 2	0 5	89 2	106 5	43 0	10 8
	U	51 9		75 5	8[illegible] 7	33 0	5 8
2 Travancore-Cochin	T	126 0	1 5	147 1	219 [illegible]	116 3	3 9
	R	128 7		152 9	220 5	120 8	4 6
	U	111 3	9 7	115 4	212 7	92 2	
3 Coorg	T	76 9		65 7	181 8		
	R	81 5		28 6	227 3		
	U	8 8		181 8			
IV—West India—							
1 Bombay	T	114 6	1 0	156 0	20[illegible] 1	88 9	19 6
	R	116 7	1 2	158 0	206 5	91 8	20 6
	U	102 7		144 6	177 6	72 3	13 7
2 Saurashtra	T	112 3	0 8	130 3	202 1	113 0	16 7
	R	125 3		138 8	240 9	132 2	25 8
	U	98 5	1 7	121 6	166 2	89 6	6 9
3 Kutch	T	109 8		131 1	203 5	87 0	21 1
	R	117 9		134 [illegible]	211 3	111 4	22 0
	U	98 4		126 8	19[illegible] 3	48 1	19 6

*34 Selected districts

Table 16—Birth Rate Specific for Age of the Mother—(*concld*)

(Numb f l b ths p 1 000 women each sp c fic g g o p)

St t		AGE OF MOTHER					
		All ges	Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45—49
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
V—Central India—							
1 Madhya P adesh	T	127 9	2 9	195 1	197 2	86 1	20 6
	R	136 8	2 7	211 7	212 6	88 7	20 9
	U	101 5	3 4	150 9	148 3	77 6	19 7
2 Madhya Bh at (1952)	T	111 8	2 6	161 9	163 1	75 8	28 5
	R	132 1	4 2	195 0	192 6	89 2	27 0
	U	78 8		113 8	112 9	50 6	31 0
M dhya Bharat (1953)	T	100 9	2 8	139 0	164 1	55 8	22 2
	R	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 V indhya Pradesh	T	55 3	1 2	79 2	86 7	37 7	11 5
	R	55 1	0 7	77 3	86 1	38 9	11 4
	U	56 5	3 8	90 2	92 5	28 2	12 4
VI—North-We t India—							
1 Rajasthan	T	135 5	17 9	187 0	197 1	99 5	29 2
	R	142 4	21 1	199 7	201 6	107 5	34 8
	U	99 8		132 4	169 8	57 1	
2 Pu jab	T	113 1		151 0	190 4	97 9	7 3
	R	142 4		207 5	216 0	104 4	18 9
	U	90 8		111 1	168 4	91 8	
3 P E P S U	T	158 4		196 0	258 7	104 0	46 5
	R	186 8		218 6	306 5	128 7	74 1
	U	114 1		160 3	178 0	69 4	
4 Bil pu	T	77 2		113 6	125 0	47 6	
	R	81 5		119 0	134 6	50 0	
	U						
H machal P adesh	T	105 1		161 4	154 0	26 3	40 0
	R	100 9		157 1	147 9	19 2	40 0
	U	159 1		230 8	230 8	100 0	
6 Ajmer	T	89 3		92 4	177 4	69 0	
	R	120 4		70 4	275 9	119 0	
	U	80 1		98 8	146 6	53 0	
Oth r Count e —							
1 *Jap n (1952)*		75 8		67 6	180 2	51 4	1 4
2 U S A (1950)		80 4	0 9	138 9	133 4	34 0	1 1
3 England & W les (1952)*		50 4		71 9	104 6	25 4	0 9

*D ta e confinem nts ultung m l gitum t l ve b rth o till b rth to women m rr d on e only

Table 17—Birth Rates by Order of Birth

(N mbe f l e bi ths per 1 000 om d i bu ed d to b th ord)

State		Total births	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & above	Unknown
		BIRTH ORDER								
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I—North India—										
1 Uttar Pradesh	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	R*	108 0	22 5	19 7	19 4	15 5	12 2	7 8	10 9	
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
II—East India—										
1 Bihar	T	115 9	27 3	26 8	20 4	14 8	10 8	7 5	8 3	
	R	116 6	28 4	25 8	20 3	14 6	10 7	7 7	9 1	
	U	111 4	20 1	32 8	21 0	16 5	11 2	6 5	3 3	
2 Assam	T	127 1	29 1	26 6	22 9	18 2	13 4	8 9	8 0	
	R	145 1	32 4	31 3	26 6	21 3	15 1	9 6	8 8	
	U	59 7	16 8	9 2	8 7	6 5	7 1	6 5	4 9	
3 Manipur	T	138 6	29 9	31 4	32 3	17 7	14 6	7 1	5 6	
	R	139 7	30 1	31 6	32 6	17 9	14 7	7 2	5 6	
	U									
4 Tripura	T	82 8	18 6	19 6	14 5	11 4	4 1	6 4	8 2	
	R	83 7	19 5	22 6	14 5	12 6	4 4	4 4	5 7	
	U	80 3	16 4	11 5	14 7	8	3 3	11 5	14 7	
III—South India—										
1 Madras	T	59 0	13 5	12 7	10 6	8 3	5 4	3 5	5 0	
	R	63 2	15 3	13 6	11 4	8 7	5 7	3 8	4 7	
	U	51 9	10 4	11 2	9 2	7 5	5 1	2 9	5 6	
2 Travancore-Cochin	T	126 0	29 5	23 3	21 0	15 7	12 8	8 8	14 9	
	R	128 7	31 0	24 0	21 2	15 9	12 8	9 0	14 8	
	U	111 3	21 5	19 1	19 9	14 3	12 7	7 9	15 9	
3 Coorg	T	76 9	5 9	17 8	29 6	5 9	11 8		5 9	
	R	81 5		14 8	37 1	7 4	14 8		7 4	
	U	58 8	29 4	29 4						
IV—West India—										
1 Bombay	T	114 6	24 3	20 6	19 0	15 3	12 0	9 4	14 0	
	R	116 7	24 9	21 2	19 4	15 2	12 3	9 8	13 9	
	U	102 7	20 9	17 0	16 2	15 8	10 5	7 3	15 0	
2 Saurashtra	T	112 3	22 7	19 9	19 0	13 1	13 3	9 0	15 3	
	R	125 3	21 1	25 3	24 0	13 7	17 3	12 1	11 8	
	U	98 5	24 3	14 2	13 8	12 5	9 1	5 7	18 9	
3 Kutch	T	109 8	19 5	20 6	20 3	16 2	8 5	8 9	15 8	
	R	117 9	27 7	19 5	19 6	17 7	8 2	10 7	14 5	
	U	98 4	8 0	22 1	21 3	14 2	8 9	6 2	17 7	

*34 Selected districts

Table 17—Birth Rates by Order of Birth—(concld)

(N mb r of l v b th p r 1 000 w m d st ib t d acco d g to b th o der)

State		Tot l b ths	1st	nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th & abov	Unknown
		BIRTH ORDER								
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
V—Central India—										
1 Madhya Pr desh	T	1?7 9	26 7	25 3	20 0	16 6	12 8	9 7	16 8	
	R	1 6 8	8 7	27 7	21 5	17 4	13 0	10 4	18 1	
	U	101 5	20 6	18 2	15 7	14 3	12 0	7 8	12 9	
2 Madhya Bh a at (1952)	T	111 8	?2 6	18 5	20 1	18 1	13 3	8 1	11 1	
	R	132 1	26 6	22 9	23 7	20 2	17 0	9 9	11 8	
	U	78 8	16 0	11 2	14 4	14 8	7 2	5 2	10 0	
M dhya Bh rat (1953)	T	100 9	20 1	19 3	17 3	14 9	10 9	7 9	10 5	
	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3 V ndhya Pradesh	T	55 3	14 4	1? 0	12 1	6 5	5 1	2 2	3 0	
	R	55 1	14 1	12 5	12 4	6 5	4 6	2 2	2 8	
	U	56 5	16 6	8 9	10 5	6 6	7 8	2 2	3 9	
VI—North West India—										
1 R jasth n	T	135 5	36 9	0 1	17 6	19 3	11 6	7 2	1 8	
	R	142 4	39 7	3? 5	19 6	18 2	12 4	7 6	12 4	
	U	99 8	2 4	17 5	7 5	24 9	7 5	5 0	15 0	
2 Punjab	T	113 1	20 3	21 1	20 7	15 8	11 9	9 2	14 1	
	R	142 4	28 5	25 4	28 5	16 3	12 2	13 2	18 3	
	U	90 8	14 0	17 9	14 7	15 5	11 6	6 2	10 9	
3 P E P S U	T	158 4	28 0	25 4	25 4	21 8	17 5	14 9	25 4	
	R	186 8	35 9	30 2	27 3	24 4	18 7	18 7	31 6	
	U	114 1	15 7	17 9	22 4	17 9	15 7	8 9	15 6	
4 Bilaspur	T	77 2	?0 3	16 3	12 2	16 2		4 1	8 1	
	R	81 5	21 4	17 2	12 9	17 1		4 3	8 6	
	U									
5 H machal Pradesh	T	105 1	36 1	21 4	13 1	8 2	4 9	9 9	11 5	
	R	100 9	37 2	19 5	14 2	8 8	5 3	7 1	8 8	
	U	159 1	7	45 5				45 5	45 4	
6 Ajmer	T	89 3	20 0	17 9	12 6	8 4	3 1	9 4	17 9	
	R	120 4	18 5	23 2	?3 2	13 9		4 6	37 0	
	U	80 1	20 3	16 3	9 5	6 8	4 1	10 9	12 2	
Other Countri —										
1 J p n (1952)		75 8	19 9	0	16 0	8 5	4 7	2 8	3 7	
2 U S A (1950)		80 4	4 6	23 7	13 6	6 7	3 5	1	3 9	2 3
3 England and Wal (19 2)*		50 4	13 9	15 1	7 9	3 6	1 8	0 9	1 2	

*D t a e c nf m nts esultin in l g tim t 1 b th o t ll b th t w m n m ed on o l

Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order in the Various Maternal Age Periods

(Number of live births per 1,000 married women of each age group distributed among birth orders)

Order of birth	AGE OF MOTHER 15—24	25—34	35—44	All ages 15—44
1	2	3	4	5
I—NORTH INDIA				
1 Uttar Pradesh				
TOTAL				
Fertility rate	—	—	—	—
1st	—	—	—	—
2nd	—	—	—	—
3rd	—	—	—	—
4th	—	—	—	—
5th	—	—	—	—
6th	—	—	—	—
7th and above	—	—	—	—
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	—	—	—	—
RURAL*				
Fertility rate	157.8	191.4	113.1	159.3
1st	75.1	13.4	2.9	33.9
2nd	46.3	28.6	6.3	29.7
3rd	23.3	45.6	13.0	29.2
4th	8.9	40.9	17.5	23.1
5th	2.8	28.8	23.5	17.7
6th	0.9	17.0	18.1	11.2
7th and above	0.5	17.1	31.8	14.5
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	37.6	37.6	24.8	100.0
URBAN				
Fertility rate	—	—	—	—
1st	—	—	—	—
2nd	—	—	—	—
3rd	—	—	—	—
4th	—	—	—	—
5th	—	—	—	—
6th	—	—	—	—
7th and above	—	—	—	—
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	—	—	—	—
II—EAST INDIA				
1 Bihar				
TOTAL				
Fertility rate	177.9	199.6	105.5	167.5
1st	77.9	23.8	5.2	40.0
2nd	6[illegible].4	38.3	6.3	39.5
3rd	23.8	46.3	14.9	29.7
4th	9.6	36.0	18.0	21.3
5th	1.8	28.7	17.7	15.5
6th	1.8	15.6	16.3	10.5
7th and above	0.6	10.9	27.1	11.0
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	38.6	36.1	25.3	100.0

*34 Selected districts

Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(*contd*)

(*Number of live births per 1 000 married women of each age group distributed among birth orders*)

Order of birth	AGE OF MOTHER 15—24	25—34	35—44	All ages 15—44
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
Fertility rate	168 1	206 6	115 8	169 4
1st	78 3	26 8	5 9	41 8
2nd	54 6	41 5	7 6	38 4
3rd	21 9	46 7	16 6	29 7
4th	9 1	34 5	19 4	20 9
5th	1 8	28 5	18 8	15 7
6th	1 7	16 9	16 6	10 9
7th and above	0 7	11 7	30 9	12 0
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	39 1	36 5	24 4	100 0
URBAN				
Fertility rate	243 5	153 8	54 9	155 6
1st	75 3	3 7	1 4	28 5
2nd	114 1	17 4		46 5
3rd	36 5	43 4	6 9	29 8
4th	12 9	45 9	11 0	3 5
5th	2 4	29 8	12 3	14 7
6th	2 3	7 4	15 1	8 0
7th and above		6 2	8 2	4 6
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	35 7	33 8	30 5	100 0
2 Assam				
TOTAL				
Fertility rate	269 1	209 2	83 5	207 0
1st	102 5	15 0	3 6	47 7
2nd	84 0	24 8	2 7	44 0
3rd	49 1	41 2	8 2	37 5
4th	22 2	47 1	11 8	29 7
5th	7 5	37 4	20 0	21 8
6th	2 4	24 3	19 1	14 4
7th and above	1 4	19 4	18 1	11 9
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	40 1	39 0	20 9	100 0
RURAL				
Fertility rate	290 1	231 7	92 2	226 7
1st	107 9	15 6	3 3	50 9
2nd	9 2	28 8	3 3	49 5
3rd	54 5	46 2	10 0	4[illegible] 1
4th	23 6	54 1	14 5	33 4
5th	7 9	41 4	21 1	23 5
6th	2 3	24 6	21 1	14 7
7th and above	1 7	21 0	18 9	12 6
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	41 0	38 3	20 7	100 0

Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(contd)

(Number f l   bi ths p   1 000 m   ri d women f   h ag g up d t bi ted amo g b th o de s)

Order of b th	AGE OF MOTHER 15—24	25—34	35—44	All ages 15—44
1	2	3	4	5
URBAN				
Fertil ty rat	159 3	114 2	44 6	11[illegible] 5
1st	73 7	12 7	4 9	33 2
2nd	41 3	7 6		18 2
3 d	20 6	20 3		16 0
4th	14 8	17 8		12 8
5th	5 9	20 3	14 9	13 9
6th	3 0	22 8	9 9	12 8
7th and ab e		12 7	14 9	8 6
Group proport on per 100 total m rr ed women 15—44	36 3	42 1	21 6	100 0
3 Manipur				
TOTAL				
F tıl ty r te	320 2	272 9	136 4	253 8
1st	116 7	25 2	13 0	55 5
2nd	99 4	5[illegible] 1	8 7	57 8
3 d	64 6	82 0	19 5	59 0
4th	15 8	47 3	36 8	33 0
5th	14 2	45 8	17 3	26 6
6th	1 6	15 8	23 8	1[illegible] 7
7th and abo	7 9	4 7	17 3	9 2
Group propo tion pe 100 total marr ed wom n 15—44	36 6	36 7	26 7	100 0
RURAL				
F tıl ty r t	324 8	275 0	137 6	256 4
1 t	118 4	25 4	13 1	56 1
2nd	100 8	52 4	8 7	58 4
3 d	65 6	82 7	19 7	59 6
4th	16 0	47 7	37 1	33 3
5th	14 4	46 1	17 5	26 9
6th	1 6	15 9	24 0	12 8
7th and ab	8 0	4 8	17 5	9 3
Group p p t on p 100 total marr ed w men 15—44	36 5	36 7	26 8	100 0
URBAN				
F t l ty ate				
1 t				
2nd				
3 d				
4th				
5th				
6th				
7th and bove				
G o p p opo t on per 100 t tal marr ed wom n 15—44	50 0	27 8	22 2	100 0

Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(*contd*)

(Number of births per 1 000 married women of each age group distributed among birth orders)

Order of birth	AGE OF MOTHER 15—24	25—34	35—44	All ages 15—44
1	2	3	4	5
	4 Tripura			
TOTAL				
Fertility rate	174 3	123 8	65 8	136 2
1st	61 5	6 0		29 7
2nd	59 8	14 0	4 4	32 7
3rd	34 2	22 0	4 4	24 3
4th	17 1	23 9	8 8	18 3
5th	1 7	12 0	8 8	6 8
6th		23 9	8 7	10 7
7th and above		22 0	30 7	13 7
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	44 5	38 1	17 4	100 0
RURAL				
Fertility rate	176 [illegible]	97 9	69 4	128 1
1st	59 5	5 1		28 6
2nd	66 1	15 5		35 5
3rd	30 8	20 6	5 8	22 6
4th	17 6	23 2	11 6	18 7
5th	2 2	10 3	11 6	6 9
6th		12 9	11 5	6 9
7th and above		10 3	28 9	8 9
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	44 7	38 2	17 1	100 0
URBAN				
Fertility rate	167 9	[illegible]12 4	54 5	163 9
1st	68 7	8 9		33 5
2nd	38	8 9	18 2	23 4
3rd	45 8	26 6		30 1
4th	15 2	26 5		16 7
5th		17 7		6 7
6th		61 9		23 4
7th and above		61 9	36 3	30 1
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	43 8	37 8	18 4	100 0
	III—SOUTH INDIA			
	1 Madras			
TOTAL				
Fertility rate	116 9	108 3	49 4	96 9
1st	50 6	8 9	0 9	22 3
2nd	36 4	18 2	2 6	21 0
3rd	19 4	23 9	4 6	17 5
4th	7 1	23 4	8 2	13 6
5th	2 7	14 8	9 0	8 9
6th	0 5	9 5	7 3	5 7
7th and above	0 2	9 6	16 8	7 9
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	36 8	38 5	24 7	100 0

Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(contd)

(Number of live births per 1 000 married women of each age group distributed among birth orders)

Order of birth	AGE OF MOTHER 15—24	25—34	35—44	All ages 15—44
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
Fertility rate	120 7	117 1	54 2	107 8
1st	57 6	10 1	1 2	25 0
2nd	35 9	21 7	3 4	22 3
3rd	18 8	27 5	4 5	18 6
4th	5 4	24 9	10 1	14 2
5th	2 5	14 5	10 7	9 2
6th	0 5	9 3	9 3	6 2
7th and above		9 1	15 0	7 3
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	36 0	39 2	24 8	100 0
URBAN				
Fertility rate	110 6	92 4	41 2	86 8
1st	39 0	6 7	0 3	17 5
2nd	37 2	11 8	1 1	18 9
3rd	20 3	17 5	4 9	15 5
4th	9 9	20 5	4 9	12 7
5th	3 2	15 4	6 0	8 4
6th	0 5	9 9	3 9	4 8
7th and above	0 5	10 6	20 1	9 0
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	38 2	37 4	24 4	100 0
2 Travancore-Cochin				
TOTAL				
Fertility rate	315 1	260 3	146 7	247 5
1st	153 8	18 2	1 8	58 3
2nd	90 0	37 1	3 7	45 2
3rd	50 3	57 8	5 5	41 3
4th	15 0	49 9	22 0	31 0
5th	6 0	44 4	20 2	25 3
6th		26 1	25 7	17 4
7th and above		26 8	67 8	29 0
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	37 8	40 4	26 8	100 0
RURAL				
Fertility rate	319 7	261 8	153 0	252 2
1st	159 9	18 1	1 1	61 0
2nd	92 1	37 7	4 4	47 0
3rd	49 5	58 7	5 5	41 5
4th	13 0	50 8	25 1	31 3
5th	5 2	45 0	20 8	25 3
6th		25 4	28 4	17 7
7th and above		26 1	67 7	28 4
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	33 4	40 0	26 6	100 0

Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(cont'd)

(Number of live births per 1 000 married women of each age group distributed among birth order)

Order of birth	AGE OF MOTHER 15—24	25—34	35—44	All ages 15—44
1	2	3	4	5
URBAN				
Fertility rate	280 2	252 8	113 6	221 5
1st	115 4	18 9	5 7	43 3
2nd	71 4	33 9		35 3
3rd	54 9	52 8	5 7	40 1
4th	27 5	45 3	5 7	28 9
5th	11 0	41 5	17 0	25 7
6th		30 2	11 3	16 1
7th and above		30 2	68 [illegible]	32 1
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	29 2	42 5	18 3	100 0
3 Coorg				
TOTAL				
Fertility rate	130 4	196 1		126 2
1st	43 4			9 7
2nd	43 5	39 2		29 1
3rd	43 5	78 5		48 6
4th		19 6		9 7
5th		39 2		19 4
6th				
7th and above		19 6		9 7
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	22 3	49 5	28 2	100 0
RURAL				
Fertility rate	62 5	250 0		137 5
1st				
2nd		50 0		25 0
3rd	62 5	100 0		62 5
4th		25 0		12 5
5th		50 0		25 0
6th				
7th and above		25 0		12 5
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	20 0	50 0	30 0	100 0
URBAN				
Fertility rate	285 7			87 0
1st	142 9			43 5
2nd	142 8			43 5
3rd				
4th				
5th				
6th				
7th and above				
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	30 4	47 8	21 8	100 0

Table 18—Fertılıty Rate and Bırth Rate by Bırth Order ın the Varıous Maternal Age Perıods—(contd)

(V mbe f l e b ths p 1 000 m ed women f ach age group distributed among b th ders)

Orde f B rth	AGE OF MOTHER 15—24	25—34	35—44	All ages 15—44
1	2	3	4	5
IV—WEST INDIA				
1 Bombay				
TOTAL				
F tıl ty ate	196 6	216 8	105 0	180 8
1st	87 0	16 5	1 7	38 5
2nd	57 9	27 8	4 3	3? 8
3rd	32 0	43 7	8 2	30 3
4th	13 3	43 9	11 3	24 4
th	3 7	35 3	16 8	19 0
6th	2 0	24 7	18 5	14 8
7th and above	0 7	24 9	44 2	21 0
C p p opo t on p 100 t t l m rried women 15—44	36 6	37 8	25 6	100 0
RURAL				
F rtıl ty rat	195 0	221 2	108 1	182 6
1st	86 2	18 1	1 9	39 1
2nd	57 5	29 7	4 6	33 6
3 d	32 1	44 1	9 6	30 8
4th	13 3	43 8	10 6	24 0
5th	3 6	36 1	17 2	19 3
6th	1 8	25 2	20 3	15 3
7th nd bov	0 5	24 2	43 9	20 5
Group pr p t on per 100 tot l marr ed women 15—44	36 9	37 5	25 6	100 0
URBAN				
Fertıl ty at	207 0	19 0	86 6	169 8
1st	9? 2	7 6		34 8
2nd	60 3	17 1	2 9	28 3
3 d	31 2	41 2		27 1
4th	13 8	44 4	15 4	26 3
5th	4 4	30 4	14 4	17 3
6th	3 6	22 2	7 7	12 0
7th nd abov	1 5	29 1	46 2	24 0
Group propo t n per 100 total m rrı d w men 15—44	34 5	39 5	26 0	100 0
2 Saura htra				
TOTAL				
Fertıl ty t	175 7	215 8	135 2	180 6
1st	77 4	12 7	1 1	36 5
2nd	5? 0	27 5	4 6	32 2
3 d	25 4	50 6	10 3	30 9
4th	14 3	35 0	12 6	21 3
5th	3 9	40 9	21 8	21 3
6th	2 0	19 3	29 8	14 7
7th and abov	0 7	29 8	55 0	23 7
G oup p po tıon p 100 t t l m rried w men 15—44	40 9	35 8	3 3	100 0

Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(contd)

(Number of live births per 1 000 married women of each age group distributed among birth orders)

Order of birth	AGE OF MOTHER 15—24	25—34	35—44	All ages 15—44
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
Fertility rate	174 0	254 6	152 3	195 0
1st	65 5	15 3	2 0	33 2
2nd	60 8	38 4	6 0	39 7
3rd	27 4	67 5	16 0	37 7
4th	11 9	39 9	14 0	21 6
5th	4 8	50 6	3? 1	26 6
6th	3 6	24 5	38 1	19 1
7th and above		18 4	44 1	17 1
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	42 1	32 8	25 1	100 0
URBAN				
Fertility rate	177 7	179 2	11? 3	164 4
1st	91 7	10 1		40 3
2nd	41 6	17 3	2 7	23 8
3rd	22 9	34 7	2 7	23 2
4th	17 2	30 3	10 7	21 0
5th	2 9	31 8	8 0	15 3
6th		14 5	18 7	9 6
7th and above	1 4	40 5	69 5	31 2
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	39 6	39 2	21 2	100 0
3 Kutch				
TOTAL				
Fertility rate	180 1	224 5	112 2	179 8
1st	65 6	20 7	2 4	32 3
2nd	58 9	31 8	2 4	34 2
3rd	33 7	51 0	7 2	33 5
4th	11 8	44 6	21 5	26 8
5th	8 4	22 3	9 5	14 0
6th	1 7	20 7	23 9	14 6
7th and above		33 4	45 3	24 4
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	36 2	38 3	25 5	100 0
RURAL				
Fertility rate	167 6	229 9	140 7	183 7
1st	81 1	34 7	3 8	43 7
2nd	48 7	32 1	3 8	30 8
3rd	24 3	50 8	11 4	30 8
4th	10 8	42 8	30 4	27 8
5th		24 1	15 2	12 9
6th	2 7	21 4	30 4	16 9
7th and above		24 0	45 7	20 8
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	36 8	37 1	26 1	100 0

Table 18—Fertılıty Rate and Bırth Rate by Bırth Order ın the Varıous Maternal Age Perıods—(cortd)

(Number of l e bı ths pe 1 000 marrıed women f ach g g p d strıb ted am g bı th ord s)

O der of L rth	AGE OF MOTHER 15—24	25—34	35—44	All ages 15—44
1	2	3	4	5
URBAN				
Fertıl ty rat	00 9	216 5	64 1	173 5
I t	40 2			14 2
2nd	75 9	31 5		39 4
3 d	49 1	51 2		37 9
4th	13 4	47 2	6 4	25 2
th	2 3	19 7		15 8
ſ th		19 7	12 8	11 0
7th and abo e		47 2	44 9	30 0
Cro p proportıon per 100 total m ed wo n 15—44	35 3	40 1	24 6	100 0
V—CENTRAL INDIA				
1 Madhya Pradesh				
TOTAL				
Fertıl ty ate	224 3	15 8	110 9	193 6
1 t	93 6	12 6	0 7	40 2
2nd	71 6	8 4	4 2	38 8
3 d	38 1	37 7	8 1	30 7
4th	14 7	43 9	13 0	25 4
5th	5 9	35 8	15 3	19 6
6th	0 4	25 7	18 9	14 5
7th and above		31 7	50 7	24 4
G up pr port n per 100 total marrıed women 15—44	37 7	38 1	24 2	100 0
RURAL				
F rtıl ty ate	236 9	232 4	114 4	205 3
I t	100 1	14 4	0 8	43 0
nd	77 7	31 6	4 3	4 1
3 d	39 2	41 9	7 7	32 6
4th	13 7	46 5	13 7	26 3
5th	5 6	37 6	13 3	19 7
6th	0 6	26 9	19 7	15 4
7th and bov		33 5	54 9	26 2
G oup p opo tı n p 100 total marr ed women 15—44	37 2	38 4	24 4	100 0
URBAN				
F tı ty ate	187 2	16 9	99 7	157 3
1 t	74 6	6 9		31 6
2nd	53 8	18 2	4 0	28 7
3rd	34 8	24 3	9 4	24 8
4th	17 4	35 5	10 8	22 6
5th	6 6	30 3	1 6	19 0
6th		21 7	16 2	11 9
7th and bo		26 0	37 7	18 7
Gro p propo tı n pe 100 tot l m rrıed w men 15—44	38 9	37 2	23 9	100 0

Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(*contd*)

(Number of births per 1 000 married women of each age group distributed among birth orders)

Order of birth	AGE OF MOTHER 15—24	25—34	35—44	All ages 15—44
1	2	3	4	5
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)				
TOTAL				
Fertility rate	178 6	176 0	100 0	162 4
1st	66 6	10 8	2 4	33 0
2nd	48 0	16 2	1 2	26 9
3rd	33 6	30 7	5 9	29 4
4th	16 5	43 9	15 3	26 6
5th	7 5	31 8	22 3	19 6
6th	3 2	18 6	15 3	11 4
7th and above	3 2	18 0	37 6	15 5
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	42 7	37 9	19 4	100 0
RURAL				
Fertility rate	206 6	210 4	121 3	191 3
1st	76 1	14 5	3 7	38 5
2nd	57 0	23 1	1 9	33 4
3rd	40 6	45 4	1 9	34 8
4th	19 0	47 3	16 8	29 3
5th	6 9	39 6	35 5	24 9
6th	3 5	23 1	20 5	14 3
7th and above	3 5	17 4	41 0	16 1
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	42 4	38 0	19 6	100 0
URBAN				
Fertility rate	133 5	119 2	63 7	114 9
1st	51 5	4 8		24 1
2nd	33 4	4 8		16 2
3rd	22 2	22 2	12 7	20 5
4th	12 5	38 1	12 7	22 3
5th	8 3	19 1		10 8
6th	2 8	11 1	6 4	6 6
7th and above	2 8	19 1	31 9	14 4
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	43 3	37 8	18 9	100 0
Madhya Bharat (1953)				
TOTAL				
Fertility rate	164 1	178 1	72 8	150 2
1st	60 6	12 7	2 5	29 7
2nd	48 5	22 7	3 3	29 0
3rd	30 9	31 3	6 9	26 0
4th	14 4	37 4	10 2	22 4
5th	5 8	28 3	13 8	16 2
6th	2 0	21 4	12 7	11 8
7th and above	1 9	24 3	23 4	15 1
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	40 0	38 8	21 2	100 0

Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(contd)

(N mb fl eb ths p 1 000 m rrıed u m f hag g p d t b t d m b th o d rs)

Order of b rth	AGE OF MOTHER 15—24	25—34	35—44	All a es 15—44
1	2	3	4	5
RURAI				
Fe t l ty rate	—	—	—	—
1 t	—	—	—	—
2nd	—	—	—	—
3 d	—	—	—	—
4th	—	—	—	—
5th	—	—	—	—
6th	—	—	—	—
7th nd bove	—	—	—	—
G up p op t on p 100 t t l m rr ed women 15—44	—	—	—	—
URBAN				
F rtıl ty rate	—	—	—	—
1st	—	—	—	—
2nd	—	—	—	—
3 d	—	—	—	—
4th	—	—	—	—
5th	—	—	—	—
6th	—	—	—	—
7th nd abo e	—	—	—	—
Group p opo t on per 100 tot l m rr ed women 15—44	—	—	—	—
3 V ndhya Prad h				
TOTAL				
F t l ty rate	90 1	92 5	44 9	78 5
1 t	45 9	8 6	3 0	20 0
2nd	21 8	23 8	2 1	17 1
3 d	15 0	25 0	10 3	17 4
4th	4 4	15 5	6 8	9 3
5th	2 7	10 5	8 5	7 2
6th	0 3	4 4	5 6	3 3
7th and bove		4 7	8 6	4 2
Cro p p opo tı n pe 100 total m rr d w men 15—44	34 9	37 4	27 7	100 0
RURAL				
Fert l ty rat	87 7	91 8	46 3	77 8
1st	44 4	8 8	3 0	19 5
2 d	21 4	25 2	2 5	17 [illegible]
3 d	14 7	25 2	11 4	17 [illegible]
4th	4 4	15 4	6 5	[illegible]
5th	2 4	9 5	8 0	[illegible]
6th	0 4	3 7	6 5	[illegible]
7th nd ab v		4 0	8 4	[illegible]
G p p op tıon p 100 tot l m rr ed wom n 15—44	34 7	37 6	27 7	[illegible]

Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(contd)

(Number of live births per 1 000 married women of each age group distributed among birth orders)

Order of birth	AGE OF MOTHER 15—24	25—34	35—44
1	2	3	4
URBAN			
Fertility rate	104 8	97 4	36 5
1st	54 8	7 1	3 1
2nd	23 8	14 3	
3rd	16 7	23 8	3 0
4th	4 8	16 6	9 1
5th	4 1	16 6	12 2
6th		9 5	
7th and above		9 5	9 1
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	55 9	36 0	28 1
VI—NORTH WEST INDIA			
1 Rajasthan			
TOTAL			
Fertility rate	201 2	210 6	135 4
1st	92 4	30 1	3 1
2nd	62 6	43 0	9 2
3rd	13 4	37 2	12 3
4th	20 8	43 0	19 3
5th	4 5	27 2	21 6
6th	1 5	12 9	24 6
7th and above		17 2	52 3
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	39 6	41 2	19 2
RURAL			
Fertility rate	212 7	215 4	146 0
1st	100 0	31 7	3 7
2nd	67 3	46 8	11 0
3rd	9 6	38 4	14 6
4th	18 2	41 7	10 9
5th	1 8	30 1	25 5
6th	1 8	11	29 2
7th and above		15 0	51 1
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	38 6	49 1	19 3
URBAN			
Fertility rate	148 8	181 8	8 4
1st	57 9	20 2	
2nd	41 3	20 2	
3rd		30 3	
4th	33 1	50 5	19 6
5th	16 5	10 1	
6th		20 2	
7th and above		30 3	59 8
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	44 7	36 5	18 8

Table 18—Fertılıty Rate and Bırth Rate by Bırth Order ın the Varıous Maternal Age Perıods—(*contd*)

(N mber of l e b ths per 1 000 married women f ach ag g oup distrib t d am g bi th o de)

Ord r of b th	AGE OF MOTHER 15—24	25—34	3J—44	All g s 15—44
1	2	3	4	5
2 Punjab				
TOTAL				
Fert l ty rate	19? 4	200 4	114 2	177 7
1 t	63 0	13 6	3 1	31 9
2nd	51 4	31 1	3 1	33 3
3 d	34 8	42 8	12 4	3? 6
4th	21 6	37 0	12 3	25 0
5th	13 3	31 1	9 3	18 8
6th	8 3	19 5	15 4	13 9
7th and bove		25 3	58 6	22 2
G ppr po t on p 100 total m rr ed w men 15—44	41 8	35 7	22 5	100 0
RURAL				
F rtil ty rate	238 3	225 9	120 3	206 2
Ist	79 4	20 9	6 4	41 6
2nd	57 8	37 7		7 1
3 d	50 6	58 6		41 5
4th	14 4	37 6	19 0	23 7
5th	21 7	20 9	6 3	17 8
6th	14 4	16 7	25 3	17 8
7th an l above		33 5	63 3	26 7
G oup prop tion p 1C0 tot l ma r ed w men 15—44	41 1	35 5	23 4	100 0
URBAN				
Fe til ty rate	153 4	178 2	1C8 4	152 5
Ist	49 1	7 3		23 5
2nd	46 0	25 4	6 0	30 0
3 d	21 5	29 1	24 1	24 8
4th	27 6	36 4	6 0	26 1
5th	6 1	40 0	12 1	19 5
6th	3 1	21 8	6 0	10 4
7th and bov		18 2	54 2	18 2
G p p opo t on p 1C0 tot l marr ed women 15—44	42 5	35 9	21 6	100 0
3 P E P S U				
TOTAL				
Fert l ty at	234 4	269 7	128 6	2 9 ?
1 t	74 2	19 7	7 1	41 0
2nd	74 2	13 1		37 1
3rd	50 4	36 2	7 2	37 1
4th	17 8	59 2	7 1	3 0
5th	8 9	39 5	35 7	25 6
6th	8 9	36 2	42 9	21 8
7th and abov		65 8	28 6	34 6
G up p portı n p 100 tot l marr d wom n 15—44	43	38 9	17 9	100 0

Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(*contd*)

(*Numbe f live b ths p r 1 000 ma ied u men of e ch age g o p distributed among b th o ders*)

Order of b th	AGE OF MOTHER 15—24	25—34	35—44	All ages 15—44
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
Fertil ty rate	251 2	316 1	158 5	261 2
1st	83 7	31 1	12 2	51 0
2nd	79 1	20 7		42 9
3rd	51 2	41 5		38 8
4th	27 9	57 0		34 7
5th	9 3	36 3	48 8	26 5
6th		41 4	60 9	26 5
7th and above		88 1	36 6	40 8
G oup p oport on per 100 total married wom n 15—44	43 9	39 4	16 7	100 0
URBAN				
Fert l ty rate	204 9	189 2	86 2	175 3
1st	57 4			24 1
?nd	65 5			27 5
3rd	49 2	27 0	17 3	34 4
4th		63 1	17 3	27 5
5th	8 2	45 1	17 2	24 1
6th		27 0	17 ?	13 7
7th and above	24 6	27 0	17 2	24 0
G o p proport on p 100 total marr ed women 15—44	41 9	38 2	19 9	100 0
4 Bilaspur				
TOTAL				
Fe t l ty ate	128 2	132 1	54 1	113 1
1 t	51 3	18 9		29 8
nd	51 3			23 8
3 d	12 8	37 7		17 9
4th	12 8	56 6		23 8
5th				
6th			27 1	5 9
7th and abo e		18 9	27 0	11 9
Group p opo t on pe 100 total married women 15—44	46 4	31 6	22 0	100 0
RURAL				
Fertil ty rate	129 9	142 9	57 1	118 0
1st	52 0	20 4		31 1
2nd	51 9			24 9
3rd	13 0	40 8		18 6
4th	13 0	61 3		24 8
5th				
6th			28 6	6 2
7th and above		20 4	8 5	12 4
Group propo tion per 100 total married women 15—44	47 8	30 4	21 8	100 0

Table 18—Fertɪlɪty Rate and Bɪrth Rate by Bɪrth Order ɪn the Varɪous Maternal Age Perɪods—(*contd*)

*(Numb f l ve bɪrths per 1 000 marrɪ d w m*n f each g p d t ıb ted am g b th der)*

O der of bɪrth	AGE OF MOTHER 15—24	25—34	35—44	All a es 15—44
1	2	3	4	5
URBAN				
Fertɪlɪty r te				
1 t				
2nd				
3 d				
4th				
5th				
6th				
7th and abo e				
Group propo t on p 100 total m rıed women 15—44	14 3	57 1	28 6	100 0
5 Hɪma hal Prad h				
TOTAL				
Fertɪlɪty rat	184 6	164 4	3 6	145 5
1st	97 4	20 6		50 8
2nd	56 4	13 7		30 0
3 d	25 7	20 5		18 5
4th	5 1	27 4		11 6
5th		13 7	10 9	6 9
6th		27 4	10 9	11 5
7th nd bo		41 1	10 8	16 2
G oup proport on per 100 tot l marrıed women 15—44	45 0	33 7	21 3	100 0
RURAL				
Fertɪlɪty rate	178 4	156 7	23 8	139 0
1st	97 3	22 4		52 1
2nd	48 7	14 9		27 3
3rd	27 0	22 4		19 9
4th	5 4	29 9		12 4
5th		14 9	11 9	7 5
6th		22 4		7 4
7th and above		29 8	11 9	12 4
G up proportıon p r 100 t tal m r ed w men 15—44	45 9	33 3	0 8	100 0
URBAN				
Fe tɪlɪty rate	300 0	250 0	125 0	233 3
1 t	100 0			33 3
2nd	200 0			66 7
3 d				
4th				
5th			125 0	66 7
6th		83 3		66 6
7th nd abov		166 7		100 0
G p p opo tıon per 100 tot l m ed wom n 15—44	33 3	40 0	26 7	

Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(contd)

(Number of live births per 1 000 married women of each age group distributed among birth orders)

Order of birth	AGE OF MOTHER 15—24	25—34	35—44	All ages 15—44
1	2	3	4	5
	6 Ajmer			
TOTAL				
Fertility rate	109 0	187 2	83 3	131 8
1st	63 9	8 5		29 5
2nd	30 1	25 5	20 8	26 4
3rd	7 5	38 3	6 9	18 6
4th	7 5	25 5		12 4
5th		4 3	13 9	4 6
6th		29 8	13 9	13 9
7th and above		55 3	27 8	26 4
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	41 3	36 4	22 3	100 0
RURAL				
Fertility rate	75 8	280 7	138 9	163 5
1st	45 5	17 6		25 2
2nd	15 2	52 6	27 8	31 4
3rd	15 1	52 6	27 8	31 4
4th		52 6		18 9
5th				
6th		17 6		6 3
7th and above		87 7	83 3	50 3
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	41 5	35 9	2 6	100 0
URBAN				
Fertility rate	120 0	157 3	64 8	121 4
1st	70 0	5 6		30 9
2nd	35 0	16 9	18 5	24 7
3rd	5 0	33 7		14 4
4th	10 0	16 9		10 3
5th		5 6	18 5	6 2
6th		33 7	18 5	16 4
7th and above		44 9	9 3	18 5
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	41 2	36 6	22 2	100 0
	OTHER COUNTRIES			
	1 Japan (1950)			
Fertility rate	378 4	257 4	88 5	214 2
1st	227 0	42 7	2 8	58 2
2nd	125 9	81 1	5 1	60 1
3rd	22 1	62 1	8 1	35 3
4th	2 6	38 6	12 1	22 7
5th	0 4	19 4	14 6	14 5
6th	0 1	8 5	14 6	9 4
7th and above	0 1	4 9	31 1	13 9
Unknown	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	16 5	46 0	37 5	100 0

Table 18—Fertility Rate and Birth Rate by Birth Order in the Various Maternal Age Periods—(*concld.*)

(*Number of live births per 1 000 married women of each age group distributed among birth orders*)

Order of birth	AGE OF MOTHER 15—24	25—34	35—44	All ages 15—44
1	2	3	4	5
2. U. S. A. (1950)				
Fertility rate	[illegible]6.9	157.1	40.3	146.3
1st	1[illegible]6.8	29.3	4.0	44.7
2nd	102.6	48.2	6.6	43.2
3rd	40.3	33.4	6.9	24.8
4th	13.3	17.9	5.4	12.2
5th	4.3	9.7	3.8	6.4
6th	1.3	5.7	[illegible].8	3.8
7th and above	0.6	7.6	9.4	6.9
Unknown	7.7	5.3	1.4	4.3
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	19.6	4[illegible].6	37.8	100.0
3. England and Wales (1951)				
Fertility rate	259.5	135.5	34.5	105.2
1st	164.9	40.0	4.6	39.8
2nd	69.6	48.8	8.2	32.9
3rd	19.3	26.3	7.5	16.9
4th	4.1	11.4	4.9	7.5
5th	0.9	4.9	3.1	3.6
6th	0.1	2.1	2.1	1.8
7th and above		1.7	4.0	2.5
Unknown	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2
Group proportion per 100 total married women 15—44	12.7	41.7	45.6	100.0

Table 19—Death Rates

(For computat on of death rate by the Census Actuary see Census of India Paper No 6 1954—
Est mation f b th and death rates in I d a du i g 1941—50-1951 *Census*)

State		Death te (registe d) Yea	Rate	Number of un egistered death per 100 registered as ve fied at the Sample Cen us	Death rate (reg stered) corrected fo omis ons shown n column 4	Death r te (Sample Census)	Death rate (Cen u Actuary) 1941—50
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
I—North India—							
1 Uttar Pradesh (1953)	T	—	—	—	—	—	27 2
	R	1953	10 1	40 5	14 2	16 6	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—East India—							
1 B har	T	1952	10 0	614 2	71 4†	15 3	26 6
	R	1952	10 3	501 8	62 0†	13 9	—
	U	1952	4 7	1 873 3	92 7†	23 6	—
2 A m	T	19 2	7 2	52 9	11 0	17 8	31 8[1]
	R	1952	7 2	53 4	11 0	21 5	—
	U	1952	6 7	38 5	9 3	2 9	—
3 Man pu	T	—	—	—	—	20 4	31 8[2]
	R	—	—	—	—	20 6	—
	U	—	—	—	—		—
4 Tripura	T	—	—	—	—	21 5	N A
	R	—	—	—	—	25 5	—
	U	—	—	—	—	10 8	—
II—South India—							
1 M dra	T	1951 52	15 9	15 7	18 4	11 6	22 8* (19 1)
	R	1951 52	15 0	16 5	17 5	11 9	—
	U	1951 5	19 8	14 2	22 6	11 1	—
T a a c Cochin	T	1952	6 2	374 2	29 4	11 9	18 0* (13 7)
	R	1952	5 8	420 4	30 2	12 4	—
	U	1952	9 6	200 0	28 8	9 5	—
3 Co rg	T	—	—		—	3 2	18 6
	R	—	—		—	4 1	—
	U	—	—		—		—
IV—West India—							
1 Bomb y	T	1952	16 8	16 4	19 6	13 2	24 9* (21 3)
	R	1 52	17 5	14 5	20 0	13 4	—
	U	1952	15 3	30 3	19 9	12 1	—
Sa a t a	T	—	—	101 4	—	14 3	24 9 3 (18 5)
	I	—	—	64 1	—	14 7	—
	U	—	—	17 9	—	13 9	—
3 K tch	T	—	—	47 2	—	19 4	24 9*4 (18 5)
	I	—	—	60 9	—	23 3	—
	U	—	—	23 1	—	13 7	—

†R tes are too h h du to th h ghly nflated f ures of pe centag om sion n reg te ed deaths a erifi d at the San pl Cen u
[1]I cl d M p
[2]In l d A m
[3]Incl d K tch
[4]Incl l Saur sht a
Calculated on oth r b es expla ned in Paras (4 10) to (4 13) of Census of India Paper No 6 1954

Table 19—Death Rates—(*concld*)

(For computat on of death rate by the Census Actua y see Census of Ind a P p r No 6 1954—
Est mat of birth a d death rates Ind a du i 1941—50 1951 *C nsus*)

State		Death Rate (egist ed) Year	Rate	Number of un reg tered deaths p 100 egist red a ve fed at the Sample Census	D ath rat (egiste ed) orr cted for omis ns hown in lourn 4	D th rat (S mpl C ns)	Death rat (Censu A tu ry) 1941—50
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
V—Central India—							
1 Madhya Pradesh	T	1952	24 8	14 2	28 3	21 9	38 5
	R	1952	25 7	10 1	28 3	23 8	—
	U	1952	19 8	37 4	27 2	16 4	—
2 Madhya Bharat (1952)	T	1952	6 5	194 0	19 1	18 8	35 8[5]
	R	1952	5 5	320 6	23 1	22 7	—
	U	1952	11 3	43 4	16 2	12 4	—
Madhya Bharat (1953)	T	—	—	153 0	—	15 5	35 8[5]
	R	—	—	162 4	—	18 9	—
	U	—	—	105 6	—	7	—
3 Vindhya Pradesh	T	—	—	232 0	—	18 1	35 8[6]
	R	—	—	249 3	—	17 3	—
	U	—	—	169 0	—	22 7	—
VI—North W st Ind a—							
1 R jasthan	T	—	—	22 0	—	22 3	27 2
	R	—	—	351 7	—	22 3	—
	U	—	—	42 9	—	2 5	—
2 Punj b	T	1952	17 3	24 4	21 5	13 0	26 3* (18 2)
	R	1952	18 7	13 2	21 2	18 5	—
	U	1952	11 1	48 0	16 4	8 6	—
3 P E P S U	T	—	—	73 3	—	12 3	31 3[7]
	R	—	—	62 5	—	14 9	—
	U	—	—	116 7	—	8 0	—
4 Bl pur	T	1952	17 4	—	17 4	9 7	31 3[8]
	R	1952	17 7		17 7	10 0	—
	U	1952	10 4		10 4		—
5 Him ch l Pradesh	T	1952	9 8	31 3	12 9	11 0	31 3[9]
	R	1952	10 0	18 8	11 9	10 3	—
	U	1952	5 3	100 0	10 6	19 2	—
6 Ajmer	T	1952	17 3	33 3	23 1	10 6	33 0
	R	1952	19 4	50 0	9 1	7 9	—
	U	1952	14 3	9 4	18 5	11 4	—

[5]Including Vindhya P de h and Bh p l
[6]Including Madhya Bh r t nd Bh p l
[7]Including B laspu and Him chal P d h
[8]In lud ng P E P S U nd H m chal P desh
[9]In luding P E P S U nd B l pu
* Cal ul ted on oth b expl n d n P (4 10) to (4 13) f C n u of Ind P r No 6 1954

Table 20—Death Rate Specific for Age

State		All ages	Under 1 yea	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—4	25—29
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
									TOTAL
I—North India—									
1 Uttar P desh	Persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M les	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—East Ind a—									
1 B h r	P	15 3	100 5	28 6	8 6	5 1	2 5	4 9	4 3
	M	15 4	102 2	28 2	8 6	4 6	2 5	4 1	3 5
	F	15 3	98 6	29 0	8 5	5 6	2 5	5 6	5
2 As m	P	17 8	10 8	24 9	10 3	7 2	8 8	11 3	10 3
	M	17 3	9 8	25 5	12 8	7 7	5 0	6 1	10 3
	F	18 3	11 8	?4 3	7 6	6 6	12 5	16 1	10 2
3 Man pur	P	0 4	19 5	36 5	13 9	13 4	6 8	10 1	8 2
	M	20 7	1? 3	31 4	15 9	8 0	9 9	11 4	7 2
	F	20 1	27 4	41 7	11 7	18 2	4 1	9 1	9 3
4 Tr pu	P	21 5		34 4	15 2	7 4	9 8	7 0	20 3
	M	?? 1		40 8	12 6	12 3	8 6	9 3	13 1
	F	0 8		27 6	18 1	2 2	11 0	5 1	29 0
III—South Ind a—									
1 M dr	P	11 6	39 0	22 1	6 9	2 6	4 0	4 9	1
	M	11 9	51 6	23 1	7 2	2 0	2 7	3 1	4 0
	F	11 3	26 4	21 2	6 6	3 1	5 3	6 5	6 1
2 Tra nco Coch n	P	11 9	63 0	24 2	3 5	1 5	2 9	4 2	? 3
	M	13 1	63 4	30 4	1 2	2 2	3 8	3 3	1 9
	F	10 8	6 5	17 9	5 8	0 7	2 1	5 0	2 6
3 Coorg	P	3 2							20 0
	M	2 8							
	F	3 7							40 0
IV—We t India—									
1 Bombay	P	13 2	85 0	25 5	4 2	1 6	4 4	6 0	4 7
	M	13 2	86 6	23 3	3 4	1 3	3 9	5 5	3 9
	F	13 ?	83 4	27 7	5 1	2 0	4 9	6 4	5 5
? Sa rashtra	P	14 3	108 7	39 2	6 8	2 7	3 7	3 7	4 5
	M	16 8	131 9	42 6	10 2	3 0	2 8	3 2	5 3
	F	11 7	84 9	35 9	3 1	2 4	4 5	4 1	3 8
3 Kutch	P	19 4	103 9	57 3	12 5	6 5	2 3	8 5	6 2
	M	19 8	135 3	57 6	12 7	3 6		6 0	3 5
	F	19 0	75 3	57 0	12 4	9 6	4 5	10 7	8 4

and Sex at the Sample Census

30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60—64	65—69	70—74	75 and over	Infant mortality
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 3	5 4	6 4	11 6	15 9	17 8	43 3	78 4	65 5	1[illegible] 6	103 6
6 6	6 2	5 8	14 2	18 8	14 6	41 4	100 5	60 3	176 5	99 4
8 0	4 7	7 2	8 6	11 9	21 2	4[illegible] 4	57 1	70 7	130 6	108 7
11 9	16 9	11 0	26 2	38 4	47 7	77 7	96 1	136 1	223 0	11 6
11 9	11 2	9 0	24 7	31 6	46 7	81 6	94 5	102 2	2[illegible]6 1	10 5
11 8	25 6	13 6	28 7	48 3	4[illegible] 5	72 6	98 0	115 8	181 8	1[illegible] 8
18 2	11 9	12 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	74 5	55 6	78 3	236 1	20 2
19 5	18 7	10 8	25 4	20 2	3[illegible] 1	76 9	74 1	122 4	250 0	12 8
17 1	6 3	13 1	26 5	25 9	13 6	71 4	37 0	45 5	227 3	28 4
20 5	19 2	34 2	26 5	21 9	50 8	60 6	55 6	150 9	212 8	
13 7	12 7	20 3	12 4	33 8	31 3	81 4	111 1	241 4	241 4	
28 5	27 9	51 9	48 5	7 9	74 1	38 0		41 7	166 7	
7 1	6 6	9 1	13 1	14 5	23 0	36 6	49 9	50 1	148 7	38 8
6 0	6 5	9 5	15 2	17 2	26 3	44 6	49 9	48 2	154 2	51 0
8 3	6 8	8 6	10 8	11 9	19 4	9 0	49 9	51 9	143 8	26 5
3 0	10 1	10 3	11 2	9 8	11 0	23 7	50 0	77 3	135 1	59 2
	11 2	9 1	19 1	15 7	15 5	34 6	44 0	48 4	170 0	59 6
6 1	9 1	11 6	3 9	4 2	7 5	12 7	57 0	110 1	106 6	58 8
			41 7							
			8 8							
5 5	5 5	6 3	7 8	13 3	16 9	26 7	50 6	61 7	192 0	81 7
4 1	4 7	8 0	10 1	17 4	21 6	31 7	67 2	66 7	182 4	82 9
6 8	6	4 7	5 4	8 8	11 7	22 4	35 5	57 4	200 4	80 5
2 3	6 0	7 6	14 9	12 4	8 1	17 2	48 4	58 8	164 9	101 6
3 0	8 3	7 1	16 1	14 0	15 2	28 0	38 5	87 7	229 2	119 8
1 6	3 6	8 2	13 4	10 8		7 3	61 0	38 0	10 0	81 8
4 8	17 0	13 8	7 3	19 3	5 5	36 8	27 9	71 4	87	96 7
6 8	15 7	16	7 6	24 7	13 5	56 1	20 4	80 0		122 4
3 0	18 2	11 3	7 0	14 9		24 2	33 9	66 7	140 0	71 [illegible]

Table 20—Death Rate Specific for Age

State		All ages	Under 1 year	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
									TOTAL
V—Central Ind a—									
1 Madhya Pradesh	P	21 9	111 3	46 9	1 9	4 0	8 0	10 9	8 6
	M	21 9	123 0	46 8	10 6	4 7	5 2	7 4	5 4
	F	22 0	99 8	47 1	7 9	3 2	11 2	14 4	11 8
2 Madhya Bharat(1952)	P	18 8	91 0	47 8	11 8	3 1	6 0	7 4	9 1
	M	19 1	107 0	44 6	14 6	0 7	4 6	6 0	9 0
	F	18 4	71 7	51 2	8 6	6 0	7 5	8 8	9 1
M dhya Bha at(1953)	P	15 5	62 8	48 9	9 8	3 7	4 2	4 6	6 0
	M	15 0	64 7	50 1	9 1	2 7	3 6	3 2	5 0
	F	16 0	60 8	47 7	10 5	4 8	4 8	5 9	6 9
3 Vindhya Pradesh	P	18 1	60 8	28 7	14 6	6 5	6 7	7 2	8 9
	M	19 5	57 9	28 5	15 1	6 9	5 7	6 5	7 6
	F	16 6	64 7	29 0	14 0	6 0	7 9	7 9	10 5
VI—North-W t India—									
1 R j th n	P	2? 3	45 9	60 2	11 7	3 8	9 3	11 4	7 2
	M	24 2	42 2	48 4	15 9	3 4	7 2	15 6	9 7
	F	20 3	49 7	73 3	7 6	4 5	11 8	7 8	4 7
2 Punj b	P	13 0	96 5	28 8	7 4		2 5	2 7	4 6
	M	12 6	71 9	27 2	7 8		2 3	2 9	5 3
	F	13 5	125 0	30 4	6 9		2 7	2 5	3 9
3 P E P S U	P	12 3	?1 9	20 5	4 9	4 1	6 7	7 7	
	M	9 2	21 3	14 9	2 9		4 2		
	F	16 1	22 5	26 1	7 4	9 7	9 5	15 6	
4 B laspur	P	9 7		13 0				11 6	12 7
	M	15 8		20 8				23 8	23 8
	F	2 6							
5 Himach l Pradesh	P	11 0	30 8	21 3	7 9		12 7	5 3	12 0
	M	12 1	29 4	25 2	8 3		8 6		1 9
	F	9 8	32 3	17 2	7 5		16 7	9 7	12 2
6 Ajmer	P	10 6	76 0	37 1	4 5		3 1	3 2	3 7
	M	10 9	93 0	33 0	4 3				7 1
	F	10 3	55 6	41 7	4 7		6 1	6 7	

and Sex at the Sample Census—(*contd*)

30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60—64	65—69	70—74	75 and o er	Inf nt m tal ty
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
—(*concld*)										
9 6	10 6	13 4	13 0	27 9	27 2	59 4	58 4	94 9	182 3	100 1
7 6	9 7	13 6	15 7	33 7	34 0	63 6	68 2	125 6	201 3	109 5
11 6	11 6	13 2	9 9	21 9	21 0	56 1	50 2	76 3	164 5	90 8
8 5	8 3	9 8	14 0	?3 7	34 6	36 8	71 8	74 8	150 8	80 2
8 5	6 8	13 3	15 8	31 4	26 9	50 6	85 1	39 0	19? 3	91 8
8 4	10 3	5 4	11 4	14 4	42 1	0	59 4	114 3	121 6	65 2
5 8	5 3	11 5	13 7	1C 5	?8 5	42 5	29 4	50 4	120 1	59 4
2 8	6 3	1 2	16 4	18 9	29 8	43 2	24 6	57 6	147 1	61 ?
9 2	4 1	10 7	10	13 6	26 9	42 0	34 0	43 1	99 0	57 6
10 0	12 6	17 6	23 8	23 3	22 1	40 1	18 6	59 4	64 5	7 6
9 9	14 0	20 8	30 2	23 5	?4 3	33 5	26 8	81 4	87 9	55 1
10 0	11 0	14 2	16 8	23	19 5	40 7	10 3	40 3	41 5	61 0
12 9	15 4	21 0	25 7	23 8	63 0	80 4	14 9	12 0	233 3	44 4
8 0	16 4	27 9	34 5	35 3	132 1	96 8	27 0	160 0	600 0	39 5
18 6	13 9	13 3	14 6	12 1	13 5	*66 0*		*8 0*	*50 0*	*49 7*
	6 9	7 2	6 4	12 9	23 5	35 1	11 1	55 6	80 0	96 5
	4 0	9 1	5 7	16 2	32 6	44 1	19 2	61 2	33 3	71 9
	10 9	5 2	7 3	*8 0*	*12 8*	*21 7*		43 5	150 0	12 0
3 1	12 5	5 3	29 4	19 1	12 0	54 3	60 6	21 3	156 3	21 9
	6 8		21 5	11 9	25 0	64 9		32 3	166 7	21 3
6 6	21 5	12 5	46 5	7 4		38 5	166 7		*14? 9*	*2 5*
				25 6		32 3		200 0	76 9	
				40 0		5? 6		333 3	1?5 0	
								142 9		
7 2	6 9	19 6		12 0	20 8				100 0	30 8
	12 8	37 C		25 6	3? 3				90 9	29 4
13 7									*111 1*	*3 3*
4 5		4 8	8 4		35 7		37 0	34 5	125 0	70 6
9 3		8 6	13 7		30 3		90 9		1CC 7	8 1
					43 5			76 9	100 0	.2 6

Table 20—Death Rate Specific for Age

State		All ag s	Under 1 year	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
									RURAL
I—North India—									
1 Uttar Pr desh*	P rson	19 0	70 6	45 4	11 3	6 4	9 1	8 2	8 9
	Males	17 4	66 9	41 8	10 9	5 2	5 7	5 9	6 4
	Females	0 9	75 4	49 3	11 7	8 0	14 1	10 6	11 8
II—East India—									
1 Biha	P	13 9	95 4	22 6	7 1	5 0	2 7	4 8	4 2
	M	15 0	99 2	23 4	7 0	5 1	? 5	3 9	3 9
	F	12 8	91 4	1 7	7 2	4 3	? 8	5 6	4 6
2 Assam	P	21 5	12 0	29 3	12 1	9 0	11 9	13 5	13 6
	M	21 2	10 9	30 2	14 7	9 5	6 9	7 5	14 2
	F	21 9	13 2	28 5	9 2	8 4	16 5	18 6	12 9
3 Man pu	P	20 6	19 5	37 3	14 0	13 4	6 8	10 ?	8 3
	M	20 9	12 3	31 9	16 2	8 0	10 1	11 5	7 3
	F	20 3	27 5	4? 7	11 7	18 3	4 2	9 2	9 4
4 T pura	P	25 5		38 8	19 1	7 7	14 8	10 0	18 8
	M	26 6		44 0	16 7	11 8	13 3	14 6	14 1
	F	24 2		33 1	21 8	3 2	16 2	6 8	24 2
III—South India—									
1 Madras	P	11 9	36 1	21 8	7 6	3 1	3 9	4 9	5 3
	M	12 4	48 6	23 8	8 0	2 4	2 6	3 1	4 3
	F	11 5	23 4	19 9	7 1	3 8	5 2	6 5	6 2
Travancore Coch n	P	12 4	71 2	25 1	4 2	1 3	2 5	4 6	1 6
	M	13 8	69 5	32 3	1 5	1 7	3 6	3 0	1 1
	F	11 0	72 8	17 8	7 1	0 9	1 6	5 9	2 1
3 Coorg	P	4 1							?2 7
	M	3 8							
	F	4 5							41 7
IV—West India—									
1 Bombay	P	13 4	83 9	26 1	4 3	1 7	4 5	6 1	4 7
	M	13 5	84 1	24 8	3 6	1 2	3 7	5 6	4 4
	F	13 4	83 6	27 4	5 1	2 4	5 3	6 6	5 1
? Saurashtra	P	14 7	100 0	41 3	5 6	2 2	3 6	4 1	3 9
	M	17 9	130 9	53 4	7 9	1 4	3 7	4 1	7 5
	F	11 4	67 0	30 1	2 9	3 0	3 6	4 1	
3 Kutch	P	23 3	1?0 7	6? 2	8 8	8 2	4 1	13 1	5 4
	M	23 7	164 7	63 0	8 8	3 2		11 4	
	F	23 0	78 7	61 5	8 7	13 6	7 9	14 5	9 7

*34 S lected distr cts

and Sex at the Sample Census—(*contd*)

30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60—64	65—69	70—74	75 nd over	Inf nt mort lity
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
9 6	10 5	12 3	16 7	23 6	31 0	48 1	53 2	85 5	139 9	66 6
7 4	9 5	11 6	17 8	24 7	33 8	46 7	55 1	83 3	151 8	63 3
12 0	11 8	13 1	15 4	22 2	27 2	49 8	51 1	87 5	127 5	70 7
7 9	5 9	7 0	11 2	16 0	11 7	33 8	68 0	54 8	154 0	97 3
7 4	6 6	6 0	13 7	21 6	15 8	41 5	101 7	55 0	187 5	96 3
8 5	5 1	8 1	8 4	9 1	7 4	26 1	35 4	54 6	122 5	98 5
15 0	20 7	13 2	31 3	49 4	58 0	89 4	110 5	152 2	258 6	12 9
16 1	14 4	11 8	29 5	39 8	60 6	91 7	11? 2	169 2	283 6	11 6
13 6	30 1	15 0	34 0	64 1	54 1	86 7	108 4	137 0	224 5	14 3
18 4	12 0	12 1	26 0	23 3	23 1	74 9	55 6	78 3	239 4	20 2
19 9	19 0	10 9	25 4	20 4	35 4	77 7	74 1	122 4	250 0	12 8
17 2	6 3	13 2	?6 5	26 3	13 6	71 4	37 0	45 5	232 6	28 4
25 6	25 5	34 5	32 4	26 0	44 4	79 4	73 2	235 3	189 2	
14 2	16 5	20 7	16 1	38 8	19 6	107 7	157 9	368 4	260 9	
38 9	37 9	51 7	65 6	11 2	76 9	49 2		66 7	71 4	
8 6	7 4	9 2	14 0	14 8	23 7	34 2	50 4	50 7	143 4	35 8
7 2	7 4	11 1	17 3	15 0	26 9	38 9	54 8	45 3	136 5	47 6
10 0	7 5	7 2	10 3	14 6	20 1	29 4	45 4	55 8	149 8	23 5
3 6	9 6	11 5	10 7	11 6	9 7	28 5	51 9	71 8	120 9	66 4
	10 0	11 2	19 7	18 9	14 4	41 7	43 8	56 1	177	65 0
7 4	9 2	11 8	2 3	5 0	5 8	15 3	62 0	90 9	77 7	67 9
			5? 6							
			76 9							
5 5	6 1	6 5	7 9	12 1	17 8	27 9	47 2	61 8	197 2	80 7
3 8	5 3	8 9	9 7	16 2	22 8	3 4	60 4	73 9	180 1	80 7
7 1	6 9	4 3	5 9	7 7	1? 3	23 8	34 9	51 4	21 4	80 8
4 5	6 6	3 7	13 8	14 2	10 2	19 4	71 4	79 4	176 5	93 7
5 8	9 9	3 7	14 4	11 4	18 5	31 5	44 4	130 4	95 2	117 9
3 1	3 3	3 7	12 9	16 9		7 6	10 6	50 0	307 7	65 6
8 1	22 6	17 2	6 0	28 9	8 9	47 1	51 7	113 6	131 6	111 1
11 8	28 6	15 6		35 4	18 5	75 8	34 5	111 1		144 3
5 0	17 6	18 5	11 0	23 3		28 8	69 0	115 4	200 0	7t 1

Table 20—Death Rate Specific for Age

Stat		All ages	Und r 1 ye r	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29
1		2	3	4		6	7	8	9
									RURAL
V—Central India—									
1 Madhya Pr lesh	P	3 8	134 4	49 2	9 9	3 7	8 1	11 5	9 1
	M	24 3	149 3	47 3	11 1	4 9	6 0	8 8	5 8
	F	23 2	120 2	51 0	7 6	2 4	10 5	14 1	12 3
2 M dhya Bharat(1952)	P	22 7	97 5	62 4	14 6	3 1	5 4	6 7	9 8
	M	23 8	118 3	60 1	17 8	1 1	4 5	6 8	11 6
	F	21 5	71 4	64 8	11 1	5 6	6 4	6 6	8 1
Madhya Bhar t(1953)	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 V ndhya Pradesh	P	17 3	55 3	23 9	14 4	6 7	5 9	5 3	8 6
	M	19 3	55 2	25 5	15 2	7 5	6 0	4 8	8 1
	F	15	55 3	22 4	13 4	7	5 8	5 8	9 2
VI—North West India—									
1 Raja than	P	22 3	41 7	5 8	10 7	4 5	9 7	14 ?	8 4
	M	24 5	47 3	45 7	14 5	3 9	8 9	19 5	11 6
	F	19 8	35 7	67 2	7 0	5 3	10 7	9 8	5 4
2 Punj b	P	18 5	141 8	37 5	6 5		5 9	3 2	11 5
	M	18 6	12 0	36 6	7 8		5 2		13 6
	F	18 3	163 9	38 5	5 0		6 8	5 8	8 7
3 P E P S U	P	14 9	22 9	20 3	7 2	7 1	10 6	4 1	
	M	11 8	15 2	22 5	4 2		6 8		
	F	18 7	30 8	18 1	11 3	16 4	14 7	9 0	
4 B laspur	P	10 0		13 3				11 8	13 2
	M	16 3		0 8				23 8	23 8
	F	2 7							
5 H machal Pradesh	P	10 3	34 5	18 5	4 3		13 8	5 7	13 0
	M	11 2	32 3	18 7	8 8		9 8		12 5
	F	9 5	37 0	18 3			17 4	10 5	13 5
6 Ajme	P	7 9		31 3				14 7	
	M	12 6		65 2					
	F	2 7						37 0	

and Sex at the Sample Census—(*contd*)

30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60—64	65—69	70—74	75 and over	Infant mortality
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
—(*concld*)										
9 3	11 5	13 9	13 4	28 3	26 5	61 0	63 5	10? 6	202 6	118 5
7 5	12 2	15 9	16 3	39 4	33 9	70 0	69 9	150 9	205 5	129 9
11 0	10 7	12 0	10 0	17 9	20 2	54 2	58 5	74 1	200 0	107 3
8 1	9 6	12 9	18 6	23 8	39 8	39 3	107 1	117 6	175 0	8? 5
8 5	[illegible] 1	16 3	22 2	35 2	26 5	53 0	113 2	71 4	200 0	100 0
7 7	10 1	8 7	13 5	10 4	53 1	28 9	101 7	162 8	155 6	65 8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 4	13 2	17 8	24 8	25 7	23 0	38 7	18 6	61 2	64 2	52 4
9 9	14 1	22 3	34 2	25 4	25 4	37 3	27 7	88 1	88 5	52 3
10 9	12 2	13 2	14 5	26 1	20 4	39 9	9 4	36 8	39 4	5? 4
15 1	18 1	25 6	19 2	29 5	54 5	80 [illegible]	18 5	157 9	173 9	40 3
9 3	19 4	34 7	20 7	42 6	108 7	109 6	31 3	222 2	428 [illegible]	[illegible]
22 0	16 4	15 9	17 4	15 4	15 6	56 2		100 0	62 5	[illegible] 2
	13 8	5 2	15 3	14 5	56 3	28 0	24 [illegible]	[illegible]3 3	[illegible] 7	[illegible]
	8 1	9 6	12 8	22 5	93 8	1 4	4 [illegible]	125 0		[illegible]
	21 1		18 9		25 6	47 6			[illegible]00 0	[illegible]
5 1	13 3	9 3	5 3	18 9	20 0	74 1	100 0	27 0	[illegible]	4 [illegible]
	11 0		19 2	16 9	35 7	7? 4		30	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 9	16 9	23 8	37 0	21 3		66 7	285 7		[illegible]	[illegible]0 0
				26 3		33 3		200 0	[illegible]0 0	
				40 0		52 6		333 [illegible]	[illegible]	
								142 [illegible]		
7 8		22 0		12 8	22 7				[illegible]	31 5
		40 8		28 6	37 0				[illegible]	3 3
14 7									[illegible]	37 0
					71 4				[illegible]	
					166 7				[illegible]	

Table 20—Death Rate Specific for Age

State		All ages	Under 1 y a	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
									URBAN
I—North India—									
1 Uttar Pr desh	Per ons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M les	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II—Ea t India—									
1 B har	P	23 6	131 6	58 4	15 7	5 4	1 2	5 8	4 9
	M	17 9	120 9	55 5	17 7	2 9	2 8	5 6	
	F	29 9	142 9	60 8	14 1	9 9		5 9	9 2
2 Assam	P	2 9		1 5	1 2			4 2	
	M	2 5			2 5			2 5	
	F	3 5		2 9				6 3	
3 M n pur	P								
	M								
	F								
4 Tripura	P	10 8		19 6	3 7	6 8			25 0
	M	10 2		29 4		13 5			10 2
	F	11 5		9 8	7 6				48 4
III—South India—									
1 Madras	P	11 1	44 9	22 7	5 6	1 7	4 3	4 8	4 7
	M	11 1	58 0	22 0	5 6	1 4	3 0	3 0	3 6
	F	11 0	32 4	23 5	5 6	2 0	5 6	6 4	5 9
2 Travanco Coch n	P	9 5	14 5	19 8		2 2	4 7	2 5	5 9
	M	9 4	8 6	21 6		4 1	0	5 3	6 2
	F	9 6		17 9			4 4		5 6
3 Coorg	P								
	M								
	F								
IV—West India—									
1 Bomb y	P	12 1	92 8	21 7	3 4	1 1	3 8	5 4	4 6
	M	11 8	103 7	13 3	2 0	2 1	4 7	5 5	1 2
	F	12 3	82 1	29 6	4 9		2 9	5 4	7 8
2 Saurashtra	P	13 9	120 4	36 7	8 3	3 3	3 7	3 2	5 2
	M	15 6	133 3	30 1	13 1	4 8	1 8	2 2	2 9
	F	1 2	107 9	44 0	3 4	1 7	5 6	4 2	7 0
3 Kutch	P	13 7	76 2	49 7	18 5	4 4		3 1	7 3
	M	14 3	83 3	49 7	19 0	4 3			8 3
	F	13 1	70 2	49 7	17 9	4 4		6 0	6 5

and Sex at the Sample Census—(*contd*)

30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60—64	65—69	70—74	75 and ov	Infant mortal ty
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 4	2 7	3 8	14 0	15 5	62 2	132 6	185 7	214 3	133 3	145 9
2 2	2 9	4 8	16 0	7 9	7 3	40 4	88 2	125 0		118 7
4 8	2 5	2 8	10 1	36 8	147 7	243 9	277 8	333 3	222 2	183 5
1 8	2 7	3 0	4 7		9 7	21 7	41 7	64 5	93 8	
			6 8			37 0	34 5	111 1	133 3	
4 8	7 2	7 9			29 4		52 6	45 5	58 8	
					..					
6 8		33 3	12 7	12 2	71 4				300 0	
12 5		19 2		22 2	76 9				166 7	
		52 6	23 8		66 7				500 0	
4 7	5 2	8 9	11 5	14 1	21 8	40 8	48 9	49 0	157 1	45 1
4 2	5 0	6 9	11 5	20 9	25 1	55 9	39 6	53 6	184 7	58 1
5 2	5 5	11 1	11 5	7 2	18 3	28 3	56 7	44 9	134 7	32 6
	12 8	4 5	14 2		19 2		39 2	105 3	200 0	14 3
	17 9		15 6		21 7		45 5		142 9	27 8
	8 2	10 5	13 0		17 2		34 5	190 5	263 2	
				..						
5 4	2 1	5 0	7 6	20 5	11 2	19 5	73 9	61 5	162 5	88 2
5 9	1 3	3 2	12 5	25 0	14 1	26 8	116 5	30 3	197 0	97 7
5 0	3 0	7 0	2 3	15 4	7 9	13 9	39 4	93 8	138 3	78 5
	5 4	11 7	16 2	10 7	5 7	15 0	29 4	41 1	158 7	112 ?
	6 6	10 1	18 3	16 6	11 1	24 4	33 9	8 8	333 3	122 4
	4 0	13 8	13 9	5 2		7 0	23 3	25 6	27 8	102 0
	9 2	9 1	9 3			19 6			47 6	72 1
		17 4	17 5			24 4				80 0
	19 2					16 4			80 0	65 6

Table 20—Death Rate Specific for Age

State		All ages	Under 1 year	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
									URBAN
V—Central India—									
1 Madhya Pradesh	P	16 4	26 8	40 6	7 3	4 9	7 8	9 3	7 2
	M	14 7	32 0	45 2	8 9	4 2	3 3	3 8	4 [illegible]
	F	18 1	21 3	36 3	5 7	5 7	12 9	15 2	10 3
2 Madhya Bharat(1952)	P	12 4	73 9	22 7	6 7	3 0	7 0	8 5	7 9
	M	11 5	75 3	18 1	[illegible] 0		4 7	4 9	5 1
	F	13 3	72 3	27 6	4 1	6 7	9 2	12 0	11 0
Madhya Bharat(1953)	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Vindhya Pradesh	P	22 7	92 8	57 8	1[illegible] 8	5 6	12 1	18 5	10 7
	M	20 4	74 1	45 6	14 2	3 6	3 9	17 5	4 1
	F	24 9	116 3	71 1	17 5	7 6	20 8	19 4	17 6
VI—North West India—									
1 Rajasthan	P	22 5	76 9	83 9	18 0		7 5		
	M	22 5		64 1	25 3				
	F	22 6	142 9	103 9	11 4		17 5		
2 Punjab	P	8 6	42 4	20 8	8 2			2 3	
	M	7 6		18 6	7 8			4 8	
	F	9 7	84 7	23 2	8 6				
3 P E P S U	P	8 0	19 2	20 7				13 2	
	M	4 6	35 7						
	F	12 0		39 2				24 7	
4 Bilaspur	P								
	M								
	F								
5 Himachal Pradesh	P	19 2		52 6	52 6				
	M	23 5		83 3					
	F	14 1			83 3				
6 Ajmer	P	11 4	113 2	39 0	[illegible] 6		4 0		4 5
	M	10 4	133 3	24 1	5 3				8 5
	F	12 6	87 0	56 3	[illegible] 9		8 3		

and Sex at the Sample Census—(*concld*)

30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60—64	65—69	70—74	75 and ov r	Infant mortal ty
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
—(*ncld*)										
10 8	7 7	12 0	12 0	26 7	29 7	54 1	38 5	71 4	122 6	6 1
8 2	1 8	7 5	13 7	19 1	34 5	44 4	62 5	53 6	200 0	31 0
13 6	14 5	17 1	9 9	37 0	24 5	63 2	13 2	83 3	75 8	20 8
9 2	6 2	4 4	6 3	23 5	26 7	33 0	24 1	16 1	108 7	65 7
8 7	3 4	8 1	5 3	26 7	27 4	47 6	48 8		176 5	67 3
9 7	10 6		7 8	19 5	26 0	18 7		37 0	69 0	63 8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 1	8 9	16 4	17 9	10 6	17 0	51 0	18 3	50 0	66 0	88 ?
10 1	13 6	13 0	5 7	14 2	18 9	⁵6 8	17 9	40 8	85 1	72 7
4 4	4 4	20 3	31 1	6 0	14 8	46 3	18 9	56 3	50 8	106 4
			58 8		117 6	81 1			428 6	75 0
			103 4		85 7	50 0			1 000 0	
						117 6				157 9
		9 0		11 6		41 3		41 7	85 7	42 4
		8 6		10 4		70 4		30 3	58 8	
		9 3		13 2				66 7	111 1	84 7
	11 1		35 1	19 6		20 8			100 0	19 2
			24 4			38 5			142 9	35 7
	29 4		6? 5	38 5						
	111 1									
	200 Q									
6 2		6 1	11 1		23 8		55 6	47 6	90 9	101 7
13 5		10 9	17 5				14 9	0 9	142 9	114 3
					66 7					83 3

APPENDICES

effort involved) is reasonable and justified by the value of the data secured thereby While the proposals set out in Annexure I are devised with this consideration prominently in view and it is hopped that experience will justify the expectations on which they are framed it is essential that they should be regarded at this stage as tentative and experimental They have to be tried out in practice before firm decisions are taken on a permanent basis Hence the operative recommendations for the year 1952 53 have been limited to those set out in a separate statement (Annexure II) I am to request that the State Government may be moved to accept these recommendations and give effect to them These recommendations call for two main decisions on the part of State Governments which are explained in the next two paragraphs

5 The first decision is that the Superintendent of Census Operations should be appointed as Officer on Special Duty for performing certain tasks specified in Annexure II The Superintendent of Census Operations has been specifically proposed for the following reasons —

(i) For purposes of writing his Census Report he is required to study the Vital Statistics of the State and correlate them with Census data relating to growth of population This work will dovetail easily with the work proposed for him in Annexure II

(ii) The work proposed as item D in Annexure II will have to be organised with the help of the National Register on much the same lines as census enumeration and tabulation of census data The Superintendent of Census Operations and his staff are in the best position to do this work (If however the Officer is required to be employed otherwise or for any other reason the State Government wish to entrust this special duty to some other officer there will be no serious objection to alternative arrangements being made in a suitable manner)

I am also to make it quite clear that this proposal is expressly limited to the financial year 1952 53 and does not prejudice in any way the nature of the permanent arrangements to be made for handling the work relating to improvement of population data from 1953 54 onwards That will be one of the matters to be decided by the State Government, after considering the report of the Officer on Special Duty and it is very likely that the decision on this subject will have to be taken in relation to the type of organisation maintained in the State for central co-ordination of statistics generally I am to add that if the State Government decide to appoint the Superintendent of Census Operations as their Officer on Special Duty and to utilise his staff for purposes of this special duty the Government of India will also retain the officer and the staff as part of the Census of India Organisation for such extended period as may be necessary (during the financial year 1952 53) They are, in that case willing that the expenditure involved in such extension should be shared equally between the State Government and the Central Government. On this assumption provision has already been

ture on these establishments If accept the proposals their to the equivalent of 3 months financial year 1952 53

6 The other decision to Government would be selection proximately one in five) among and the issue of directions to concerned that an experimental and migrations should be holds selected at the rate of hundred households in each of the scale of enquiry will be hundred households in the whole

It is not without some ment of India are inviting undertake such enquiries— They are aware of the administrative machinery within the last twelve decennial population elections They are, tl anything in the nature of be postponed without the State Governments, during the year 1952 in ment of basic population by the general in the national interest they are also moved considerations which

(i) It is has responsib electoral Go Commis during they wo ground detailed of the is in meth with may enqu R

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APPENDIX A

COPY OF LETTER No 4/22/52 RG DATED THE 3RD MARCH 1952 FROM THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS NEW DELHI TO THE CHIEF SECRETARIES OF ALL PART A AND PART B STATES (EXCEPT JAMMU AND KASHMIR) AND CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF ALL PART C STATES

SUBJECT *Improvement of Population Data*

I am directed by the Government of India to address the State Governments on measures to be taken for improvement of population data

As early as May 1949 the Government of India decided that they should initiate steps for developing and improving the systematic collection of statistics bearing upon the size and growth of population and created the post of Registrar General and *ex officio* Census Commissioner to deal with population statistics and census On account of pre-occupation with the 1951 Census Operations consideration could not be given until recently to the general problem of improvement of population data As part of the census operations however one important step has been taken with the co operation of all State Governments which has a bearing on the arrangements to be made in future for improvement of population data This is the preparation of the National Register of Citizens The contents of the Register and the uses to which it could be put are described in my letter No 290/50 RG dated the 11th April 1950 and I have also stated in that letter that the question of the maintenance of the Reg ster could be considered later as the maintenance is connected with the improvement of Vital Statistics as well as the procedure for the maintenance of Electoral Rolls

2 The scope of measures necessary for improvement of population data is very wide The most important part of this subject relates to three basic factors which determine the size and growth of population *viz* births deaths and migration A detailed examination of the problem of improvement of population data so far as it is limited to these basic factors was recently carried out by me in close consultation with the Population Advisory Committee set up by the Government of India The result of this examination is briefly set out in a statement of conclusions submitted to the Government of India I am directed to forward a copy of this statement (Annexure I) and request that the State Government may be moved to consider it and take such steps in accordance therewith as they consider appropriate for improvement of population data relating to the State

3 I am to invite your attention specially to the more important aspects of the proposals embodied in the statement of conclusions as below

First The Bhore Committee (and following it the Vital Statistics Committee set up by the Second Health Ministers Conference) had already studied the subject and made a number of recommendations The present proposals take full account of them and where there are differences they are clearly specified in para 12 of the Statement of Conclusions It will be observed that there is a material departure in respect of one major recommendation about the setting up of a whole time district Vital Statistics Organisation The present proposals proceed on the view that the work connected with registration of births and deaths must necessarily continue to be organised as a minor addition to the main duties of staff maintained primarily for other purposes It would be uneconomical to employ whole time staff merely for registration of births and deaths

Secondly It is proposed that systematic arrangements should be instituted so as to secure that approximately one household out of every hundred households in all districts would be visited once a year and specific enquiries about births and deaths and migrations should be made in such households It is further proposed that these households should be selected on a random sample basis thereby enabling a double purpose to be served One purpose is to ensure that measures taken to improve registration of births and deaths are being put into effect properly and to provide an estimate of the errors and omissions present in data secured thereby The other purpose is to supplement the data procurable by registration and provide a substitute for such data in those places where (and for so long as) they continue to be too defective

Thirdly It is proposed in order to reduce expense and administrative effort to the minimum that the house to house visits and enquiries to be made for the foregoing purposes should be carried out as part of the visits and enquiries which will have to be made for the purpose of maintaining electoral rolls up to-date that the staff engaged on these duties should as far as possible, be the same and that the National Register of Citizens should be used to facilitate both operations

4 It is not easy to devise arrangements of a permanent nature which can be relied upon to yield a continuous supply of basic population data of satisfactory quality and in sufficient detail to meet the requirements not only of the Central Government but also of the State Governments and the d strict administrative agencies of the State Government The difficulty is not technical but administrative and financial it arises out of the need for making sure that the cost of such arrangements (measured not merely in terms of money but also the administrative

effort involved) is reasonable and justified by the value of the data secured thereby While the proposals set out in Annexure I are devised with this consideration prominently in view and it is hopped that experience will justify the expectations on which they are framed it is essential that they should be regarded at this stage as tentative and experimental They have to be tried out in practice before firm decisions are taken on a permanent basis Hence the operative recommendations for the year 1952 53 have been limited to those set out in a separate statement (Annexure II) I am to request that the State Government may be moved to accept these recommendations and give effect to them These re commendations call for two main decisions on the part of State Governments which are explained in the next two paragraphs

5 The first decision is that the Superintendent of Census Operations should be appointed as Officer on Special Duty for performing certain tasks specified in Annexure II The Superintendent of Census Operations has been pecifically proposed for the following reasons —

(i) For purposes of writing his Census Report he is required to study the Vital Statistics of the State and correlate them with Census data relating to growth of population This work will dovetail easily with the work proposed for him in Annexure II

(ii) The work propo ed as item D in Annexure II will have to be organised with the help of the National Register on much the same lines as census enumeration and tabulation of census data The Superintendent of Census Opera tions and his staff are in the best position to do this work (If however the Officer is required to be employed otherwise or for any other rea on the State Government wish to entrust this special duty to some other officer there will be no serious objection to alterna tive arrangements being made in a suitable manner)

I am al o to make it quite clear that this proposal is expressly limited to the financial year 1952 53 and does not prejudice in any way the nature of the permanent arrangements to be made for handling the work relating to improvement of population data from 1953 54 onwards That will be one of the matters to be decided by the State Government after considering the report of the Officer on Special Duty and it is very likely that the decision on this subject will have to be taken in relation to the type of organisation maintained in the State for central co-ordina tion of statistics generally I am to add that if the State Government decide to appoint the Superintendent of Cen us Operations as their Officer on Special Duty and to utilise his staff for purposes of this special duty the Government of India will also retain the officer and the staff as part of the Census of India Organisation for such extended period as may be neces ary (during the financial year 1952 53) They are in that case willing that the expenditure involved in uch extension should be shared equally between the State Government and the Central Government On this a umption provision has already been made in the Cen us budget for 9 months expendi ture on these establishments If the State Government accept the proposals then financial liability will be limited to the equivalent of 3 months expenditure during the financial year 1952 53

6 The other decision to be taken by the State Government would be selection of a few districts (ap proximately one in five) among the districts of the State and the issue of directions to the district authorities concerned that an experimental census of births deaths and migrations should be carried out in sample house holds selected at the rate of approximately one per hundred households in each of the selected districts Thus the scale of enquiry will be approximately one in five hundred households in the State Government as a whole

It is not without some hesitation that the Govern ment of India are inviting the State Governments to undertake such enquiries—even on such limited scale They are aware of the great strain to which the district administrative machinery in all States has been subjected within the last twelve months as a result first of the decennial population census and then of the general elections They are therefore most reluctant to suggest anything in the nature of new work where such work may be postponed without serious inconvenience In inviting the State Governments nevertheless to make a beginning during the year 1952 in the effort to bring about improve ment of basic population data they are not merely guided by the general consideration that such an effort is necessary in the national interest and is in fact long over due but they are also moved more immediately by two specific considerations which are explained below

(i) It is understood that the Election Commission has examined the manner in which statutory responsibilities regarding the maintenance of electoral rolls are to be discharged State Governments are likely to be required by the Commission to institute arrangements whereby during each of the five years—1952 to 1956—they would cover every year one fifth of the ground in which area they will have to hold detailed house to house enquiries In respect of the other four fifths of the area the intention is in each year to follow the less ambitious method of proceeding on the existing rolls with such minor amendments of the lists as may be worked out without such detailed enquiries *e g* by reference to the National Register and the records of deaths and lists of amendments to be made which come to the notice of the Electoral Registration Officers otherwise The Government of India feel that if it becomes necessary in any event to carry out house to-house visits and enquiries during 1952 for discharging statutory res ponsibilities in respect of the maintenance of electoral rolls it would be a mistake not to commence the arrangements for improvement of population data in conjunction with them Experience has already indicated that if the preparation of electoral rolls could have been synchronised with the writing up of the Na tional Register, the resulting gain in efficiency

and economy would have been considerable. For various reasons such synchronisation was not possible in the past. It is necessary at least in the future to secure that advantages of co-ordination of these operations are not lost.

(ii) As explained already, the services of Superintendents of Census Operations and the staff recently trained by them would be very useful for initiating the work specified in Annexure II. In ordinary course this staff must be disbanded during the next six months as and when the work relating to the 1951 Census including the preparation of State Census Reports is concluded. If the staff is dispersed during 1952 and the work specified in Annexure II is postponed to 19[illegible] it will be more difficult and more expensive to reassemble new staff in 1953 and instruct them in their duties.

7. I am to request that the State Government may be moved to take their decisions on the proposals set out in Annexure II in the light of the explanation furnished in paragraphs 5 and 6 above and that the decisions may be communicated to me as early as possible.

ANNEXURE I TO APPENDIX A

IMPROVEMENT OF REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

(Statement of Conclusions)

1 *Compulsory registration in all areas*—In large parts of the country registration of births and deaths is not compulsory It is necessary that compulsory registration should be extended throughout the country as soon as possible But before compulsion is actually introduced for the first time in any locality it is necessary to make sure that an officer (who may be authorised and required to receive and register reports of births and deaths) is available in that locality near enough to the houses of the citizens who are to report to him

2 *Registrars and Additional Registrars*—It would be uneconomical to employ wholetime officers merely for registration of births and deaths Registrars must be appointed on an *ex officio* basis and the work relating to registration should normally represent only a minor addition to their main duties Where there is more than one post the incumbent of which can be appointed *ex officio* as Registrar that post should be chosen the incumbent of which is most favourably placed for securing efficient registration In urban areas the Registrar is usually an employee borne on the sanitary or other health establishments of Municipalities This is generally the most suitable arrangement There is need for changes in rural areas in many States The following four types of villages should be distinguished among different States and sometimes between different parts of the same State —

(*a*) Rayatwari villages

(*b*) Non Rayatwari villages with Patwari (or other village officer)

(*c*) Non Rayatwari villages without Patwari (or other village officer but with chowkidars)

(*d*) Non Rayatwari villages without any village officer or chowkidar

In the case of villages of type (*a*) the Registrar is usually a responsible officer located in or near the village or villages in his charge The existing arrangements are therefore likely to be the most suitable among possible arrangements As regards type (*b*) the Patwari may be substituted where at present the officer in-charge of the Police Station is the Registrar It is possible that in some areas the Patwari s charge may also be too extensive In that case the utilisation of village panchayat staff (where it exists) as Additional Registrars may be considered The provision of suitable agency in type (*c*) villages is more difficult A permanent solution of the problems is likely to be deferred until the land reform schemes (now under consideration or implementation) are carried out and the villages are thereby converted to type (*a*) Meanwhile improvement of a temporary character may be possible by utilising village school teachers (or other personnel similar to those used for census enumeration) Such possibilities should be considered with reference to local conditions Type (*d*) villages (they cannot be very numerous) will continue to remain an even more intractable problem Even temporary improvement may have to await the development of rudimentary forms of administration

3 *Registration Supervisors*—It is necessary that responsibility should be clearly located for the supervision of the work of Registrars and Additional Registrars An appropriate officer should be designated as Registration Supervisor and made responsible for a definite territorial area which may be called the Registration Circle Supervision of Registration cannot also be full time work so these appointments should also be made on an *ex officio* basis As far as possible Registration Supervisors should be permanent employees of the State Government even in areas where Registrars are employees of Municipalities or Panchayats or other local bodies

4 *Chief Registration Officer* —It is necessary to locate responsibility in an administrative officer for putting into effect all the orders of the State Government relating to improvement of the Registration of Births and Deaths This officer should exercise general superintendence and control over Registration Supervisors Registrars and Additional Registrars (without reference to differences in the departments from which these officials may be drawn) These officers may be designated as Chief Registration Officer It is recommended that they should be the same as the Electoral Registration Officer appointed under Section 22 of the Representation of the People Act 1950 (The purpose of this recommendation is to ensure that population records are used to the fullest extent in maintaining Electoral Rolls up to-date and whenever house to house enquiries are made for purposes of revising the Electoral Rolls, the occasion is utilised also for purposes of improvement of basic population data)

5 *Standardisation of Forms*—There should be a common form throughout the country for registration of births and deaths The Registrar will be required to enter only simple details which it will be possible for him to enquire and record The Vital Statistics Committee have made some recommendations in regard to recording of community particulars order of births and age of mother at confinement cause of death etc at the time of registration These should be taken into consideration when the forms are finalised

6 *P pu' ior Records and Pegistration*—For every village and every town there should be three Registers r— the National Register of Citizens compiled at the 1951 Census the Register of Births and the Register of Deaths These are referred to collectivel as the "Population Records The Registrar of th town or village should have custody of these Records and the responsibility of maintaining them in accordance with instructions The maintenance consists in entering the birth or death re ported to him v n —arm particulars in the Register of Births or in th Register of Deaths respectively and in noting th birth or deleting the entry relating to a deceased person in the household in question in the National Register of Citizens

[Note—It is empha ised t t no tt mpt should be made to ascertain and record n th National Register ll popul t on ... d w en they occu o to se th N tional Register a a h ... n a ... f popul t on The ... tional Register of Citizens ... used m nly f purposes f m ... of Electoral Rolls (where no house to-house enquiries are made) and for the selection of hous holds ... on a random sample basis]

7 *Annual Review of Population Records*—It is neces sary once every year to make arrangements for ensuring that the attention of householders is prominently drawn to their statutory obligation to report births and death As large a proportion as possible of unregistered births and deaths should be brought to light and registered It is suggested that such arrangement should be combined with the celebration of the Health Week and carried out preferably during the week ending Divali day Any other week may however be fixed for any district (*e g* week ending Pongal in Madras) if the State Government consider it more suitable for such district

[Note—It is not cont mpl ted th t thes arra gements h uld n lude h us to-hous enqu ries relat g t b rth a d d ths pt in the circum t n es spec fied in the next paragraph]

8 *Electoral Roll Revision Operations*—In areas where house to-house visits and enquiries are carried out in order to revise Electoral Rolls advantage should be taken of these visits to make enquiries about all members of the household and not merely of adults As a result of such enquiries the entries contained in the National Register should be revised as found necessary and brought up to date

[Note—It is und rstood f m th El t n Commiss on th t th minimu n eq ir ments e th t th Elect l R lls ho ld be used n th b is of h us to-h use nquir es in esp t f one fifth of th pop lation of h dist t every y r]

9 *Annual Census of Sample Households*—Once every year an Annual Census of Sample Households should be held in conjunction with the Annual Review of Popula tion Records referred to in para 7 above *One household out of every hundred households* in the district should be chosen as the sample The District Census Handbook and the National Register of Citizens should be used in order to ensure that the selection of households is made on a strictly random basis (Where Electoral Roll Revision Operations are carried out as described in para 8 above the selection of sample households for the Annual Census should be made from within the areas where the opera tions are carried out The Annual Census of Sample Households will then be part of the enquiri s necessary

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The Vital Statistics Committee have made certain recommendations in regard to the standardisation of forms as well as the use of machines in tabulation These recommendations should be considered when the organisation described above is sanctioned

11 *Annual Population Reports*—It is necessary to ensure that the foregoing arrangements work properly To this end as well as in order to enable the fullest use being made of the results of official analysis and study of population data a system of publication of Annual Population Reports should be established There should be one report for each State and one for India as a whole The report should contain all the tables compiled from the Registration data as well as the tables showing data referred to in para 9 above The Report should include a detailed commentary on the foregoing tables explaining how the statistics were secured the extent to which measures taken for extending their coverage and increasing their accuracy are achieving their purpose drawing attention to the differences in the trend of births deaths and migration and net resultant growth in respect of different territorial social and economic groups and whenever possible assessing their significance

12 *Conclusions related to the recommendations of the Bhore Committee and the Vital Statistics Committee*—The Bhore Committee made a series of inter related recommendations for the improvement of Registration of Births and Deaths These recommendations were reviewed by the Vital Statistics Committee

(i) Some of the recommendations made by the Bhore Committee and the Vital Statistics Committee have already been implemented They are

(a) Vital Statistics including Registration of Births and Deaths has been included in the field of concurrent legislation

(b) The office of the Registrar General India has been created

(ii) It is suggested that certain recommendations need not be accepted and the consideration of some others may be postponed

(a) *Legislation*—The Bhore Committee and the Vital Statistics Committee recommended that an Indian Vital Statistics Act should be enacted as a piece of central legislation It is proposed that action on this recommendation should be postponed for two more years The State Governments are no less interested in the Registration of Births and Deaths than the Central Government It is by no means clear that the necessary degree of uniformity cannot be brought about by agreed action based on legislation already available or to be undertaken by each State Government separately If after giving effect to the measures for improvement of registration now suggested practical experience shows that central legislation is required necessary steps may be taken to that end in due course The position may be reviewed after two years

(b) *Registration of marriages*—The Bhore Committee and the Vital Statistics Committee have recommended that all marriages in the country should be registered This is not considered essential merely in order to secure improvement of population data If however for other reasons all marriages are registered the relevant records should be used as a source of statistical information relating to the population

(c) *District Vital Statistics Organisation*—The most important amongst the recommendations of the Bhore Committee related to the setting up of a large District Vital Statistics Organisation consisting of (a) District Registrar of Vital Statistics (b) a certain number of Assistant District Registrars and (c) a Village Registrar for groups of villages all of them being visualised as whole time officers It is recommended that this proposal may be abandoned as it is likely to prove much too costly

(iii) All other recommendations of the Bhore Committee and the Vital Statistics Committee are taken into account and embodied in the recommendations made in paras 1 to 10

ANNEXURE II TO APPENDIX A

Improvement of Registration of Births and Deaths

(Operative proposals for the year 1952 53)

A Every State Government should be invited to appoint the Superintendent of Census Operations concerned as an Officer on Special Duty during the year 1952 53 He should complete the work relating to the 1951 Census and in addition perform the duties specified in items **B** to **F** below

B He should review the existing organisation and methods of registration of births and deaths as well as the submission of returns and compilation of statistics based thereon He should consult the Heads of District and the Director of Public Health on the proposals for changes made by the Registrar General formulate specific proposals and submit them together with the comments of the Registrar General for orders of the State Government

C Every State Government should be invited to agree in principle that a combined review of the National Register of Citizens and the Electoral Rolls should be tried out for one year in the manner recommended by the Registrar General with the concurrence of the Election Commission The trial should be limited to a few selected districts in each State to be specified by the State Government The Officer on Special Duty should be required (in consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer) to draw a plan of operations for carrying out the combined Review in selected districts After approval of the Plan by the State Government (with the concurrence of the Election Commission in respect of those parts which relate to Electoral Rolls) the Officer on Special Duty should perform such duties as may be allotted to him implementing the plan of operations

D Every State Government should be invited to accept in principle that as part of the arrangements for the combined review mentioned above a census of births and deaths and migration should be carried out above in approximately one out of every 100 households in the selected districts in the manner recommended by the Registrar General The Superintendent of Census Operations should prepare the plan of operations for this census and implement it with the concurrence of the Registrar General and the approval of the State Government

E As early as may be after the completion of the foregoing operations and not later than the 31st March 1953 a Report detailing the results of these operations should be submitted

(i) to each State Government by the Superintendent of Census Operations and Officer on Special Duty

(ii) to the Central Government by the Registrar General

F If during 1952 53 the Backward Classes Commission is appointed it will be the duty of the Officer on Special Duty to supply such information as may be needed by the Commission if it is procurable either from the National Register of Citizens or the Census Records

APPENDIX B

HOUSEHOLD VERIFICATION SLIP BIRTH SLIP AND DEATH SLIP

HOUSEHOLD VERIFICATION SLIP

Form 1

(To be filled in respect of every Sample Household)

1 Location Code Number*

2 Social Group*

3 Economic Group*

4 Number of members of Household at the end of the prescribed twelve month period by sex civil condition and age groups

Males

Ag Group	Number: Marri d	Number: Others†
U d r 1 y r		
1—4 y rs		
5—9 y rs		
10—14 y rs		
15—19 y ars		
20—24 years		
25—29 years		
30—34 ye s		
35—39 y rs		
40—44 yea		
45—49 y		
50—54 years		
55—59 y s		
60—64 yea s		
65—69 y		
0—74 yea		
75 nd o		
T t l		

Females

Age Group	Number: Ma ed	Number: Others†
Under 1 year		
1—4 y rs		
5—9 y ars		
10—14 ye rs		
15—19 years		
20—24 y s		
25—29 years		
30—34 y ars		
35—39 y ars		
40—44 years		
45—49 years		
50—54 y rs		
55—59 years		
60—64 y		
65—69 years		
70—74 ye rs		
75 and o		
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( ) Loc t n Cod Numbe n 1951 C nsus
( ) Th l g oup ng and th on m g p g of ev y hous h ld w ll b d em d to be d nt al th th t of th head f th h u h ld

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1 N n B kwa d Cl es   3 S heduled C tes
2 Un heduled B k d Cl ss   4 S heduled Trib

(D fin t ns a during th 1951 C n u bj t t h ng if y m d t tl nst c f th B ckwa d Cla es C mmi sion)
N te—N t bl s by o l group w p ep d

(*b*) *E m G p*—Th w ll be th on m gro p b d n th ght l v l hood l sses as defi ed by th 1951 Census. Th a e

A—Agr cultu l l dh ld rs & tenants (l l hood l es I II & IV)
B—Agr cultu l labo rs (l v lihood l ss III)
C—Non gr cultu al cl sses (l lihood cl ss V—VIII)
† Others ncl de gl (unm rr ed) w d wed nd d v ed

BIRTH SLIP

Form 2

[To be filled up in respect of each birth (if any) in the Sample Household during the prescribed twelve month period]

1 Description of Sample Household

(a) Location Code Number

(b) Social Group

(c) Economic Group

2 Name (and husband's name) of mother

3 Date of Birth

4 Place of Birth

5 Whether (a) Live Birth/Still Birth

(b) Single/Multiple Birth

6 Sex of Child

7 Age of mother when the child was born

8 Number of children born alive to mother (including present birth)

(a) Number alive at present and

(i) now resident in the household

(ii) now living elsewhere

(b) Number of those who have died

9 Whether Birth *was registered*

DEATH SLIP

Form 3

[To be filled up in respect of each death (if any) in the Sample Household during the prescribed twelve-month period]

1 Description of household

(a) Location Code Number

(b) Social Group

(c) Economic Group

2 Name (and father's/husband's name) of the deceased

3 Date of death

4 Place of death

5 Age

6 Sex

7 Marital Status

8 Cause of death

9 Whether death *was registered*